



Carátula para entrega de prácticas

Facultad de Ingeniería

Laboratorio de docencia

Laboratorios de computación salas A y B

Profesor: Alejandro Pimentel

Asignatura: Fundamentos de Programación

Grupo:

No de Práctica(s): 2

Integrante(s): Adriana Itzel Pimentel Maldonado

No. de Equipo de cómputo empleado:

No. de Lista o Brigada:

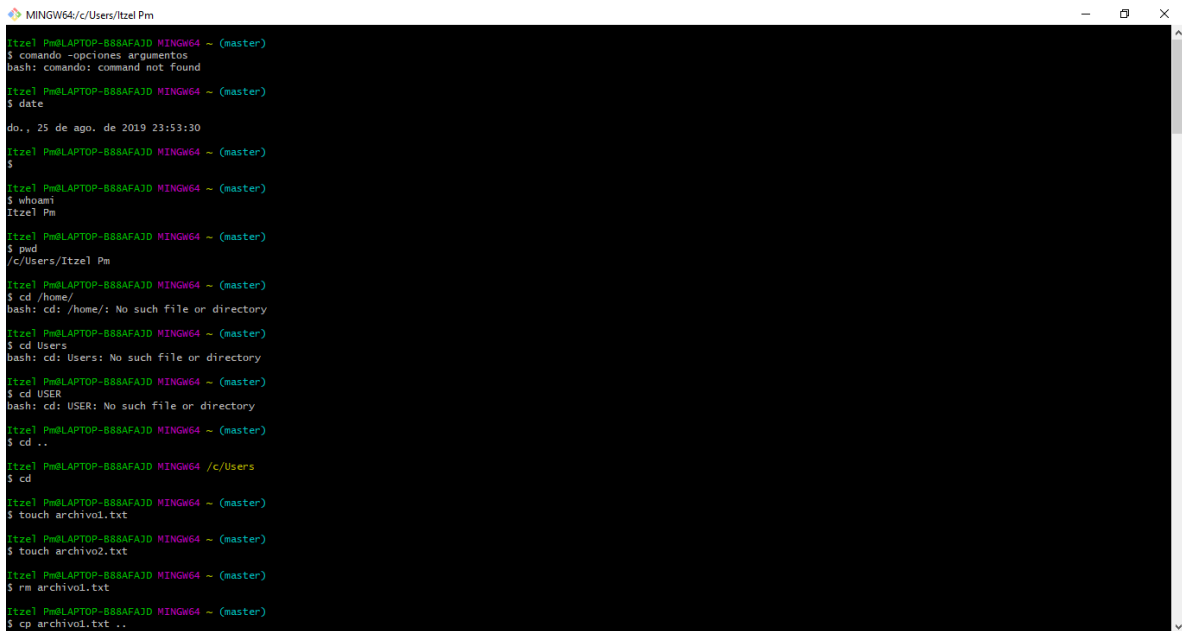
Semestre: 1

Fecha de entrega: 26 agosto 2019

Observaciones:

Objetivo: Conocer la importancia del Sistema operativo de una computadora, así como sus funciones. Explorar en un Sistema operativo GNU/Linux con el fin de conocer y utilizar los comandos básicos en GNU/Linux.

Además de conocer de otros sistemas operativos, continuamos con el uso de Linux.



```
MINGW64/c/Users/Itzel Pm
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ comando -opciones argumentos
bash: comando: command not found
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ date
do., 25 de ago. de 2019 23:53:30
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ whoami
itxel Pm
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ pwd
/c/Users/Itzel Pm
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd /home/
bash: cd: /home/: No such file or directory
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd Users
bash: cd: Users: No such file or directory
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd USER
bash: cd: USER: No such file or directory
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd ..
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 /c/Users
$ cd
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archiv01.txt
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archiv02.txt
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ rm archiv01.txt
itxel Pw@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cp archiv01.txt ..
```

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Itzel Pm
Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
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Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$
Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ whoami
Itzel Pm

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ pwd
/c/Users/Itzel Pm

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd /home/
bash: cd: /home/: No such file or directory

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd Users
bash: cd: Users: No such file or directory

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd USER
bash: cd: USER: No such file or directory

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd ..

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 /c/Users
$ cd

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archivo1.txt

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archivo2.txt

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ rm archivo1.txt

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cp archivo1.txt ..
```

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Itzel Pm
Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
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bash: comando: command not found

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Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
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Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ whoami
Itzel Pm

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ pwd
/c/Users/Itzel Pm

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd /home/
bash: cd: /home/: No such file or directory

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd Users
bash: cd: Users: No such file or directory

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd USER
bash: cd: USER: No such file or directory

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd ..

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 /c/Users
$ cd

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archivo1.txt

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archivo2.txt

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ rm archivo1.txt

Itzel Pm@LAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cp archivo1.txt ..
```

