

Lab

Due Date Friday Jan 20, 23:30

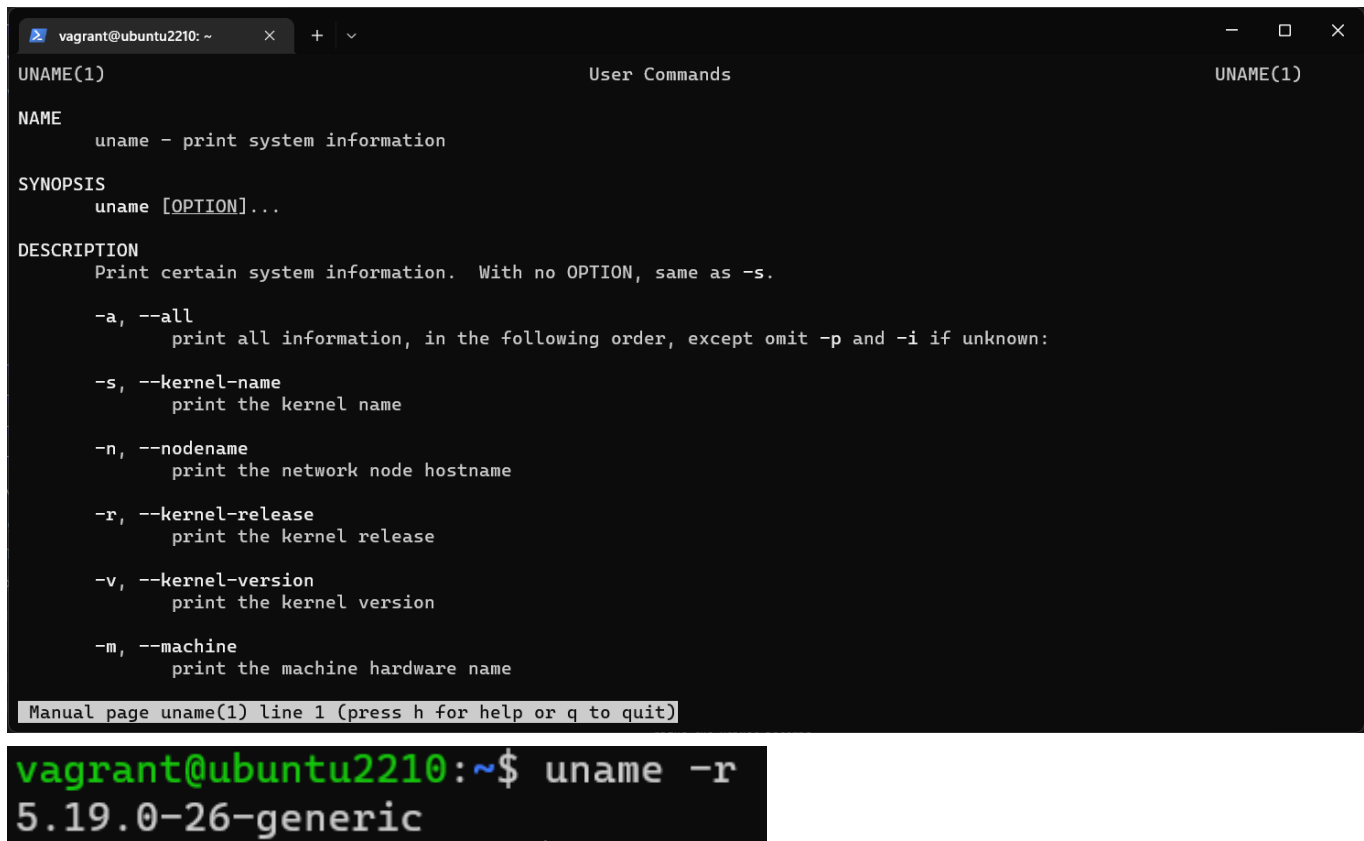
Instructions

Part One: 2 points

Use the `man` page for the `uname` utility to find out which option you should use if you want to only display the "kernel-release" (short or long format are both fine)

Take two screenshots for this:

