NAME

>   **last** – indicate last logins of users and ttys

SYNOPSIS

>   **last** [-*n*] [**-f** *file*] [**-h** *host*] [**-t** *tty*] [user ...]

DESCRIPTION

>   **last** will list the sessions of specified *users*, *ttys*, and *hosts*, in reverse time order. Each line of output contains the user name, the tty from which the session was conducted, any hostname, the start and stop times for the session, and the duration of the session. If the session is still continuing or was cut short by a crash or shutdown, **last** will so indicate.

>   **-f** *file*   **last** reads the file *file* instead of the default, /var/log/wtmp.

>   -*n*   Limits the report to *n* lines.

>   **-t** *tty*   Specify the *tty*. Tty names may be given fully or abbreviated, for example, "last -t 03" is equivalent to "last -t tty03".

>   **-h** *host*   *Host* names may be names or internet numbers.

>   **-T**   Display better time information, including seconds.

>   If multiple arguments are given, the information which applies to any of the arguments is printed, e.g., "last root -t console" would list all of "root's" sessions as well as all sessions on the console terminal. If no users, hostnames or terminals are specified, **last** prints a record of all logins and logouts.

>   The pseudo-user *reboot* logs in at reboots of the system, thus "last reboot" will give an indication of mean time between reboot.

>   If **last** is interrupted, it indicates to what date the search has progressed. If interrupted with a quit signal **last** indicates how far the search has progressed and then continues.

FILES

>   /var/log/wtmp login data base

SEE ALSO

>   lastcomm(1), utmp(5), ac(8)

HISTORY

>   **last** appeared in 3.0BSD.