

## 1. Explain ls command

The ls command is one of the more basic commands in Linux. It is designed to list the names and features of files and directories. It can be used for a single file or as many as all files and folders in a selected set of directories.

## 2. What are the various versions of ls command?

What are different options of ls command?

ls command options

option	description
ls -la	list long format including hidden files
ls -lh	list long format with readable file size
ls -ls	list with long format with file size

ls -r

list in reverse order

### 3. What is a Linux distro?

A Linux® distribution, or distro, is an installable operating system built from the Linux kernel, supporting user programs, repositories and libraries. Each vendor or community's version is a distro.

#### 4. What are the Linux distro you know?



Linux Mint



Fedora



Red Hat Enterprise Linux



Ubuntu



Debian



Manjaro



openSUSE



elementary OS



Gentoo

## 5. What is the command to calculate the size of a folder?

Using the 'du' command, you can easily determine the size of a directory by displaying the disk space used by files and directories. The output can be customized to be presented in human-readable formats like kilobytes, megabytes or gigabytes. Specific folder.

## 6. How can you find the status of a process?

You can use the `ps` command to find out which processes are running and display information about those processes. The `ps` command has several flags that enable you to specify which processes to list and what information to display about each process.

## 7. How can you check the memory status?

Press `Ctrl + Shift + Esc` to launch Task Manager. Or, right-click the Taskbar and select Task Manager. Select the Performance tab to see current RAM usage displayed in the Memory box, and total RAM capacity listed under Physical Memory.<sup>12</sup>

## 8. Explain how to enable root logging in Ubuntu?

**Enabling root login on Ubuntu is a straightforward process that can be done in a few simple steps.**

9. Step 1: Open the Terminal. To enable root login, you need to open the terminal on your Ubuntu system. ...
10. Step 2: Set the Root Password. Once you have the terminal open, you need to set a password for the root user.

## 11. What is the use of the sudo command?

Sudo is a command-line utility for Unix and Unix-based operating systems such as Linux and macOS. The utility provides an efficient way to temporarily grant users or user groups privileged access to system resources so that they can run commands that they cannot run under their regular accounts.

## 12. Explain how to uninstall the libraries in Linux?

13. Open the terminal: ...
14. Check package status: ...
15. Uninstall the package: ...
16. Confirm the uninstallation: ...
17. Enter your password: ...
18. Wait for the process to complete: ...
19. Verify the uninstallation: ...
20. Optional: Remove configuration files: