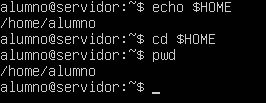
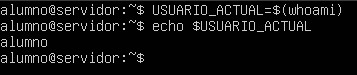
EJERCICIO 1

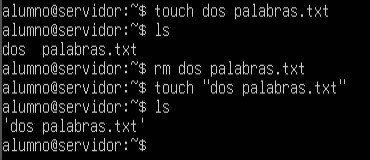
1.1



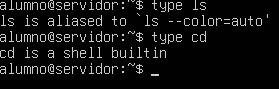
1.2



1.3

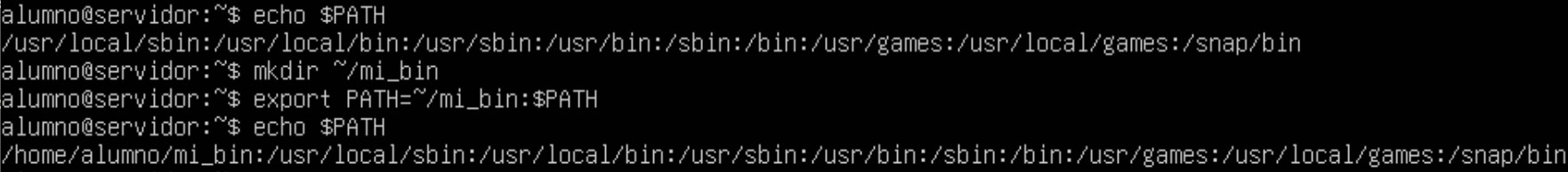


1.4



El comando cd es interno y ls externo. La diferencia es que los comandos externos como ls no modifican el shell.

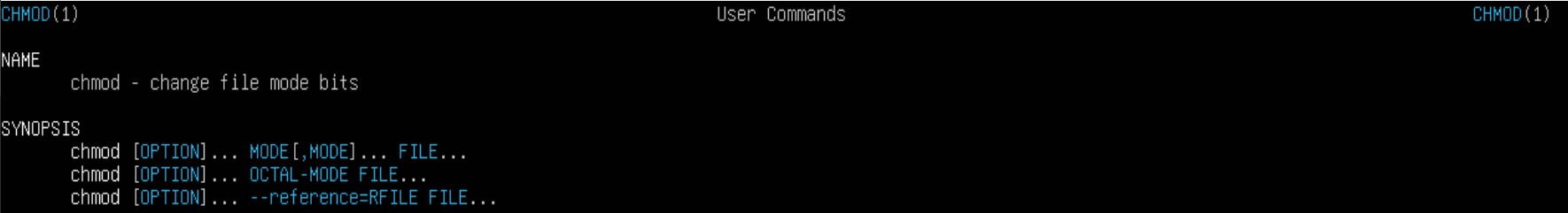
1.5



EJERCICIO 2

2.1

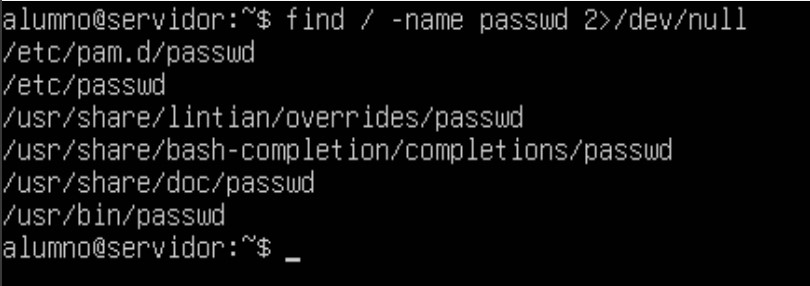
Se encuentra en la sección 1. Significa que son comandos de usuario



2.2



2.3



2.4

No aparecen, porque no está instalado el comando.



