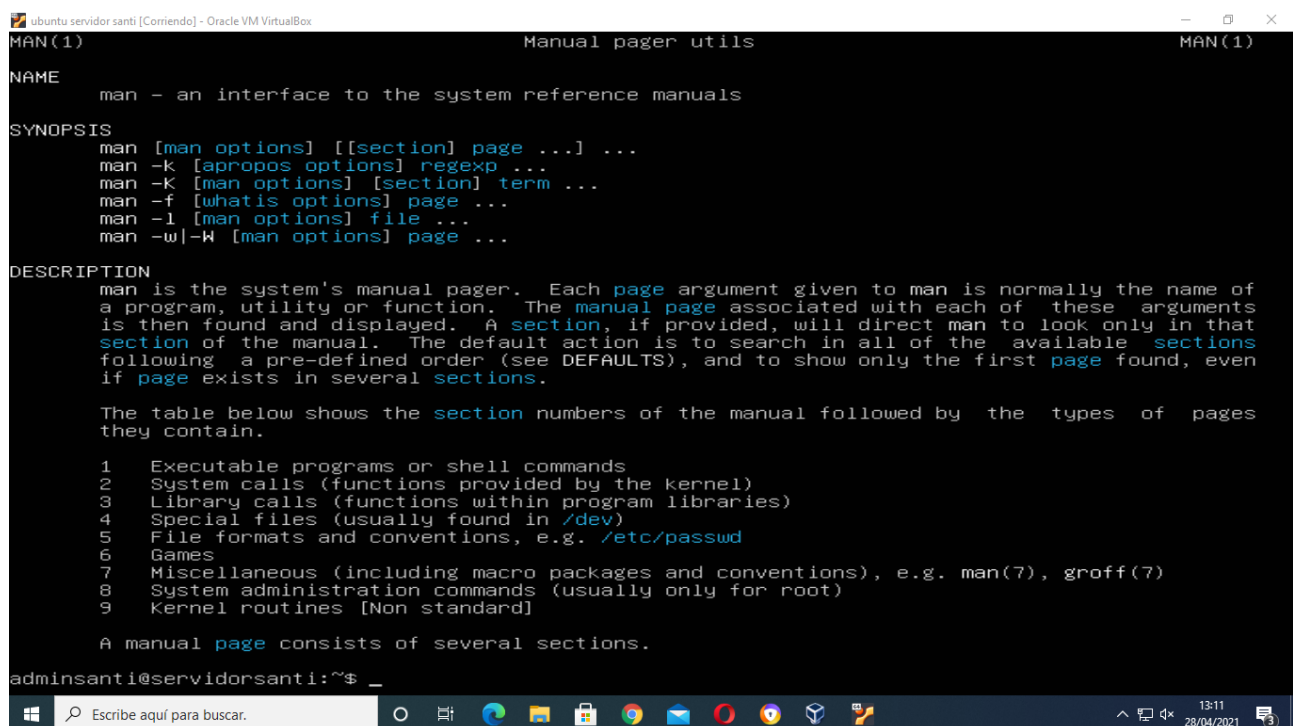


PRACTICE 1. UNIX/LINUX Basic Commands

1. Consult the manual (man) to obtain additional information about the orders described in the documentation and about the manual itself.



```
MAN(1) Manual pager utils MAN(1)
NAME
  man - an interface to the system reference manuals

SYNOPSIS
  man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
  man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
  man -K [man options] [section] term ...
  man -f [whatis options] page ...
  man -l [man options] file ...
  man -w|-W [man options] page ...

DESCRIPTION
  man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of
  a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments
  is then found and displayed. A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that
