1. Explain ls command

The ls command is used to list the files in a specified directory. The general syntax is:

**$ ls <options> <directory>**

For example, if we want to list all the files in the Example directory, then the command will be as follows:

**$ ls Example/**

There are different options that can be used with the ls command. These options give additional information about the file/ folder.

For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -l | List long format(shows the permission of the file) |
| -a | lists all files including hidden files |
| -i | lists files with their inode number |
| -s | lists files with their size |
| -S | lists files with their size and sorts the list by file size |
| -t | sorts the listed files by time and date |

1. What are the various versions of ls command?

Various versions of ls command are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ls options** | **Description** |
| [ls -a](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-a) | This command will enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files. |
| [ls -l](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-l) | It will show the list in a long list format. |
| ls -lh | The (ls -lh) command will give us the data in terms of Mb, Gb, Tb, etc. |
| ls -lhS | It will display the files in descending order of their size |
| [ls -l - -block-size=[SIZE]](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-l-block-size) | It is used to display the files in a specific size format. Here, in [SIZE] we can assign size according to our requirement. |
| [ls -d \*/](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-d-asterisk-slash) | It is used to display only subdirectories. |
| [ls -g or ls -lG](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-g) | With this we can exclude column of group information and owner. |
| ls -n | It is used to print group ID and owner ID instead of their names. |
| [ls --color=[VALUE]](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-color) | This command is used to print list as colored or discolored. |
| 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 -lX | It will group the files with same extensions together in the list. |
| ls -lt | It will sort the list by displaying recently modified filed at top. |
| [ls ~](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-tilde) | It gives the contents of home directory. |
| [ls ../](https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-ls#linux-ls-dot-dot-slash) | It gives the contents of parent directory. |
| ls --version | It checks the version of ls command. |

1. What is a Linux distro?

A Linux distribution is an [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) made from a software collection that includes the [Linux kernel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_kernel) and, often, a [package management system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Package_management_system).

A typical Linux distribution comprises a Linux kernel, [GNU](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU) tools and libraries, additional software, documentation, a [window system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Window_system) (the most common being the [X Window System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X_Window_System), or, more recently, [Wayland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayland_(display_server_protocol))), a [window manager](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Window_manager), and a [desktop environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desktop_environment).

1. What are the Linux distro you know?

[Ubuntu](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatacenter/definition/Ubuntu)  ,[Fedora](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatacenter/definition/Fedora) , Red Hat Enterprise Linux, openSUSE,  and Oracle , [Debian](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatacenter/definition/Debian)

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

We can use du (disk usage) command

**$ du**

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

We can list running processes using the ps command (ps means *process status*).

**$ ps -aux**

1. How can you check the memory status?

We can use any of the following commands:

* free -m
* vmstat
* top
* htop

1. Explain how to enable root logging in Ubuntu?

To enable root user the command is: -

**$ sudo passwd root**

After that we have to enter password and confirm it

1. What is the use of the sudo command?

The **sudo** command allow us to run programs with the security privileges of another user (by default, as the superuser). It prompts for personal password and confirms request to execute a command by checking a file, called sudoers, which the system administrator configures.

1. Explain how to uninstall the libraries in Linux?

To uninstall the libraries in Linux, we can use below commands,

If we only want to uninstall the library and don’t want to delete the configuration file.

**$ sudo apt-get remove library\_name**

If we only want to uninstall the library and as well as want to delete the configuration files.

**$ sudo apt-get –purge remove library\_name**