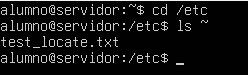
2.5

Sudo apt install plocate



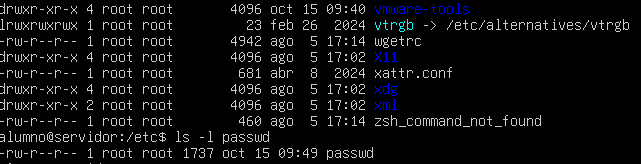
EJERCICIO 3

3.1



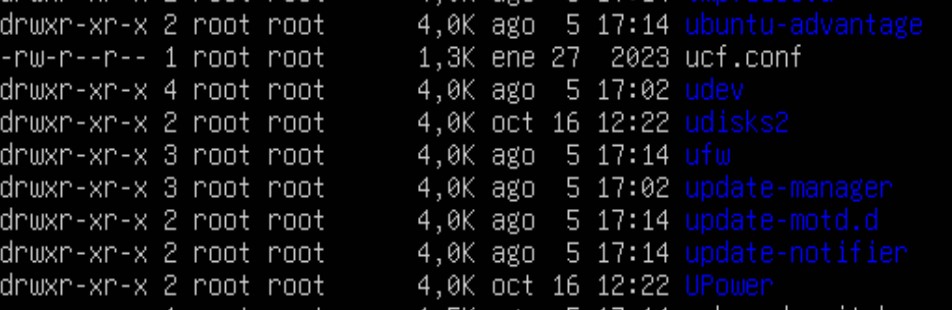
3.2



3.3

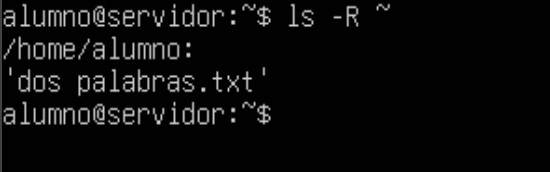
3.4

Convierte los tamaños de los ficheros de bytes a KB. Es útil para las personas porque lo transforma en medidas más conocidas.



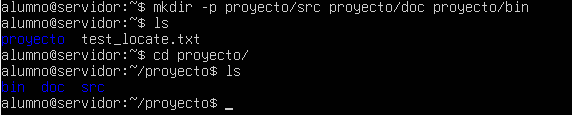
3.5

Lista todo el contenido del directorio incluyendo archivos y subcarpetas. Sería peligroso hacerlo en el directorio / por la gran cantidad de directorios.

