

## 1. Explain ls command

### Answer -

- The ls command is used to lists the files and directories/subfolders within the file system
- If we use with some parameters then we can get a detailed information for those files and directories/subfolders(eg. permissions, owner, group, last edit date/time, size etc..) eg. ls, ls -lrt, ls -l, ls -a and so on etc.
- Syntax is \$ ls --help -> this will show all options and parameters which we can use based upon our requirements
- Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

## 2. What are the various versions of ls command?

### Answer -

- The ls command is used to lists the files and directories/subfolders within the file system
- ls -l -> this is to long list under the current folder
- ls -la -> to show the hidden files( any file starting with . is hidden)
- ls -lrt -> to sort reverse order
- ls \* ->to list the contents of the directory with it's subdirectories
- ls -R -> list all files and directories with their corresponding subdirectories down to the last file
- ls -s -> to list files or directories with their sizes
- ls -lh -> to list files in long format with readable file sizes
- ls -t -> to list files and sort by date and time
- ls -S -> to list files and sort by file size
- there are lot more options which we can leverage by below command **ls --help**

### 3. What is a Linux distro?

#### Answer -

- A Linux distribution (shortform Linux distro) is an operating system made from a software collection that includes the Linux kernel and software often a package management system.
- Distro means flavors, distribution of OS.
- In Layman language a Linux distro is an installable operating system built from the Linux kernel, supporting user programs, and libraries.

### 4. What are the Linux distro you know?

#### Answer -

- Distro means flavors, distribution of OS.
- There are multiple distribution of linux for eg. Ubuntu, linux mint, redhat, fedora, centos, arch linux, Pop os.
- But distribution are different based on package managers.
- package managers means(kernel + some software = OS) this software there are multiple variant and one of them is package manager. few of them are RPM - Redhat, Centos, Fedora.. etc
- DEB - Debian, Ubuntu, Linux Mint, MX linux etc
- ARCH - Garuda, Manjaro, Arch Linux etc

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

#### Answer -

- We can use command **du folder\_name**
- we can also use in human readable format as below
- **du -hs folder\_name**

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

### Answer -

- We can use below command
- **ps -aux**
- **ps**
- **ps -u user\_name** -> See process run by user\_name
- one more way eg. want to see if java is running or not then use : **ps -ef | grep java**

## 7. How can you check the memory status?

### Answer -

- we can use below commands
- **free** -> The free command shows used and unused memory usage and swap memory of a system etc
- **top** -> top command is useful to check memory and CPU usage per process(uptime, average load, tasks running, number of users logged in, number of CPUs/CPU utilization, memory/swap system processes)
- **vmstat -s** -> this will show total memory, used memory, active, inactive, free, buffer memory and so on a detailed report of Processes, Memory, Disks, CPU
- We can use more commands like top
- **htop**
- **cat /proc/meminfo**

## 8. Explain how to enable root logging in Ubuntu?

### Answer -

- In Linux root is a special account. In ubuntu by default it is locked but we can enable the root account as below steps

- First we have to set a password for the root account and then unlock the locked root account
- **sudo passwd root**
- when asked enter new password twice
- next run below command to unlock the account
- **sudo passwd -u root**

## 9. What is the use of the sudo command?

### Answer -

- SUDO means super user do, so with the help of sudo command we can run programs with super user or security privilege of another user.
- without logging as root or super user we can run commands with root/super user rights with help of sudo commands
- eg. **sudo du -hs /var**

## 10. Explain how to uninstall the libraries in Linux?

### Answer -

- To uninstall the libraries in Linux, you can use command
- **sudo apt-get remove library\_name**
- To remove packaged and config file use
- **sudo apt-get --purge remove library\_name**
- there are multiple parameters which we can always check from **apt-get --help**