

Lab 2

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Part One:

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110: ~  
UNAME(1) User Commands UNAME(1)  
NAME  
    uname - print system information  
SYNOPSIS  
    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  
Manual page uname(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ man uname  
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ uname -r  
5.13.0-52-generic  
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ |
```

Part Two:

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ man -k user | grep create  
newusers (8) - update and create new users in batch  
pam_mkhomedir (8) - PAM module to create users home directory  
useradd (8) - create a new user or update default new user information  
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ |
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110: ~  
USERADD(8) System Management Commands USERADD(8)  
  
NAME  
    useradd - create a new user or update default new user information  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    useradd [options] LOGIN  
  
    useradd -D  
  
    useradd -D [options]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    useradd is a low level utility for adding users. On Debian, administrators should usually use adduser(8) instead.  
  
    When invoked without the -D option, the useradd command creates a new user account using the values specified on the command line plus the default values from the system. Depending on command line options, the useradd command will update system files and may also create the new user's home directory and copy initial files.  
  
    By default, a group will also be created for the new user (see -g, -N, -U, and USERGROUPS_ENAB).  
  
OPTIONS  
    The options which apply to the useradd command are:  
  
    --badname  
        Allow names that do not conform to standards.  
  
    -b, --base-dir BASE_DIR  
Manual page useradd(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Part Three:

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ pwd  
/home/vagrant  
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ mkdir week-two  
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ ls  
week-two  
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ |
```

Part Four:

```
%H    hour (00..23)  
%I    hour (01..12)  
%j    day of year (001..366)  
%k    hour, space padded ( 0..23); same as %_H  
%l    hour, space padded ( 1..12); same as %_I  
%m    month (01..12)  
%M    minute (00..59)
```

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ date +%H:%M
20:13
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ |
```

Part Five:

```
man man.7
Display the manual page for macro package man from section 7. (This is an alternative spelling of "man 7
man".)

man 'man(7)'
Display the manual page for macro package man from section 7. (This is another alternative spelling of
"man 7 man". It may be more convenient when copying and pasting cross-references to manual pages. Note
that the parentheses must normally be quoted to protect them from the shell.)
```

Part Six:

```
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ man passwd.5
vagrant@ubuntu2110:~$ |
```