1. How to jump to a particular line in a file using vim editor?

A). To do this, press Esc , type the line number, and then press Shift-g . If you press Esc and then Shift-g without specifying a line number, it will take you to the last line in the file. To look for the next occurrence after the first, either press n or press / again and then press Enter.

2. How do you sort the entries in a text file in ascending order?

A). To sort lines of text files, we use the sort command in the Linux system. The sort command is used to prints the lines of its input or concatenation of all files listed in its argument list in sorted order. The operation of sorting is done based on one or more sort keys extracted from each line of input.

3. What is the export command used for?

A). Export is a built-in command of the Bash shell. It is used to mark variables and functions to be passed to child processes. Basically, a variable will be included in child process environments without affecting other environments.

4. How do you check if a particular service is running?

A). List running processes using the ps command (ps means process status). The ps command displays your currently running processes in real-time. This will display the process for the current shell with four columns: PID returns the unique process ID.

5. How do you check the status of all the services?

A). To display the status of all available services at once in the System V (SysV) init system, run the service command with the --status-all option: If you have multiple services, use file display commands (like less or more) for page-wise viewing.

6. How do you start and stop a service?

A). List all services: systemctl list-unit-files --type service -all.

Command Start: Syntax: ...

Command Stop: Syntax: sudo systemctl stop service.service. ...

Command Status: Syntax: sudo systemctl status service.service. ...

Command Restart: Syntax: sudo systemctl restart service.service. ...

Command Enable:

7. Explain the free command.

A). free is a popular command used by system administrators on Unix/Linux platforms. It's a powerful tool that gives insight into the memory usage in human-readable format.

8. Explain chmod command

A). The chmod (short for change mode) command is used to manage file system access permissions on Unix and Unix-like systems. There are three basic file system permissions, or modes, to files and directories: read (r) write (w) execute (x).

9. Explain grep command

A). Grep is an acronym that stands for Global Regular Expression Print. Grep is a Linux / Unix command-line tool used to search for a string of characters in a specified file. The text search pattern is called a regular expression.

10. What is the use of nano editor?

A). GNU nano is a simple terminal-based text editor. Though not as powerful as Emacs or Vim, it is easy to learn and use. Nano is ideal for making small changes to existing configuration files or for writing short plain text files. It was originally created as a free replacement for the non-free Pico editor.