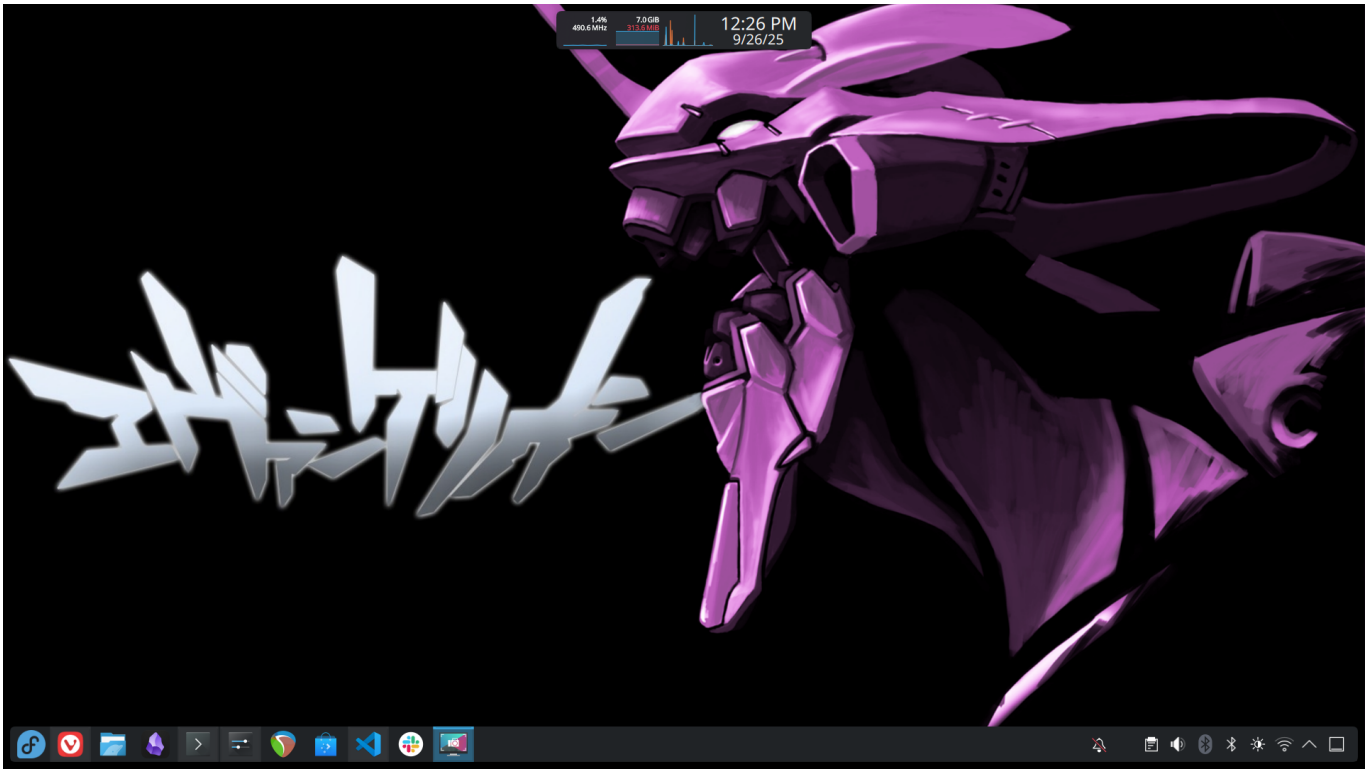
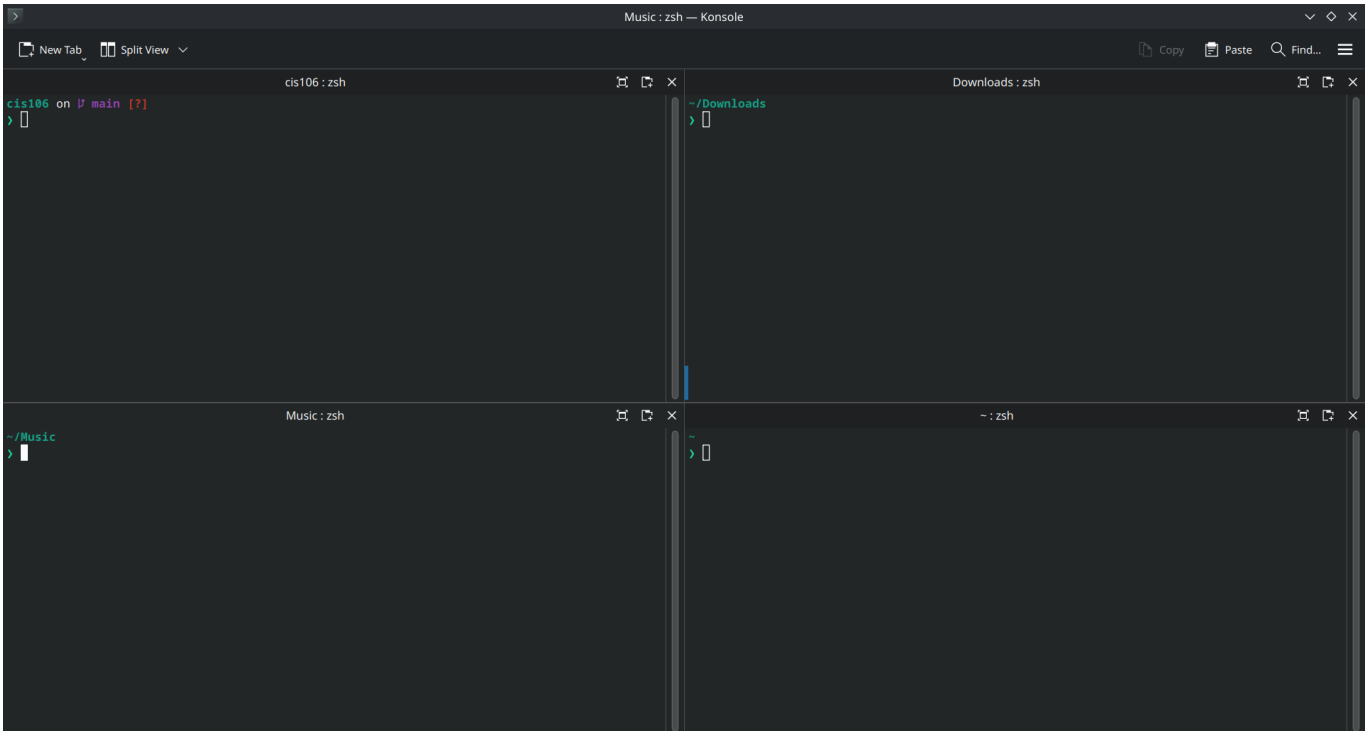
Lab 3 Submission