The first to demonstrate that you opened up the man page to find the correct option.
The second to demonstrate you running the correct command to display this information.



```
vagrant@ubuntu2210: ~  
UNAME(1) User Commands UNAME(1)  
NAME  
    uname - print system information  
SYNOPSIS  
    uname [OPTION]...  
DESCRIPTION  
    Print certain system information.  With no OPTION, same as -s.  
    -a, --all  
        print all information, in the following order, except omit -p and -i if unknown:  
    -s, --kernel-name  
        print the kernel name  
    -n, --nodename  
        print the network node hostname  
    -r, --kernel-release  
        print the kernel release  
    -v, --kernel-version  
        print the kernel version  
    -m, --machine  
        print the machine hardware name  
Manual page uname(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ uname -r  
5.19.0-26-generic
```

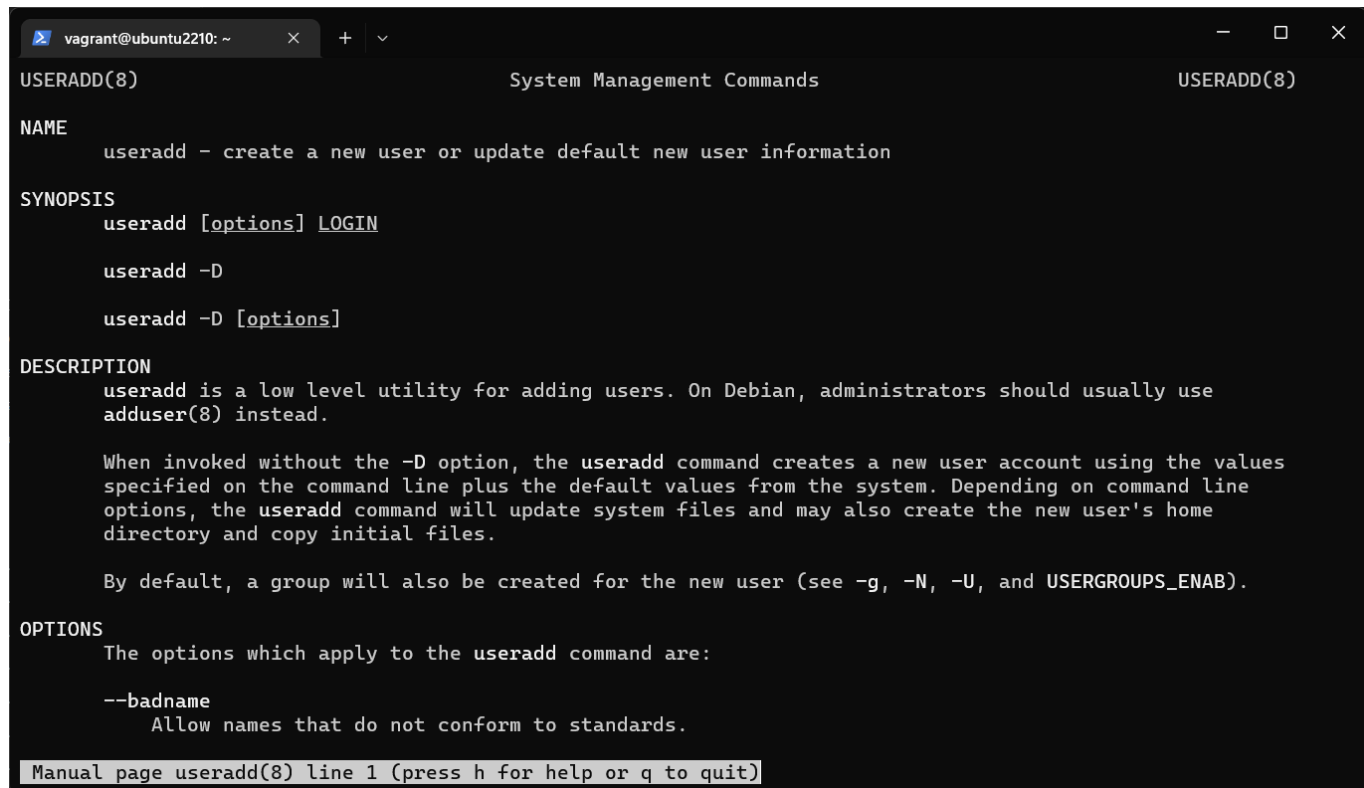
Part two: 2 points

Use a `man` option to search for (not in) the man page of a utility that could be used to create a new user.