  section of the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available sections
  following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even
  if page exists in several sections.

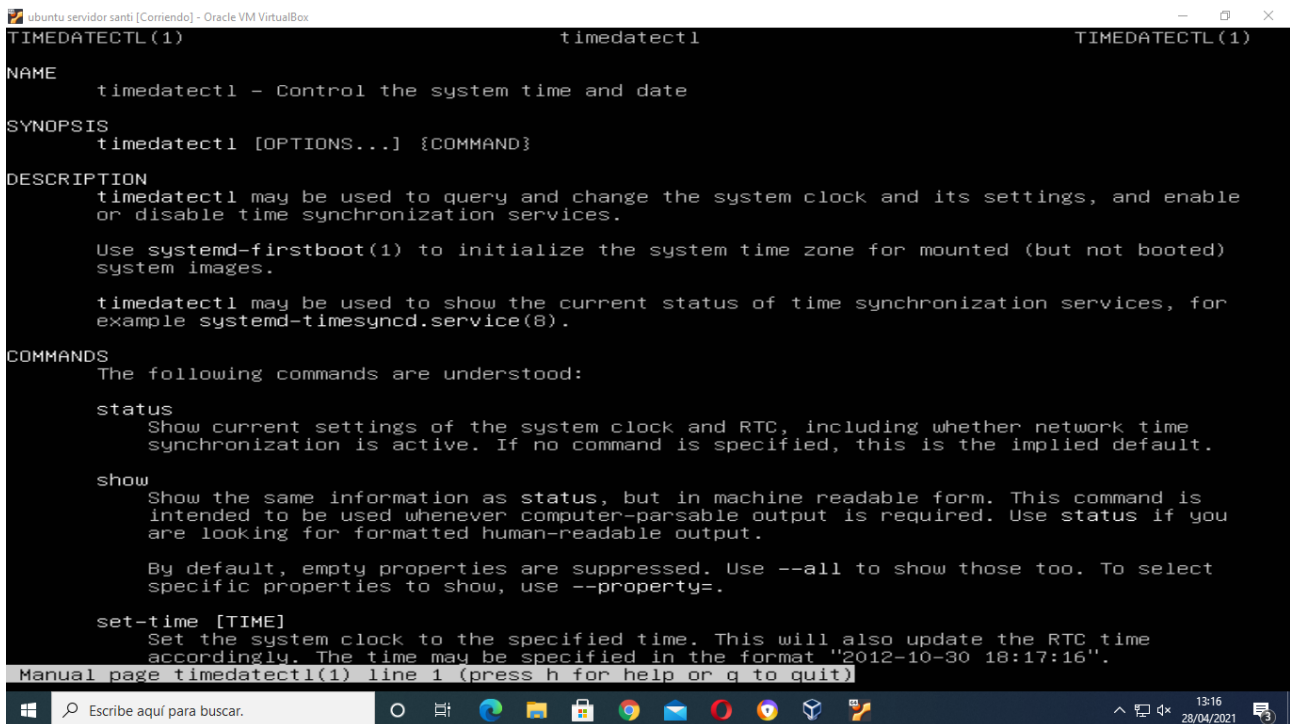
  The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the types of pages
  they contain.

  1 Executable programs or shell commands
  2 System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
  3 Library calls (functions within program libraries)
  4 Special files (usually found in /dev)
  5 File formats and conventions, e.g. /etc/passwd
  6 Games
  7 Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions), e.g. man(7), groff(7)
  8 System administration commands (usually only for root)
  9 Kernel routines [Non standard]

  A manual page consists of several sections.

adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ _
```