> [!NOTE] *Question 1-3 were taken in KDE.*

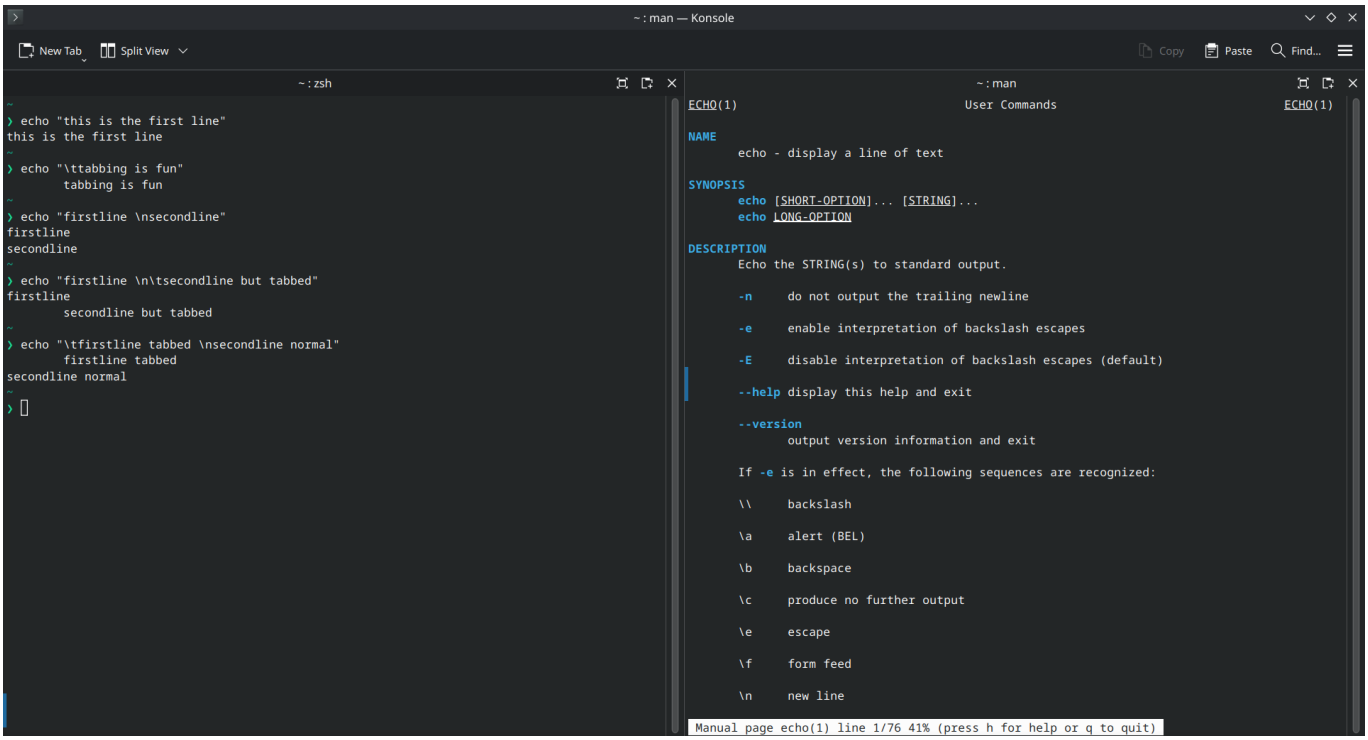
Question 1



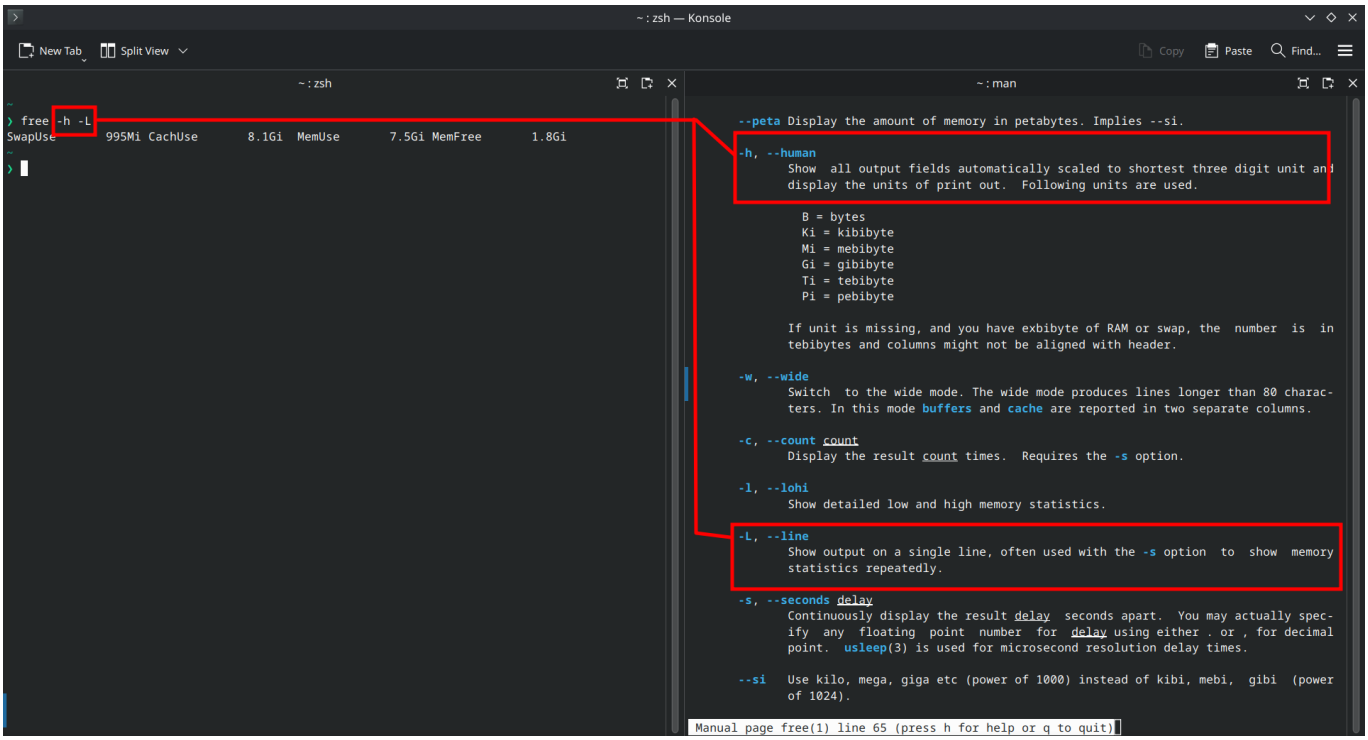
Question 2

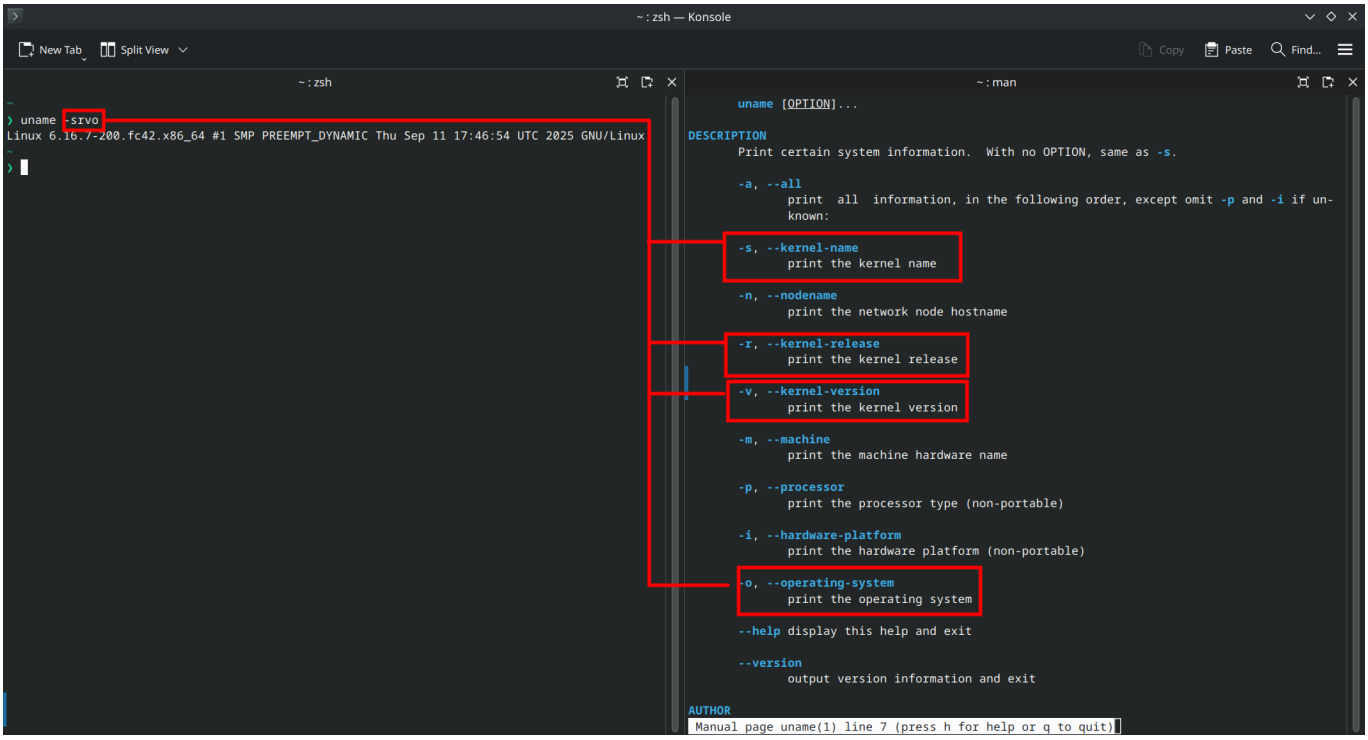


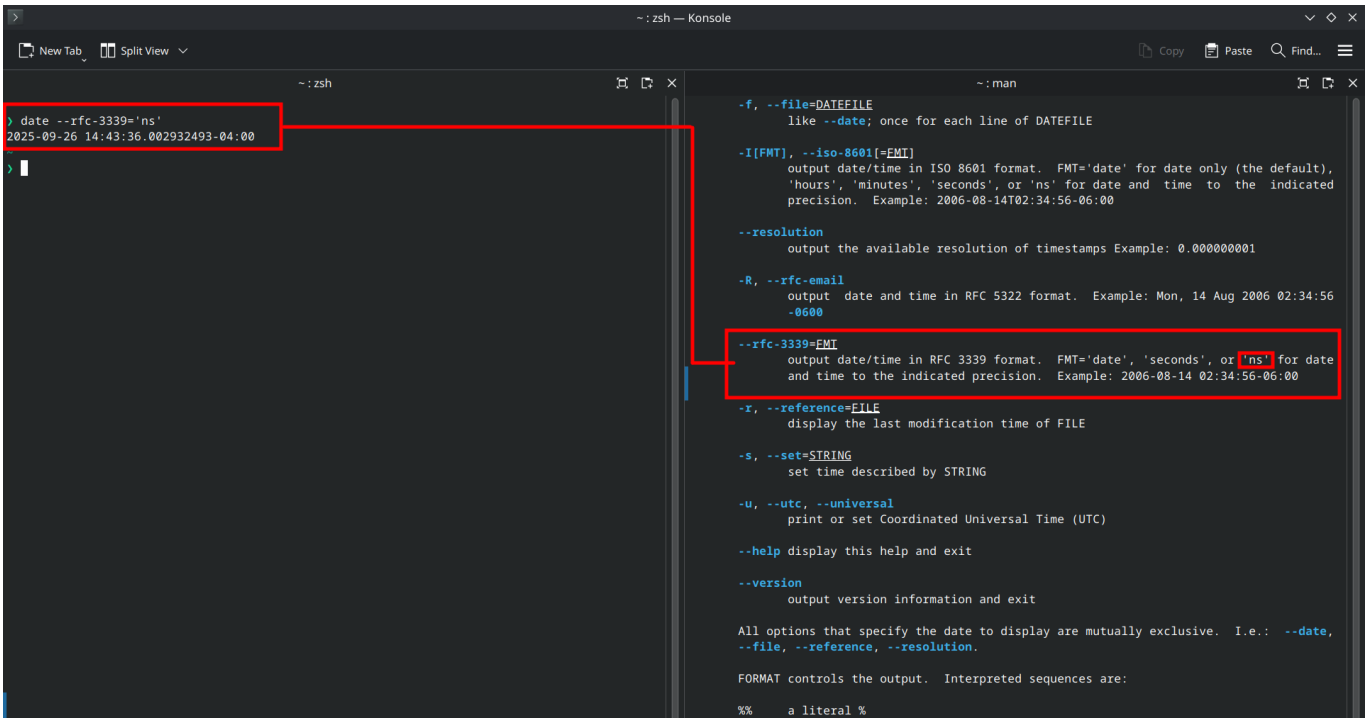
Question 3



Challenge Question


~ : zsh — Konsole
New Tab
Split View
Copy
Paste
Find...
~ : zsh
~ : man
❯ free -h -L
SwapUse 995Mi CachUse 8.1Gi MemUse 7.5Gi MemFree 1.8Gi
--peta Display the amount of memory in petabytes. Implies --si.
-h, --human
Show all output fields automatically scaled to shortest three digit unit and display the units of print out. Following units are used.
B = bytes
Ki = kibibyte
Mi = mebibyte
Gi = gibibyte
Ti = tebibyte
Pi = pebibyte
If unit is missing, and you have exbibyte of RAM or swap, the number is in tebibytes and columns might not be aligned with header.