Your screenshot should demonstrate the command used, and that you have successfully found a utility that could be used to create a new user.

You don't have to run the command to create a new user, just find a command using the man utility.

```
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ man -k 'create a new user'
useradd (8)          - create a new user or update default new user information
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ |
```



```
USERADD(8)                                System Management Commands                                USERADD(8)

NAME
    useradd - create a new user or update default new user information

SYNOPSIS
    useradd [options] LOGIN

    useradd -D

    useradd -D [options]

DESCRIPTION
    useradd is a low level utility for adding users. On Debian, administrators should usually use
    adduser(8) instead.

    When invoked without the -D option, the useradd command creates a new user account using the values
    specified on the command line plus the default values from the system. Depending on command line
    options, the useradd command will update system files and may also create the new user's home
    directory and copy initial files.

    By default, a group will also be created for the new user (see -g, -N, -U, and USERGROUPS_ENAB).

OPTIONS
    The options which apply to the useradd command are:

    --badname
        Allow names that do not conform to standards.

Manual page useradd(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Part three: 1 point

Make a new directory in your users home directory. The new directory should be **week-two**

Take a screenshot the demonstrates that you created a new directory in the correct location.

```
vagrant@ubuntu2210: ~  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:/$ cd home/vagrant  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ mkdir week-two  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ ls  
week-two  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ |
```

Part Four: 2 points

Use the man page for the `date` command to find out how to format output of the date command.

You want to format the output so that `date` will display the hour (00..23) and minutes (00..59) or in the format "21:43"

```
DATE(1) User Commands DATE(1)  
  
NAME  
date - print or set the system date and time  
  
SYNOPSIS  
date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]  
date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
Display the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.  
  
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.  
  
-d, --date=STRING  
    display time described by STRING, not 'now'  
  
--debug  
    annotate the parsed date, and warn about questionable usage to stderr  
  
-f, --file=DATEFILE  
    like --date; once for each line of DATEFILE  
  
-I[FMT], --iso-8601[=FMT]  
    output date/time in ISO 8601 format. FMT='date' for date only (the default), 'hours', 'minutes', 'seconds', or 'ns' for date and time to the indicated precision. Example:  
    2006-08-14T02:34:56-06:00  
  
