

Week 4 Review

Operation Code Linux Squad

**What is the core component of an operating system
(loads all components and serves to centrally
control activities of the computer)**

**What is the core component of an operating system
(loads all components and serves to centrally
control activities of the computer)**

- Kernel
- In Linux, the kernel is a file (usually called vmlinuz) located on the HDD and loaded when you first turn on your computer

What is the channel that allows a user to log into a computer running Linux?

What is the channel that allows a user to log into a computer running Linux?

- Terminal

After a user logs into a terminal, what is the user interface (command line) called?

After a user logs into a terminal, what is the user interface (command line) called?

- Shell
- Accepts input from the user and passes this input to the kernel for processing

What is the default shell in Linux?

What is the default shell in Linux?

- BASH

Commands

- ls -la



**Name of program
to execute**

Commands

- ls -la



options
(alter the way
a command works)

Commands

- echo “hello”



arguments

**How do you switch to the
root user?**

How do you switch to the root user?

- su

How do you run a command as the root user (without switching to that account)?

How do you run a command as the root user (without switching to that account)?

- `su -c "command"`

**What command clears the
terminal screen?**

What command clears the terminal screen?

- `clear`

**What command displays
the login name?**

What command displays the login name?

- whoami

**What command displays
the current date and time?**

What command displays the current date and time?

- date

**What command exits out of
your current shell?**

What command exits out of your current shell?

- `exit`

**What command displays
system information?**

What command displays system information?

- `uname`

**What metacharacter
indicates a variable?**

What metacharacter indicates a variable?

- `$`
- `echo My Shell is $SHELL`
- `echo My Path is $PATH`

**What metacharacter is a
wildcard?**

What metacharacter is a wildcard?

- *
- Is a^*

What commands can help you get help about commands on the command line?

What commands can help you get help about commands on the command line?

- man
- info
- help

**Where is the root of the
Linux filesystem?**

Where is the root of the Linux filesystem?

- /

**If you are in the root directory,
how would you get to /home/sue?**

**If you are in the root directory,
how would you get to /home/sue?**

- `cd /home/sue`

What command would you use to get to your home directory (hint: metacharacter)?

What command would you use to get to your home directory (hint: metacharacter)?

- `cd ~`

What command would you use to get to the parent directory of your current directory?

What command would you use to get to the parent directory of your current directory?

- `cd ..`

What command would you use to get to the parent directory of the parent directory of your current directory?

What command would you use to get to the parent directory of the parent directory of your current directory?

- `cd ../../`

**Name some types of files
on the Linux system**

Name some types of files on the Linux system

- text files
- binary data files
- executable program files
- directory files
- linked files
- special device files
- named pipes and sockets

What is a linked file?

What is a linked file?

- files that have an association with on another
- can represent same data or point to another file (shortcut to file)

What is a special device files?

What is a special device files?

- represent different devices on the system - i.e. hard disk drive and serial ports
- used in conjunction with commands that manipulate devices on the system
- usually found in the /dev directory

What is a pipe file?

What is a pipe file?

- Identify a channel that passes information from one process to another
- writes to the file are processed while another process reads from it

What is a socket file?

What is a socket file?

- allows a process on one computer to write to a file on another computer while another process reads from that file