

## System Utility Commands:

- **date**
- **uptime**
- **hostname**
- **uname**
- **which**
- **cal**
- **bc**

### **date**

Print or set the system date and time

Usage: date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]

or: date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]

Display the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

```
-d, --date=STRING      display time described by STRING, not 'now'
-f, --file=DATEFILE   like --date once for each line of DATEFILE
-I[TIMESPEC], --iso-8601[=TIMESPEC] output date/time in ISO 8601 format.
                        TIMESPEC='date' for date only (the default),
                        'hours', 'minutes', 'seconds', or 'ns' for date
                        and time to the indicated precision.
-r, --reference=FILE  display the last modification time of FILE
-R, --rfc-2822        output date and time in RFC 2822 format.
                        Example: Mon, 07 Aug 2006 12:34:56 -0600
--rfc-3339=TIMESPEC  output date and time in RFC 3339 format.
                        TIMESPEC='date', 'seconds', or 'ns' for
                        date and time to the indicated precision.
                        Date and time components are separated by
                        a single space: 2006-08-07 12:34:56-06:00
-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
```

### **uptime:**

Tell how long the system has been running

uptime gives a one line display of the following information. The current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes

Options:

```
-p, --pretty    show uptime in pretty format
-h, --help      display this help and exit
```

-s, --since system up since  
-V, --version output version information and exit

## hostname

Show or set the system's host name

Program options:

-a, --alias	alias names
-A, --all-fqdns	all long host names (FQDNs)
-b, --boot	set default hostname if none available
-d, --domain	DNS domain name
-f, --fqdn, --long	long host name (FQDN)
-F, --file	read host name or NIS domain name from given file
-i, --ip-address	addresses for the host name
-I, --all-ip-addresses	all addresses for the host
-s, --short	short host name
-y, --yp, --nis	NIS/YP domain name

Description:

This command can get or set the host name or the NIS domain name. You can also get the DNS domain or the FQDN (fully qualified domain name). Unless you are using bind or NIS for host lookups you can change the FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) and the DNS domain name (which is part of the FQDN) in the /etc/hosts file

## uname

This command will give you system information. It is one of the important command that should be used every time you login to a Linux/Unix machine.

Usage: uname [OPTION]...

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 or "unknown"
-i, --hardware-platform	print the hardware platform or "unknown"
-o, --operating-system	print the operating system
--help	display this help and exit
--version	output version information and exit

## which

Shows the full path of (shell) commands

Usage: /usr/bin/which [options] [--] COMMAND [...]

Write the full path of COMMAND(s) to standard output.

```
--version, -[vV] Print version and exit successfully.  
--help,          Print this help and exit successfully.  
--skip-dot       Skip directories in PATH that start with a dot.  
--skip-tilde     Skip directories in PATH that start with a tilde.  
--show-dot       Don't expand a dot to current directory in output.  
--show-tilde     Output a tilde for HOME directory for non-root.  
--tty-only       Stop processing options on the right if not on tty.  
--all, -a        Print all matches in PATH, not just the first  
--read-alias, -i Read list of aliases from stdin.  
--skip-alias     Ignore option --read-alias; don't read stdin.  
--read-functions Read shell functions from stdin.  
--skip-functions Ignore option --read-functions; don't read stdin.
```

### **cal and bc**

cal command is simply for calendar and bc is for calculator