1. An inode is a data structure used in file systems for storing metainformation regarding the files stored on said file system. A file descriptor table is a process specific data structure in the kernel that contains a list of files opened by said process.

2. Linux directory commands

3. Mkdir
4. PWD
5. RM
6. C D#
7. Rmdir
8. C/P
9. Cat
10. Ls command
11. Touch
12.

13.

14.   What does a virtual desktop do?

15. A virtual desktop allows users to access their desktop and applications from anywhere on any kind of endpoint device, while IT organizations can deploy and manage these desktops from a centrally located data center.

16.

17.   Command mode

18. Insert mode
19. Replacing text
20. Vi editor
21. Moving the cursor
22. Searching for text or characters
23. Storing the file
24. Cutting and pasting text
25. Delete
26.

27.

28.   What are daemons? What are daemons in Linux?

29. In Unix-like systems, including Linux, daemons are **background processes that start at system boot and continue running until the system is shut down**. They are typically initiated by the init process, the first process that starts when a Unix-like system boots up, and the parent of all other processes.

30.

31.   What are the process states in Linux?

32.

33. Process goes through different states throughout the life cycle which are called process states. **New, Ready, Running, Waiting or Block, Terminated or Completed, Suspend ready, and Suspend wait or blocked** are different states in which process might go during the life cycle.

34. **Explain grep command.** What Is the grep Command in Linux. Grep, or global regular expression print, is one of the most versatile and useful Linux commands available. It searches for text and strings defined by users in a given file. Grep allows users to search files for a specific pattern or word and see which lines contain it.[2]

35.   What is process management system call in Linux?

36. Process management system calls in Linux. fork − For creating a duplicate process from the parent process. wait − Processes are supposed to wait for other processes to complete their work. exec − Loads the selected program into the memory.29 Nov 20

37.

38. The ls command writes to standard output the contents of each specified Directory parameter or the name of each specified File parameter, along with any other information you ask for with the flags. If you do not specify a File or Directory parameter, the ls command displays the contents of the current directory.

39. **Explain the redirection operator** A redirection operator redirects the output of a command (or pipeline) to a specified location. The > operator creates a new file and redirects text to it or, if the file

exists, it overwrites the existing content. The >> operator appends text to an existing file without overwriting the existing content.