

1. What is tar command? Why is it used?

Tar is also known as tape archive. This command is used for creating Archive and extracting the archive files. We can use this command for creating uncompressed and compressed archive files and modify and maintain them as well.

2. Explain Regular Expressions and Grep

******The name grep stands for “global regular expression print”. This means that you can use grep to check whether the input it receives matches a specified pattern.

******Regular Expression provides an ability to match a “string of text” in a very flexible and concise manner. A “string of text” can be further defined as a single character, word, sentence or particular pattern of characters.

3. What is the minimum number of disk partitions required to install Linux?

*****Minimum of one partition is required to install linux.

4. How to copy a file in Linux?

*****The Linux cp command is used for copying files and directories to another location. To copy a file, specify

“cp” followed by the name of a file to copy. Then, we need to give the location at which the new file should appear

5. How to terminate a running process in Linux?

*We need to obtain(locate) the process ID of the process that you want to terminate and then kill (terminate) the process by either sending the control sequence(entering Ctrl-C in the command line)

(or)

By using kill commands:

SIGHUP	-	Hangup
SIGKILL	-	Kill Signal
SIGTERM	-	Terminate

6. How to rename a file in Linux?

The mv command (short of move) is used to rename or move files from one location to another. The syntax for the mv command is as follows:

mv [OPTIONS] source destination

7. How to write the output of a command to a file?

* By using 'ls' command we can write output of the command to the text file.

Ex: `ls > sample.txt`

When we type '`ls > sample.txt`', shell redirects the output of the ls command to a file named sample.txt, replacing the existing contents of the file. In other words, the contents of the file will be overwritten.

8. How to see the list of mounted devices on Linux?

We can use mount command to list mount points.

When we run mount command without any options it will list mount points.

Or

`$ cat /proc/mounts` (This command lists out the mounts connected)

9. How to find where a file is stored in Linux?

The 3 ways to find a file is by using:

*find command

*locate command

*grep command

With find command we can mention any of the file property like creation

date,extension,size,permissions,owner etc..

*Locate also uses the same properties to find the file location.

*Grep is used to match the regular expression of a file name.

10. How to find the difference between two configuration files?

*To compare two configuration files in the Configuration Manager:

We must Navigate to Config Management → Config Archive.

Select a Device Group, and then select a device in the table beneath. The right pane of the Archive page displays the library of configuration files discovered in the device.

Select two files by enabling their check boxes.

Click the Compare button. A Comparing Configuration Files window appears, listing the chosen configuration files side-by-side.