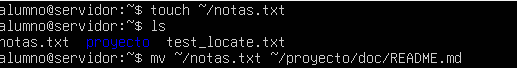


EJERCICIO 4

4.1



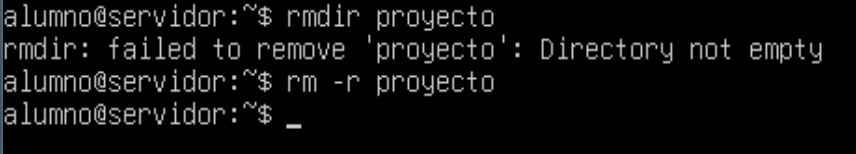
4.2



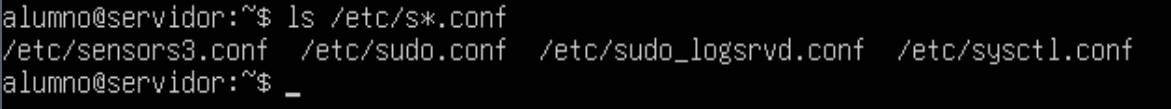
4.3



4.4

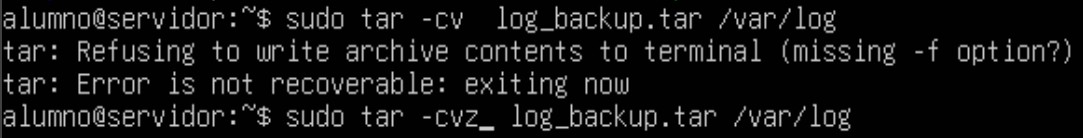


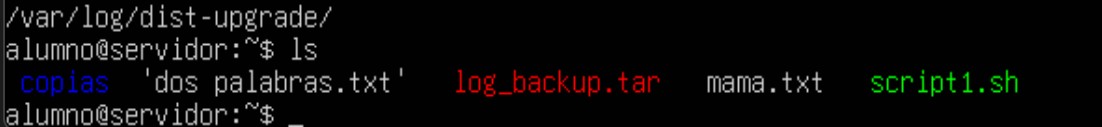
4.5



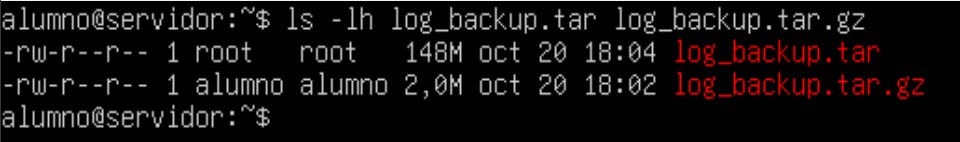
EJERCICIO 5

5.1 Hay que escribir la opción -f para indicar el fichero

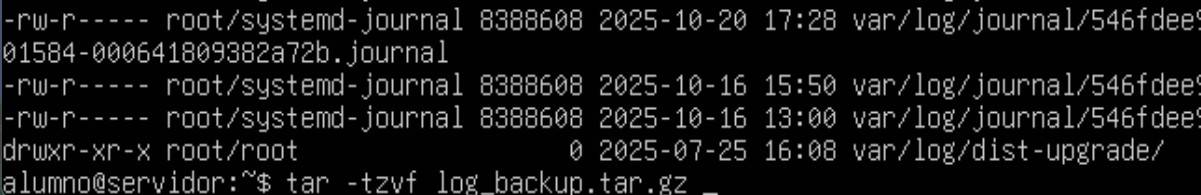




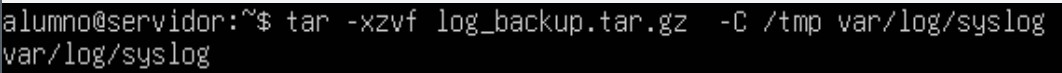
5.2 Usamos gzip log\_backup.tar y después comparamos con ls –lh