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Itzel Pm
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ comando -opciones argumentos
bash: comando: command not found

itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ date
do., 25 de ago. de 2019 23:53:30

itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ whoami
itxel Pm
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ pwd
/c/Users/Itzel Pm
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd /home/
bash: cd: /home/: No such file or directory
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd Users
bash: cd: Users: No such file or directory
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd USER
bash: cd: USER: No such file or directory
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd ..
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 /c/Users
$ cd
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archivo1.txt
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ touch archivo2.txt
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ rm archivo1.txt
itxel PwMLAPTOP-888AFAJD MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cp archivo1.txt ..
```

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Itzel Pm
--indicator-style=WORD (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'
                        append indicator with style WORD to entry names:
                        none (default), slash (-p),
                        file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)
-l, --inode             print the index number of each file
-I, --ignore=PATTERN   do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
-k, --kibibytes         default to 1024-byte blocks for disk usage;
                        used only with -s and per directory totals
-l, --long              use a long listing format
-L, --dereference       when showing file information for a symbolic
                        link, show information for the file the link
                        references rather than for the link itself
-m, --numeric-uid-gid   fill width with a comma separated list of entries
                        like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs
-N, --literal           print entry names without quoting
-o, --octal             like -l, but do not list group information
-p, --indicator-style=slash
                        append / indicator to directories
-q, --hide-control-chars
                        print ? instead of nongraphic characters
--show-control-chars   show nongraphic characters as-is (the default,
                        unless program is 'ls' and output is a terminal)
-Q, --quote-name        enclose entry names in double quotes
--quoting-style=WORD   use quoting style WORD for entry names:
                        literal, locale, shell, shell-always,
                        shell-escape, shell-escape-always, c, escape
                        (overrides QUOTING_STYLE environment variable)
-r, --reverse           reverse order while sorting
-R, --recursive         list subdirectories recursively
-s, --size              print the allocated size of each file, in blocks
-S, --sort=WORD         sort by file size, largest first
                        sort by WORD instead of name: none (-U), size (-S),
                        time (-t), version (-V), extension (-X)
--time=WORD            with -l, show time as WORD instead of default
                        modification time: atime or access or use (-u);
                        ctime or status (-o); also use specified time
                        as sort key if --sort=time (newest first)
--time-style=TIME_STYLE
                        time/date format with -l; see TIME_STYLE below
-t, --time=WORD         sort by modification time, newest first
-T, --tabsize=COLS     assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8
-u, --sort=time         with -lt: sort by, and show, access time;
                        with -li: show access time and sort by name;
                        otherwise: sort by access time, newest first
                        do not sort; list entries in directory order
-v, --version           natural sort of (version) numbers within text
-w, --width=COLS       set output width to COLS. 0 means no limit
-x, --sort=name         list entries by lines instead of by columns
-X, --sort=extension   sort alphabetically by entry extension
-Z, --context           print any security context of each file
-l, --long              list one file per line. Avoid '\n' with -q or -b
--append-exe           append .exe if cygwin magic was needed
```

```

--indicator-style=WORD      (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'
                             append indicator with style WORD to entry names:
                             none (default), slash (-D),
                             file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)
-i, --inode                 print the index number of each file
-I, --ignore=PATTERN        do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
-k, --kibibytes             default to 1024-byte blocks for disk usage;
                             used only with -s and per directory totals
-l                          use a long listing format
-L, --dereference            when showing file information for a symbolic
                             link, show information for the file the link
                             references rather than for the link itself
-m                          fill width with a comma separated list of entries
-n, --numeric-uid-gid        like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs
--literal                   print entry names without quoting
-o                          like -l, but do not list group information
-p, --indicator-style=slash append / indicator to directories
-q, --hide-control-chars    print ? instead of nongraphic characters
--show-control-chars       show nongraphic characters as-is (the default,
                             unless program is 'ls' and output is a terminal)
-Q, --quote-name            enclose entry names in double quotes
--quoting-style=WORD        use quoting style WORD for entry names:
                             literal, locale, shell, shell-always,
                             shell-escape, shell-escape-always, c, escape
                             (overrides QUOTING_STYLE environment variable)
-r, --reverse               reverse order while sorting
-R, --recursive             list subdirectories recursively
-s, --size                  print the allocated size of each file, in blocks
                             sort by file size, largest first
--sort=WORD                 sort by WORD instead of names (-U), size (-S),
                             time (-t), version (-V), extension (-X)
--time=WORD                 with -l, show time as WORD instead of default
                             modification time: atime or access or use (-u);
                             ctime or status (-C); also use specified time
                             as sort key if --sort=time (newest first)
--time-style=TIME_STYLE     time/date format with -l; see TIME_STYLE below
-t                          sort by modification time, newest first
-T, --tabsize=COLS          assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8
-u                          with -lt; sort by, and show, access time;
                             with -l; show access time and sort by name;
                             otherwise: sort by access time, newest first
-U                          do not sort; list entries in directory order
-v                          natural sort of (version) numbers within text
-w, --width=COLS            set output width to COLS. 0 means no limit
-x                          list entries by lines instead of by columns
-X                          sort alphabetically by entry extension
-z, --context               print any security context of each file
-l                          list one file per line. Avoid '\n' with -q or -b
--append-exe               append .exe if cygwin magic was needed

```