2. Display the current date and time on the screen.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu servidor santi [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal displays the man page for the `timedatectl` command. The window has a title bar with standard Linux window controls (minimize, maximize, close) and a search icon. The terminal output is as follows:

```
TIMEDATECTL(1)                                timedatectl                                TIMEDATECTL(1)

NAME
    timedatectl - Control the system time and date

SYNOPSIS
    timedatectl [OPTIONS...] {COMMAND}

DESCRIPTION
    timedatectl may be used to query and change the system clock and its settings, and enable
    or disable time synchronization services.

    Use systemd-firstboot(1) to initialize the system time zone for mounted (but not booted)
    system images.

    timedatectl may be used to show the current status of time synchronization services, for
    example systemd-timesyncd.service(8).

COMMANDS
    The following commands are understood:

    status
        Show current settings of the system clock and RTC, including whether network time
        synchronization is active. If no command is specified, this is the implied default.

    show
        Show the same information as status, but in machine readable form. This command is
        intended to be used whenever computer-parsable output is required. Use status if you
        are looking for formatted human-readable output.

        By default, empty properties are suppressed. Use --all to show those too. To select
        specific properties to show, use --property=.

    set-time [TIME]
        Set the system clock to the specified time. This will also update the RTC time
        accordingly. The time may be specified in the format "2012-10-30 18:17:16".

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

The terminal window's taskbar at the bottom shows the Ubuntu logo, a search bar with the text "Escribe aquí para buscar.", and several application icons including Firefox, Nautilus, and the Dash icon. The system tray on the right shows the time "13:16" and the date "28/04/2021".

3. Present the date and time in the following format: DATE: DD / MM / YY TIME: HH: MM: SS

```
ubuntu servidor santi [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
The following commands are understood:

status
  Show current settings of the system clock and RTC, including whether network time
  synchronization is active. If no command is specified, this is the implied default.

show
  Show the same information as status, but in machine readable form. This command is
  intended to be used whenever computer-parsable output is required. Use status if you
  are looking for formatted human-readable output.

  By default, empty properties are suppressed. Use --all to show those too. To select
  specific properties to show, use --property=.

set-time [TIME]
  Set the system clock to the specified time. This will also update the RTC time
  accordingly. The time may be specified in the format "2012-10-30 18:17:16".

adminsanti@servidorsanti:~$ timedatectl show --all
Timezone=Etc/UTC
LocalRTC=no
CanNTP=yes
NTP=yes
NTPSynchronized=yes
TimeUSec=Wed 2021-04-28 11:18:21 UTC
RTCTimeUSec=Wed 2021-04-28 11:18:21 UTC
adminsanti@servidorsanti:~$ timedatectl --property=
      Local time: Wed 2021-04-28 11:18:59 UTC
      Universal time: Wed 2021-04-28 11:18:59 UTC
      RTC time: Wed 2021-04-28 11:18:59
      Time zone: Etc/UTC (UTC, +0000)
System clock synchronized: yes
      NTP service: active
      RTC in local TZ: no
adminsanti@servidorsanti:~$ date +%d-%m-%Y
28-04-2021
adminsanti@servidorsanti:~$
```

4. Show the November 2019 calendar

```
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ cal -d 2019-11
    November 2019
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1  2
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30