-w, --wide
Switch to the wide mode. The wide mode produces lines longer than 80 characters. In this mode buffers and cache are reported in two separate columns.
-c, --count count
Display the result count times. Requires the -s option.
-l, --lohi
Show detailed low and high memory statistics.
-L, --line
Show output on a single line, often used with the -s option to show memory statistics repeatedly.
-s, --seconds delay
Continuously display the result delay seconds apart. You may actually specify any floating point number for delay using either . or , for decimal point. usleep(3) is used for microsecond resolution delay times.
--si Use kilo, mega, giga etc (power of 1000) instead of kibi, mebi, gibi (power of 1024).
Manual page free(1) line 65 (press h for help or q to quit)


~ : zsh — Konsole
New Tab
Split View
Copy
Paste
Find...
~ : zsh
~ : man
❯ uname -srvo
Linux 6.16.7-200.fc42.x86_64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Thu Sep 11 17:46:54 UTC 2025 GNU/Linux
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
-p, --processor
print the processor type (non-portable)
-i, --hardware-platform
print the hardware platform (non-portable)
-o, --operating-system
print the operating system
--help display this help and exit
--version
output version information and exit
AUTHOR
Manual page uname(1) line 7 (press h for help or q to quit)


~ : zsh — Konsole
New Tab
Split View
Copy
Paste
Find...
~ : zsh
~ : man
date --rfc-3339='ns'
2025-09-26 14:43:36.002932493-04:00
-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
--resolution
output the available resolution of timestamps Example: 0.000000001
-R, --rfc-email
output date and time in RFC 5322 format. Example: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 02:34:56 -0600
--rfc-3339=FMT
output date/time in RFC 3339 format. FMT='date', 'seconds', or 'ns' for date and time to the indicated precision. Example: 2006-08-14 02:34:56-06:00
-r, --reference=FILE
display the last modification time of FILE
-s, --set=STRING
set time described by STRING
-u, --utc, --universal
print or set Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
--help display this help and exit
--version
output version information and exit
All options that specify the date to display are mutually exclusive. I.e.: --date, --file, --reference, --resolution.
FORMAT controls the output. Interpreted sequences are:
%% a literal %