Software Workshop

Q-1. with which character the password on UNIX shell are echoed?

Ans: -r: it will read the password. -p: it will echo input character by character.

Q-2.in Linux, is directory a file?

Ans: A directory is a file the solo job of which is to store the file names and the related information. All the files, whether ordinary, special, or directory, are contained in directories. Unix uses a hierarchical structure for organizing files and directories. This structure is often referred to as a directory tree.

Q-3. Distinguish between file, program and process.

Ans: file: files are used to store picture, video, computer program , etc.

   Program: programs are created using programming languages that

   Computer can execute.

   Process: process is an instance of an executing program.

Q-4. Out of kernel and shell, which interacts with user and which interacts with hardware?

Ans: A shell interacts with all of its users and then interprets into a language that is understandable by the machine. A kernel interacts with the hardware directly because it accepts the machine-understandable language from the available shell.

Q-5. Can it be said that Linux=UNIX?

Ans: Ubuntu, CentOS etc. SunOS, Solaris, ULTRIX, macOS. Linux can also be referred to as a UNIX derivative because the development of Linux is inspired by the UNIX system.

Q-6. **List any 5 flavours of Linux.**

Ans: This guide highlights 7 Linux distributions and aims to shed light on who their targeted users are.

Gentoo.

Ubuntu.

Linux Mint.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

CentOS.

Fedora.

Kali Linux.

Q-7. Give any 3 internal commands and 3 external commands.

Ans: CHDIR, MS-DOS. EXIT and RMDIR are three examples of external commands.

FORMAT. EXE, CHKDSK.COM, and DISKCOPY. EXE are three examples of external commands.

Q-8. What command gives the name of the currently running shell?

Ans: using echo command and ps command.

Q-9. Check the man page for man command and write the main sections of a man page.

Ans: Section # 1: User command (executable programs or shell commands)

Section # 2: System calls (functions provided by the kernel)

Section # 3: Library calls (functions within program libraries)

Section # 4: Special files (usually found in /dev)

Section # 5: File formats and conventions eg /etc/passwd.

Q-10. Check man page for the 3 external commands (of question 7) and write in brief about the

Ans: executable file format

EXE files are a Windows-specific executable file format. When a user or other event triggers an executable file, the computer runs the code that the file contains. Executable files contain binary machine code that has been compiled from source code

Chkdsk examines disk space and disk use and provides a status report specific to each file system. The status report shows errors found in the file system. If

you run chkdsk without the /f parameter on an active partition, it might report spurious errors because it cannot lock the drive.

Diskcopy reads from the source disk, writes to the destination disk, and prompts you to insert the source disk again. This process continues until you have copied the entire disk. Fragmentation is the presence of small areas of unused disk space between existing files on a disk.