1. What is Linux?

Linux is the kernel which communicate directly with the hardware

2. What is the difference between Linux and Unix?

*Linux is the kernel and unix is an OS.
*Linux is open source and unix can be used only by the copyrighters.

3. What is Linux Kernel? Is it legal to edit Linux Kernel?

*The Linux kernel is the main component of a Linux operating system (OS) and is the core interface between a computer's hardware and its processes. It communicates between the 2, managing resources as efficiently as possible.
*Linux kernel is open source and can be modified by anyone.

4. What is LILO?

It is boot loader which permit to select which OS in a machine needs to be used.

5. What are the basic components of Linux?

The kernel, X Server, Applications, Desktop environment

6. Which are the Shells used in Linux?

*Bashshell
*C shell
*Korn shell

7. What is Swap Space?

The space used in the disk instead of the memory is called swap space.

8. What is the difference between BASH and DOS?

The major difference between the BASH and DOS console lies in these 3 areas:
*BASH commands are case sensitive while DOS commands are not.
*In BASH, / character is a directory separator and \ acts as an escape character while in DOS, / serves as a command argument delimiter and \ is the directory separator
*DOS follows a convention in naming files, which is 8 character file name followed by a dot and 3 character for the extension. BASH follows no such convention.

9. What command would you use to check how much memory is being used by Linux?

free command can be used to check the memory usage.

10. Explain file permission in Linux.

All the three owners (user owner, group, others) in the Linux system have three types of permissions defined. Nine characters denotes the three types of permissions.

*Read (r) : The read permission allows you to open and read the content of a file. But you can't do any editing or modification in the file.

*Write (w) : The write permission allows you to edit, remove or rename a file. For instance, if a file is present in a directory, and write permission is set on the file but not on the directory, then you can edit the content of the file but can't remove, or rename it.

*Execute (x): In Unix type system, you can't run or execute a program unless execute permission is set.But in Windows, there is no such permission available.