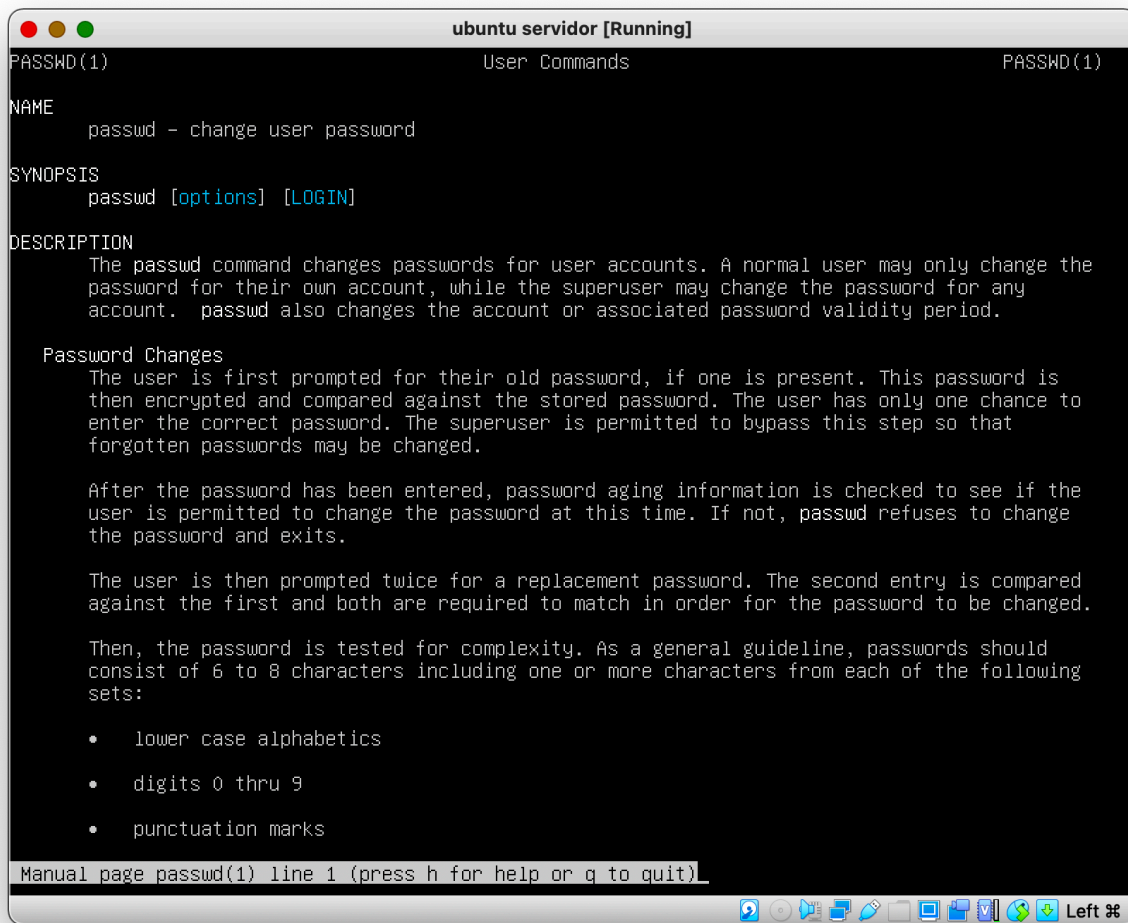
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ _
```

5. Show the calendar of your month and year of birth

```
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ cal -d 1993-06
      June 1993
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30

adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$
```

6. Change your password



