Basic Que.

1. ifconfig
2. Move or rename files
3. touch file
4. ls command
5. ls command
6. clear command
7. daemon (also known as background processes) is a Linux or UNIX program that runs in the background. Almost all daemons have names that end with the letter "d". For example, httpd the daemon that handles the Apache server, or, sshd which handles SSH remote access connections. Linux often start daemons at boot time
8. cd
9. echo command in Linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument. This is a built-in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file
10. cat command
11. ps -p $$ – Display your current shell name reliably.
12. service <servicename> status
13. sudo
14. pwd command
15. command rm -rf dirname to delete a directory forcefully.
16. switch user command su
17. sudo
18. file command

Intermediate level:

1. Two modes of operation in vi are entry mode and command mode
2. mkdir command
3. LILO (LInux LOader) is a boot loader (a small program that manages a dual boot) for use with the Linux operating system
4. cd / changes current directory to root directory, I.e. top directory

cd \ Won't work as "\" is escape character and can be used on its own, if you hit enter it will keep waiting for more input.

cd.. changes current directory to one level up

cd ~ changes current directory to user's home, same as "cd" with no arguments

1. **Grep**is an acronym that stands for **G**lobal **R**egular **E**xpression **P**rint.

Grep is a Linux / Unix command-line tool used to search for a string of characters in a specified file. The text search pattern is called a regular expression. When it finds a match, it prints the line with the result. The grep command is handy when searching through large log files.

1. Yes
2. It contains all the user binaries, their documentation, libraries, header files, Etc
3. whoami
4. passwd command
5. diff Command.
6. Find command
7. w Command
8. kill command
9. ls -d <alphabet name>
10. mv \*IDENTIFIER\* ~/YourPath/

This will move all the files that *contain* the IDENTIFIER you specified.

1. ps Command
2. ls
3. 'last reboot' command
4. command chown

Advanced Level:

1. mount command
2. df command to check disk space in Linux
3. Swap space in Linux is used when the amount of physical memory (RAM) is full.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amount of system RAM | Recommended swap space |
| 2 GB - 8 GB | Equal to the amount of RAM |
| 8 GB - 64 GB | 0.5 times the amount of RAM |
| more than 64 GB | workload dependent |
|  |  |

1. Crontab
2. grep -v -i hello file1.txt – it will find the full hello world without case sensitivity in file 1.

grep -i hello file2.txt – it will do case insensitive search for hello word in file 2.

grep -A 2 hello file2.txt –

1. export is bash shell BUILTINS commands, which means it is part of the shell.

Ex.: to view all exported variables just use export on command line it will give all the variables.

**$ export -p -**  to view all exported variables on current shell.

1. A redirection operator is a special character that can be used with a command, like a command prompt command, to either redirect the input to the command or the output from the command.
2. dmesg command
3. chmod is the command and system call which is used to change the access permissions of file system objects (files and directories). It is also used to change special mode flags.
4. mkfs
5. tar command or gzip or zip
6. /etc/fstab
7. Shutdown - The shutdown command lets you power off, reboot, and halt your system.

Diff- Compare the contents of file1 and file2 and write to the standard output the list of changes necessary to convert one file into the other.

Sort - Sort, merge, or sequence check text and binary files.

ps - Report process status

kill- Send the specified signal to the specified process or process group

mount- Mount a filesystem

nano- Nano is ideal for making small changes to existing configuration files or for writing short plain text files.

1. symbolic link is a term for any file that contains a reference to another file or directory in the form of an absolute or relative path and that affects pathname resolution.

To create a symbolic link, use the -s (symbolic) option.

1. to copy a directory recursively from one location to another using the cp command, use the -r/R option with the cp command. It copies the folder including the subdirectories and their files to the target directory.