Q1. What is linux?
Ans: Linux is a kernel program that enables us to freely interact with the computer hardware. It is mostly used in embedded devices, and computers where we need to directly interact with hardware in a faster way.

Q2. What is the difference between Linux and Unix?
Ans:

Linux	Unix
Linux is a open source software used to interact with the computer	Unix is an Operating System that has been created using linux
It is open source	It is not open source
Has wide range of utility by students and working professionals	Mainly used in servers and other work related machines.

Q3. What is the linux kernel? Is it legal to edit linux kernel?
Ans: Linux kernel is the main program above which almost all the linux operating systems are made to interact with the hardware. Yes, it is legal to edit the linux kernel as it is a open source software so its source code is publicly available.

Q4. What is LILO?
Ans: Just like GRUB, LILO is a bootloader in linux which helps the operating system to perform the boot of the operating system in the computer memory.

Q5. What are the basic components of Linux?
Ans: Basic components of linux are as follows:
   - Bootloader
   - Shell
   - Genome / Display sever
   - Programs and applications

Q6. Which are the shells used in linux?
Ans: Shells are the programs that are used in the interaction of the commands in the kernel to the hardware. Some shells present in linux are:
   - Bash shell
   - Nologin shell
   - Z shell
   - Sh shell

Q7. What is swap space?
Ans: Swap space is like a pseudo RAM, in which we provide some part of of storage to the memory to increase the performance of the system.

Q8. What is the difference between bash and DOS?
Ans:

BASH	DOS
Commands are case sensitive	Commands are case insensitive
Mostly used in linux OS	Mostly used in Windows OS
/ is the root dirctory	\ is the root directory

Q9. What command will you use to check how much memory is being used by linux?
Ans: Memory usage by linux can be seen using the following command:

```
$ free
```

Q10. Explain file permission in linux?
Ans: File permissions in linux can be categorised into 3 types:
- r: read permission
- w: write permission
- x: execute permission

These permissions can be given to either the owner of the file, group of the file, user other than the owner and the group users. We can give these permission using the following command:

```
$ chmod <permission> <file name>
```