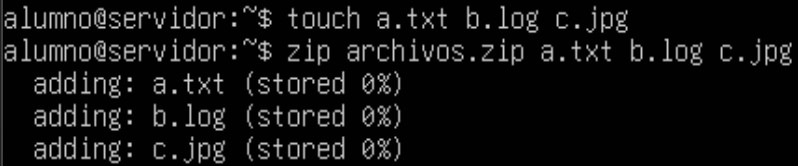
5.3



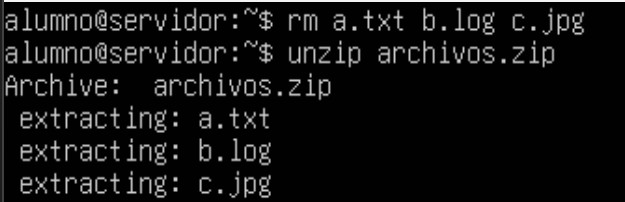
5.4



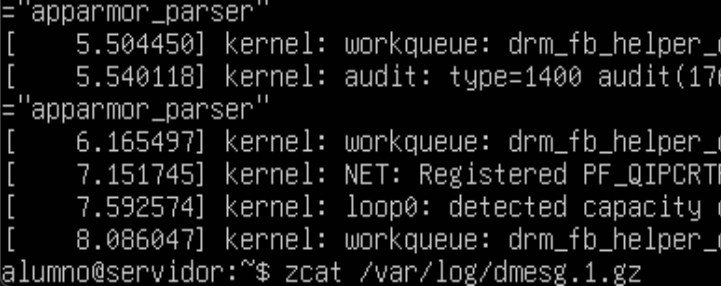
5.5



5.6



5.7 Usamos ls /var/log/\*.gz para ver los ficheros .gz y después usamos el comando zcat con uno de ellos.



EJERCICIO 6

6.1



6.2



6.3



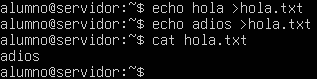
6.4

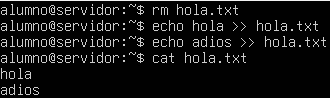


6.5



6.6 Utilizando > se sobrescribe el contenido, pero si usamos >> se añade.



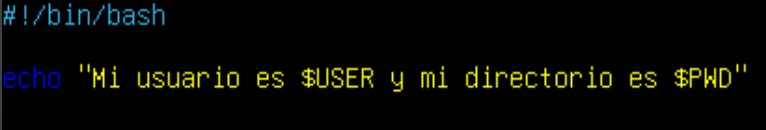


6.7

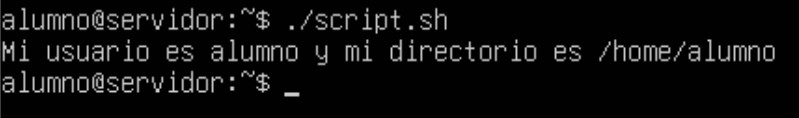


EJERCICIO 7

7.1



7.2 El otro usuario no podrá ejecutar el script



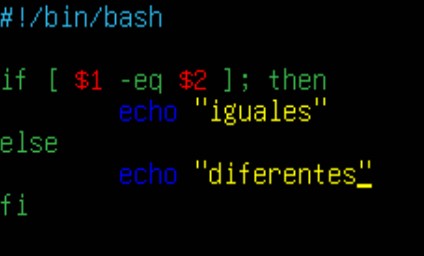
7.3



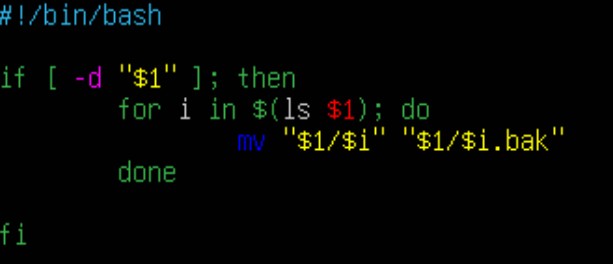
7.4



7.5

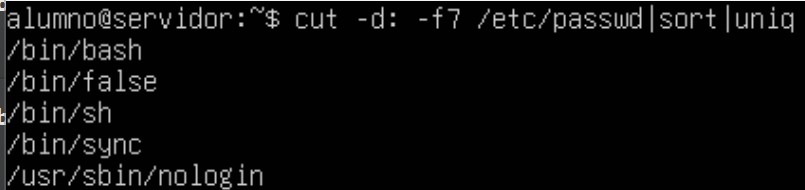


7.6

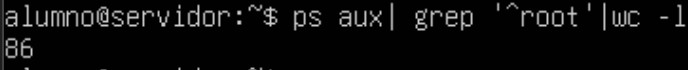


EJERCICIO 8

8.1



8.2



8.3



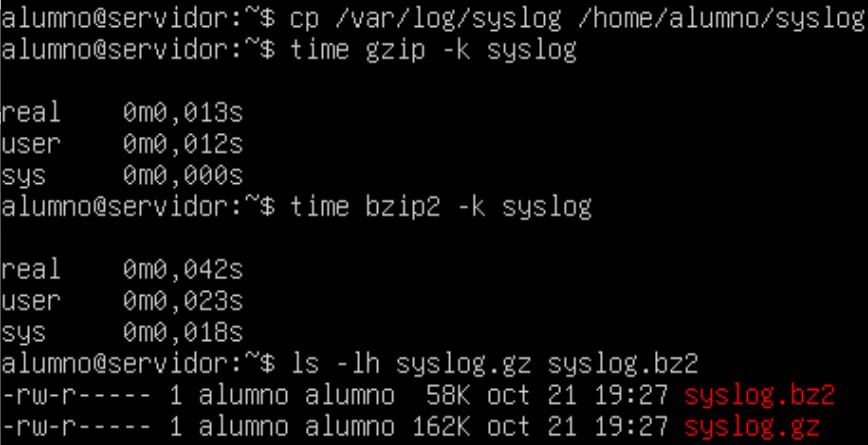
8.4



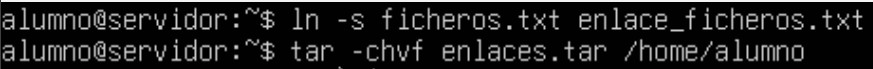
8.5



8.6



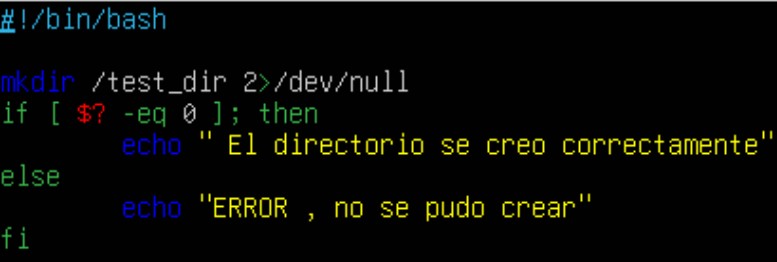
8.7



8.8



8.9



8.10

