

1) Explain these commands

- \* `cd` :- 'change directory' is used to change the current working directory to a specified folder inside the terminal. And `cd` is used to change the folder to home.
- \* `cd ..` :- These command is used for you to jump to the child to parent directory. 'home to root'.
- \* `cd` :- change the folder to home directory and child to parent `cd ..`, change the folder to the child ~~to~~ parent.
- \* `ls` :- display a directory's files and folders.
- \* `ls -a` :- request to view hidden files and folders in terminal.
- \* `cat` :- It used to display a text files.
- \* `touch` :- to create a new file with out any content inside it.
- \* `mkdir` :- to create a new directories inside an existing working directory.
- \* `rm` :- delete file and directories.
- \* `rmdir` :- allow to delete empty directories, if directory has some files, folders inside, `rmdir` shows the error.
- \* `ls -l` :- display the current directory in long list format.
- \* `ls -lh` :- display the data file in a size format.

\* cp :- copy the files and group of files or folders.

\* mv :- is used to move files and directory in one place to another place

\* ifconfig :- it used to show the interface config back ground data storage service.

\* whoami :- to see the current user.

\* echo :- display the text/string are passed in a argument.

\* tree :- recursive directory listing program which generates a depth-in dented files list

\* wc :- word count calculate a files words line.

\* ln :- used to create a link to file or directory

\* ln -s :- create a link for the file to specific symbolic link.

\* htop :- view and manage the running process and thread in real time.

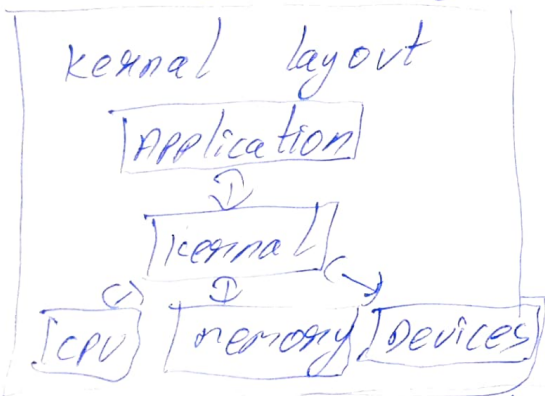
2) What is sudo and its abbreviation?  
A) Sudo is used in direct root of function.  
sudo is the command of root to run any thing in root.

3) What is linux:-

A) linux is a open source operating system (OS).  
software that directory manages a system's hardware and resources CPU, memory, storage.  
OS sits b/w api and hardware make connections b/w all software and physical resources do the work.

4) What is kernel?

A) A kernel serves as the bridge b/w the (OS) operating system and hardware.



5) What are the distros of linux name any 5?

a) ubuntu:- It works like OS/mac easy to use.

linux mint works like windows

Debian:- provide stability but not recommend to new users

fedora:- If you want to use red hat latest software

red hat enterprise:- To be used commercial.



6/2s linux and operating system:-

1) it shows the files and directory in operating system it is a command of linux.

2) how do you check local ip in linux?  
a) ifconfig

3) Write a Bash script to print Hello World

a) touch bash.sh // => creating a file  
nano - bash.sh // => editing a file  
with Hello World

cat bash.sh // => to display a file.

4) Write a bash script to print date.

a) \$date +%m-%d-%Y

10) Write a Bash script which makes 10 folders  
Day1 Day2 Day3 Day4 Day5 Day6 Day7 Day8

Day9 Day10

a) mkdir -p Day1 Day2 Day3 Day4 Day5 Day6  
Day7 Day8 Day9 Day10.