-R, --rfc-email  
    Manual page date(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ date +"%H:%M"  
18:19  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ |
```

hint there are two parts to this; one requires you to look in the SYNOPSIS section

Take at least two screenshots for this.

One of a section you used to help in the man pages

the other of the command you would use to get the desired results.

Part Five: 1 point

Find the section in the man man page (the man page for man) that shows you how to open a man page from a specific section.

Take a screenshot that demonstrates this in the man page for man.

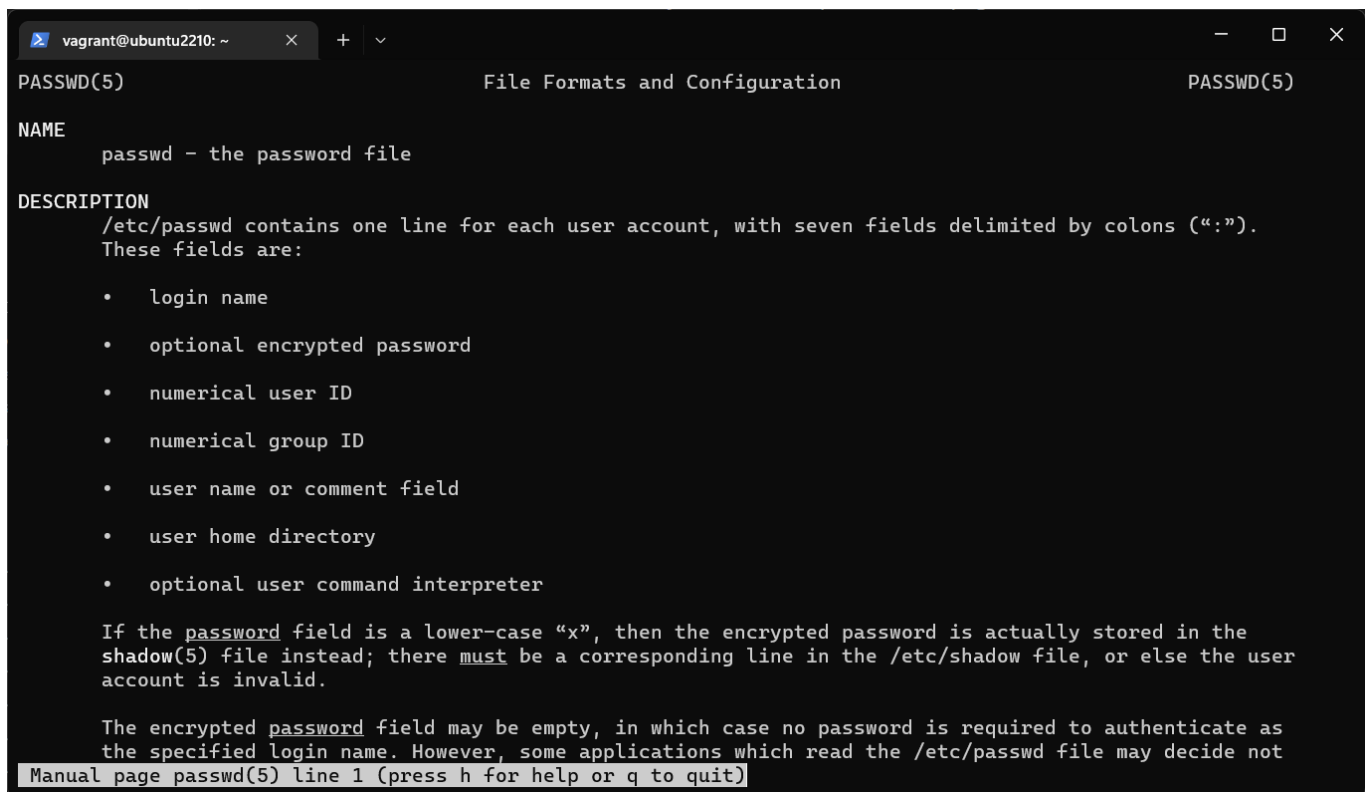
```
man 'man(7)'  
Display the manual page for macro package man from section 7. (This is another alternative  
spelling of "man 7 man". It may be more convenient when copying and pasting cross-references to  
manual pages. Note that the parentheses must normally be quoted to protect them from the  
shell.)
```

Part Six: 2 points

By default the command `man passwd` will open the first section entry.

Which command would you use to open the man page for passwd in section 5?

```
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ man 5 passwd  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ man 'passwd(5)'  
vagrant@ubuntu2210:~$ |
```



```
vagrant@ubuntu2210: ~
PASSWD(5)                                File Formats and Configuration                                PASSWD(5)

NAME
    passwd - the password file

DESCRIPTION
    /etc/passwd contains one line for each user account, with seven fields delimited by colons (":").
    These fields are:

    • login name

    • optional encrypted password

    • numerical user ID

    • numerical group ID

    • user name or comment field

    • user home directory

    • optional user command interpreter

    If the password field is a lower-case "x", then the encrypted password is actually stored in the
    shadow(5) file instead; there must be a corresponding line in the /etc/shadow file, or else the user
    account is invalid.

    The encrypted password field may be empty, in which case no password is required to authenticate as
    the specified login name. However, some applications which read the /etc/passwd file may decide not
    Manual page passwd(5) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Take a screenshot of the command used

Total: 10 points

Submission instructions

Submit a .pdf using the dropbox on D2L

Title your pdf "your-name-lab1.pdf" ie "nathan-mcninch-lab1.pdf"

File must be a .pdf.