```
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ passwd
Changing password for adminsanti.
Current password:
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ _
```

7. Exit the system and re-enter (first trying to use the old password)

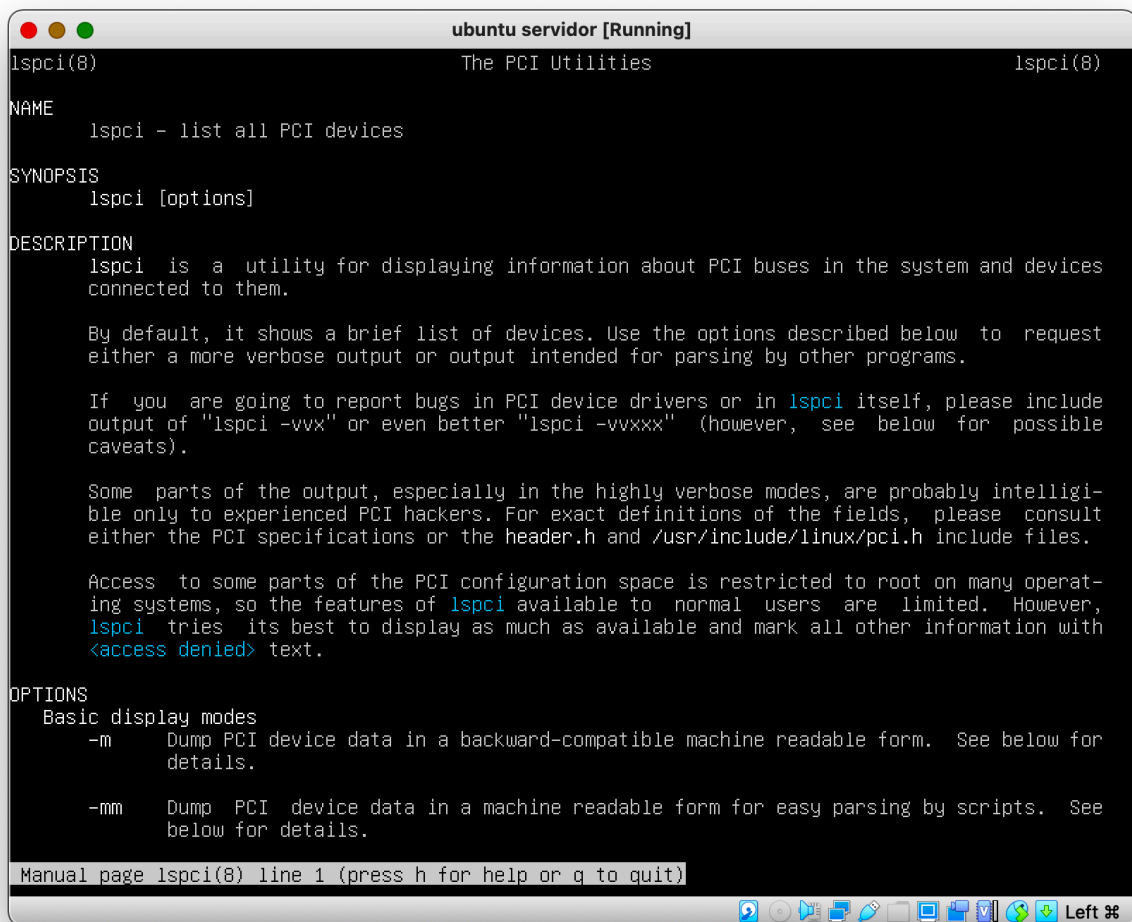
Primer uso --> exit

```
Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS servidorsanti tty1
servidorsanti login: admin santi
Password:
Login incorrect
servidorsanti login: _
```

8. Display the name of the system used

```
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ hostname  
servidoresanti  
adminsanti@servidoresanti:~$ _
```


9. Show all possible information about the system



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ubuntu servidor [Running]". The window displays the manual page for the "lspci" utility. The text is as follows:

```
lspci(8)                                The PCI Utilities                                lspci(8)

NAME
    lspci - list all PCI devices

SYNOPSIS
    lspci [options]

DESCRIPTION
    lspci is a utility for displaying information about PCI buses in the system and devices
    connected to them.

    By default, it shows a brief list of devices. Use the options described below to request
    either a more verbose output or output intended for parsing by other programs.

    If you are going to report bugs in PCI device drivers or in lspci itself, please include
    output of "lspci -vvx" or even better "lspci -vvxxx" (however, see below for possible
    caveats).

    Some parts of the output, especially in the highly verbose modes, are probably intelligi-
    ble only to experienced PCI hackers. For exact definitions of the fields, please consult
    either the PCI specifications or the header.h and /usr/include/linux/pci.h include files.

    Access to some parts of the PCI configuration space is restricted to root on many operat-
    ing systems, so the features of lspci available to normal users are limited. However,
    lspci tries its best to display as much as available and mark all other information with
    <access denied> text.

OPTIONS
    Basic display modes
    -m      Dump PCI device data in a backward-compatible machine readable form. See below for
            details.

    -mm     Dump PCI device data in a machine readable form for easy parsing by scripts. See
            below for details.

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

The terminal window has a standard Ubuntu desktop environment at the bottom, with a taskbar containing icons for various applications and system utilities.

10. Check the users that are working on the system and check if they have more than one terminal open.

Command “ who [am I] “

```
rev 02)
adminsanti@servidoresanti:/home$ who [am i]
adminsanti tty1      2021-05-10 07:22
```