

## 1. What are inode and process id?

A). An inode ('index node') is a data structure used by Linux to hold file information. Each inode in the Linux file system has a unique ID that identifies a single file or other item. On a Linux or Unix-like operating system, a PID stands for process identification number.

## 2. Which are the Linux Directory Commands?

A). ls - This command 'lists' the contents of your present working directory.

pwd - Shows you what your present working directory is.

cd - Lets you change directories.

rm - Remove one or more files.

rmdir - Remove an empty directory.

mkdir - Make a directory.

## 3. What is Virtual Desktop?

A). Virtual desktops are preconfigured images of operating systems and applications in which the desktop environment is separated from the physical device used to access it. Users can access their virtual desktops remotely over a network. Any endpoint device, such as a laptop, smartphone or tablet, can be used to access a virtual desktop. The virtual desktop provider installs client software on the endpoint device, and the user then interacts with that software on the device.

## 4. Which are the different modes of vi editor?

A). The Vi editor has two modes: Command and Insert. When you first open a file with Vi, you are in Command mode. Command mode means you can use keyboard keys to navigate, delete, copy, paste, and do a number of other tasks-except entering text. To enter Insert mode, press i .

## 5. What are daemons?

A). The server daemon allows client applications to start communications with a host server that is using sockets communications support. The server daemon does this by handling and routing incoming connection requests.

## 6. What are the process states in Linux?

A). Running or Runnable (R)

Uninterruptible Sleep (D)

Interruptable Sleep (S)

Stopped (T)

Zombie (Z)

## 7. 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. When it finds a match, it prints the line with the result.

## 8. Explain Process Management System Calls in Linux

A). 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. exit – Terminates the process.

## 9. Explain the 'ls' command

A). The ls command is used to list files. "ls" on its own lists all files in the current directory except for hidden files.

## 10. Explain the redirection operator

**A).** A redirection operator is a special character that can be used with a command, like a Command Prompt command or DOS command, to either redirect the input to the command or the output from the command.