1. Explain 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.

2. What are the various versions of ls command?

A). **ls -a** will list all files including hidden files (files with names beginning with a dot).

ls -F gives a full listing, indicating what type files are by putting a slash after directories and a star after executable files (programs you can run).

ls -l gives a long listing of all files. Here is an example section of the output of ls –l.

ls -R gives a recursive listing, including the contents of all subdirectories and their subdirectories and so on.

ls -t lists the files in order of the time when they were last modified (newest first) rather than in alphabetical order.

ls -r lists the files in the reverse of the order that they would otherwise have been listed in. Thus, **ls -lrt** will give a long listing, oldest first, which is handy for seeing which files in a large directory have recently been changed.

3. What is a Linux distro?

A). Linux is distributions consist of what are called software packages. These packages contain specific files, applications or services. For example, a package could be a collection of fonts, web browsers or development environments.

4. What are the Linux distro you know?

A). /etc/*-release file – Print Linux distribution name and version.

lsb_release command – Show Linux distribution-specific information.

/proc/version file – Use this file to see Linux kernel version that is currently running.

hostnamectl command – Display host name and Linux distro info on systemd based distros.

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

A). Display the size of one or more directories, subdirectories, and files by using the **du command**.

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

A). Open the terminal window on Linux.

For remote Linux server use the ssh command for log in purpose.

Type the ps aux to see all running process in Linux.

Alternatively, you can issue the top command or htop command to view running process in Linux.

7. How can you check the memory status?

A). cat Command to Show Linux Memory Information.

free Command to Display the Amount of Physical and Swap Memory.

vmstat Command to Report Virtual Memory Statistics.

top Command to Check Memory Use.

htop Command to Find Memory Load of Each Process.

8 .Explain how to enable root logging in Ubuntu?

A). As root, edit the sshd_config file in /etc/ssh/sshd_config : nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config.

Add a line in the Authentication section of the file that says PermitRootLogin yes .

Save the updated /etc/ssh/sshd_config file.

Restart the SSH server: service sshd restart.

9. What is the use of the sudo command?

A). If you prefix “sudo” with any command, it will run that command with elevated privileges or in other words allow a user with proper permissions to execute a command as another user, such as the superuser. This is the equivalent of “run as administrator” option in Windows.

10. Explain how to uninstall the libraries in Linux?

A). To uninstall a program, **use the “apt-get” command**, which is the general command for installing programs and manipulating installed programs. For example, the following command uninstalls gimp and deletes all the configuration files, using the “ --purge” (there are two dashes before “purge”) command.