Assignment 1:

Host Configuration

Student Information

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**Command Usage:** The command used in the Linux terminal is to display the amount of disk space used and available on all mounted filesystems. The -h option makes the output human readable, showing sizes in GB, MB, etc., instead of blocks. This helps users easily monitor and manage their system’s disk usage.

**Command Used:** echo "Logged-In User: $(whoami)|Memory: $(free -h)|HDD: $(lsblk)"

Part 1: Using the terminal in Linux You will need to find a command that will allow you to in one Window provide following information. The Name of the logged-on user, the memory, and hard drive configuration information

**Provide a brief explanation of what the command is doing below.**

1. echo "Logged-In User:$(whoami)|Memory:$(free -h)|HDD:$(lsblk)":

-**whoami**: Prints the username of the currently logged-in user.

- **free -h**: Displays the amount of used and free memory (RAM) in a human-readable format.

- **lsblk**: Lists all available block devices (e.g., HDD, SSD) and their mount points.

- **echo**: Combines the outputs of the commands into a single line with labels ("Logged-In User:", "Memory:", "HDD:").

2. The output below the command shows:

- **Memory usage**: Total memory (7.7 GiB), used memory (1.0 GiB), and free memory (6.7 GiB).

- **Mounted partitions**: This lists loop devices and the primary disk (sda). The loop devices are related to the snap packages, while `sda1` and `sda2` represent the partitions on the main disk.

The command provides a snapshot of the system's user, memory usage, and storage devices.

**Insert a clear screenshot here showing the terminal window with the output of the command used, displaying the logged-on user, memory, and hard drive configuration information below.**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated