

Escribir en la terminal el comando **df**, tomar **print de pantalla**.

```
Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS ubuntu-Intro tty1

ubuntu-Intro login: usuario
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-142-generic i686)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Pueden actualizarse 194 paquetes.
138 actualizaciones son de seguridad.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

usuario@ubuntu-Intro:~$ df
Filesystem            bloques de 1K  Usados Disponibles Uso% Montado en
udev                  492348         0    492348   0% /dev
tmpfs                  102384       3224    99160    4% /run
/dev/sda1             24685688 1437100  21971560   7% /
tmpfs                  511904         0    511904   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                  5120         0     5120   0% /run/lock
tmpfs                  511904         0    511904   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs                  102384         0    102384   0% /run/user/1000
usuario@ubuntu-Intro:~$
```

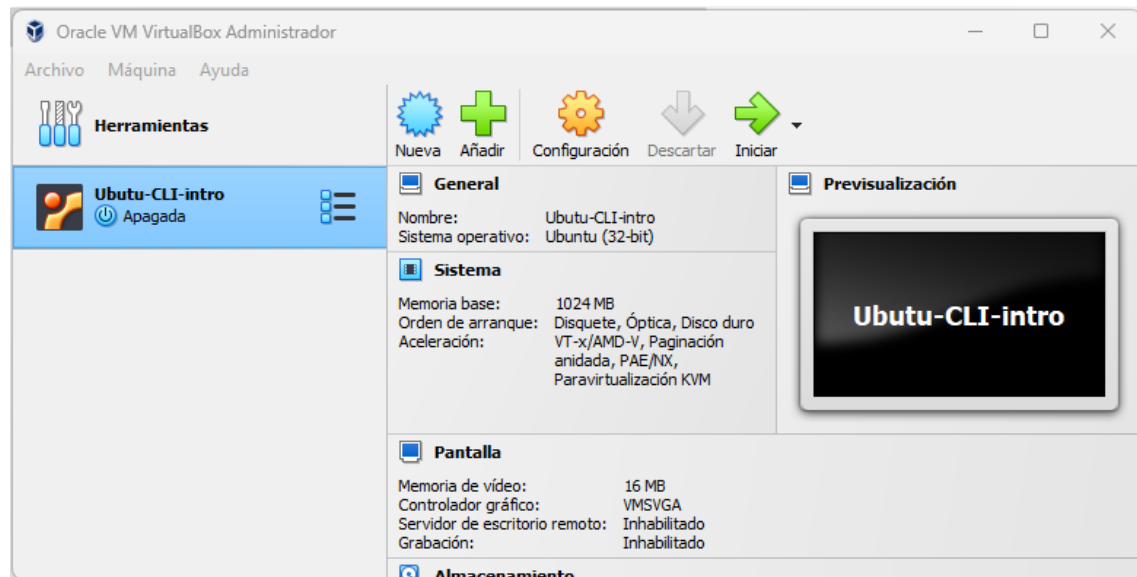
Escribir en la terminal el comando **top**, tomar **print de pantalla**

```
top - 21:49:21 up 13 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
Tareas: 90 total, 1 ejecutar, 89 hibernar, 0 detener, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.0 usuario, 0.0 sist, 0.0 adecuado,100.0 inact, 0.0 en espera, 0.0 hardw int, 0.0 s
KiB Mem : 1023812 total, 825396 free, 45140 used, 153276 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 998396 total, 998396 free, 0 used. 831620 avail Mem

  PID USUARIO  PR  NI   VIRT  RES   SHR S %CPU %MEM    TIME+  ORDEN
   6 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.3  0.0   0:00.08 kworker/u2:0
   1 root      20   0   6700  5004  3760 S  0.0  0.5   0:01.32 systemd
   2 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kthreadd
   3 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.01 ksoftirqd/0
   5 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kworker/0:0H
   7 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.18 rcu_sched
   8 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 rcu_bh
   9 root      rt   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 migration/0
  10 root      rt   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 watchdog/0
  11 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kdevtmpfs
  12 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 netns
  13 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 perf
  14 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 khungtaskd
  15 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 writeback
  16 root      25   5     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 ksmd
  17 root      39  19     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 khugepaged
  18 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 crypto
  19 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kintegrityd
  20 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 bioset
  21 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kblockd
  22 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 ata_sff
  23 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 md
  24 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 devfreq_wq
  25 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.41 kworker/u2:1
  28 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kswapd0
  29 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 vmstat
  30 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 fsnotify_mark
  31 root      20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 ecryptfs-kthrea
  47 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kthrotld
  48 root      0 -20     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0   0:00.00 acpi_thermal_pm
```

Apagar la máquina virtual con el comando **poweroff**

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[ OK ] Stopped Forward Password Requests to Wall Directory Watch.
[ OK ] Stopped target Slices.
[ OK ] Stopped target User and Group Name Lookups.
[ OK ] Removed slice User and Session Slice.
[ OK ] Stopped target System Initialization.
      Stopping Network Time Synchronization...
      Stopping Load/Save Random Seed...
[ OK ] Stopped target Swap.
      Deactivating swap /dev/disk/by-id/ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB2950c398-ae7174f9-part5...
[ OK ] Stopped target Encrypted Volumes.
[ OK ] Stopped Network Time Synchronization.
[ OK ] Stopped Load/Save Random Seed.
[ OK ] Deactivated swap /dev/disk/by-path/pci-0000:00:0d.0-ata-1-part5.
[ OK ] Deactivated swap /dev/disk/by-id/ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB2950c398-ae7174f9-part5.
[ OK ] Deactivated swap /dev/sda5.
[ OK ] Deactivated swap /dev/disk/by-uuid/b7369ed9-8a16-4aef-ae33-61a780776a4b.
[ OK ] Stopped Login to default iSCSI targets.
      Stopping iSCSI initiator daemon (iscsid)...
[ OK ] Stopped Create Volatile Files and Directories.
[ OK ] Stopped iSCSI initiator daemon (iscsid).
[ OK ] Stopped target Network is Online.
[ OK ] Stopped target Network.
      Stopping Raise network interfaces...
[ OK ] Stopped Raise network interfaces.
[ OK ] Stopped target Network (Pre).
[ OK ] Stopped target Local File Systems.
      Unmounting /run/user/1000...
[ OK ] Stopped Apply Kernel Variables.
[ OK ] Stopped Load Kernel Modules.
[ OK ] Unmounted /run/user/1000.
[ OK ] Reached target Unmount All Filesystems.
[ OK ] Stopped target Local File Systems (Pre).
[ OK ] Stopped Remount Root and Kernel File Systems.
      Stopping Monitoring of LVM2 mirrors, snapshots etc. using dmeventd or progress polling...
[ OK ] Stopped Create Static Device Nodes in /dev.
[ OK ] Reached target Shutdown.
```



En base a los print de y comandos, **redactar** con sus palabras qué es lo que ven y realizar una comparación con su sistema operativo actual. ¿Cuáles son las **funciones** de estos comandos usados?

R. Con el comando **df** se entendería que se visualiza como un directorio o listado de archivos y/o carpetas, mientras que con el comando **top** se visualiza un listado de procesos que se están ejecutando en la máquina.

El comando linux **df** nos informa acerca del espacio total, ocupado y libre en nuestro sistema.

Si usamos el comando sin modificadores df nos da la información de espacio en disco en unidad de 1Kb.

El comando **top** proporciona una visión continuada de la actividad del procesador en tiempo real. Muestra un listado de las tareas que hacen un uso más intensivo de la CPU en el sistema, y puede proporcionar una interfaz interactiva para manipular procesos