

1. Explain ls command

The ls command is used to list files or directories in Linux and other Unix-based operating systems. Just like you navigate in your File explorer or Finder with a GUI, the ls command allows you to list all files or directories in the current directory by default, and further interact with them via the command line.

2. What are the various versions of ls command?

ls -a In Linux, hidden files start with . (dot) symbol and they are not visible in the regular directory. The (ls -a) command will enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files.

ls -l -It will show the list in a long list format.

ls -lh-This command will show you the file sizes in human readable format. Size of the file is very difficult to read when displayed in terms of byte. The (ls -lh)command will give you the data in terms of Mb, Gb, Tb, etc.

ls -lhS-If you want to display your files in descending order (highest at the top) according to their size, then you can use (ls -lhS) command.

ls -d */ It is used to display only subdirectories.

ls -n It is used to print group ID and owner ID instead of their names.

ls -li This command prints the index number if file is in the first column.

ls -p It is used to identify the directory easily by marking the directories with a slash (/) line sign.

ls -r It is used to print the list in reverse order.

ls -R It will display the content of the sub-directories also.

ls ~ It gives the contents of home directory.

ls ../ It give the contents of parent directory.

ls --version It checks the version of ls command.

3. What is a Linux distro?

A Linux distribution -- often shortened to "Linux distro" -- is a version of the open source Linux operating system that is packaged with other components, such as an installation programs, management tools and additional software such as the KVM hypervisor.

Linux distributions, which are based on the Linux kernel, are often easier for users to deploy than the traditional open source version of Linux. This is because most distributions eliminate the need for users to manually compile a complete Linux operating system from source code, and because they are often supported by a specific vendor.

4. What are the Linux distro you know?

--**ubuntu**

--**red hat enterprise linux**

--**kali linux**

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

The command we'll want to use to get the actual size of a directory is `du`, which is short for “disk usage”. When invoked without any options, `du` displays the disk usage of the given directory and each of its subdirectories in bytes.

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

Linux provides us a utility called `ps` for viewing information related with the processes on a system which stands as abbreviation for “Process Status”. `ps` command is used to list the currently running processes and their PIDs along with some other information depends on different options.

7. How can you check the memory status?

Typing `$free` in your command terminal provides entire data amount the memory.

8. Explain how to enable root logging in Ubuntu?

- Login to your account and open Terminal
- sudo passwd root
- Type in the new password for UNIX
- sudo gedit /usr/share/lightdm/lightdm.conf.d/50-ubuntu.conf
- At the end of the file append greeter-show-manual-login = true

9. What is the use of the sudo command?

The sudo command allows you to run programs with the security privileges of another user (by default, as the superuser). It prompts you for your personal password and confirms your request to execute a command.

10. Explain how to uninstall the libraries in Linux?

When we install libraries manually

Go to the build directory and run:

sudo make uninstall

If the libraries are installed with apt, then:

sudo apt-get remove libraryname