1. To list only directories and files from given path
2. What is “Character device” files
3. What is base name of a file?
4. About Virtualization Technologies like Hyper-V, KVM and Xen?
5. About Open Source Storage Platforms like ceph.com and gluster.org
6. To list all available/installed shells on ur linux system

* cat /etc/shells

1. To check what is the default shell for login user account

* grep <user name> /etc/passwd

e.g. grep fedora00 /etc/passwd

8) To change default shell to user account

🡪 chsh [enter]

Then enter the full path of shell you desire to change as default one then enter password.

1. To open Genime terminal emulator/window

* genome-terminal

1. man bash
2. date
3. pwd
4. hostname
5. ls
6. <command> --help
7. Ctrl + l
8. To find shell command line argument list length
9. getconf ARG\_MAX
10. to get accurate picture about the limitation use…

i.e. echo $(($(getconf ARG\_MAX) - $(env | wc -c)))

17) To overcome shell command line length

Use find / xargs command or use shell for / while loop

By using find…

i.e. $ find /nas/data/accounting/ -type f -exec ls -l {} \;  
 $ find /nas/data/accounting/ -type f -exec /bin/rm -f {} \;

By using xargs…

i.e. $ echo /nas/data/accounting/\* | xargs ls -l  
 $ echo /nas/data/accounting/\* | xargs /bin/rm –f

By using while loop…

i.e.

ls -1 /nas/data/accounting/ | while read file; do mv /nas/data/accounting/$file /local/disk/ ; done

1. time command : To find out exact system resource usage for each command…

e.g. time ls –l

1. xargs: To build and execute command lines from standard inputs.
2. Id
3. Who
4. which and whereis
5. About shell startup file i.e. ~/.bashrc
6. cal
7. source or .

To have the new information you just added to the fi le available from the current shell, type the following: $ **source $HOME/.bashrc**

1. type
2. alias
3. Name some shell built-in commands: cd, echo, pwd, fg, exit, history, type, set
4. locate
5. chage
6. history
7. sort
8. less
9. finger
10. kill
11. About metacharacters : |, &, ;, (,),>,<
12. Cat
13. gunzip
14. nroff
15. troff
16. lpr
17. mail
18. Write a own script to count number of times web hits in a day (i.e. allowing ur script to run continuously at background and awaiting for event to occur)

e.g. To get max n min memory and cpu utilization at given time window

1. wc
2. get the line from given file whose length is maximum
3. set
4. env
5. declare
6. alias / unalias
7. exit
8. su
9. About shell config fle?
10. help
11. fdisk
12. info
13. man –k <command>
14. What is spool files? i.e. /var/spool
15. Commands to create and use files / directories: cd, mkdir, pwd, chmod and ls
16. touch
17. About reverse line feed and forward line feed
18. col
19. rm
20. ln
21. curl
22. What and all information a file which describes about directory contains.
23. mount
24. chown
25. umask
26. mv
27. cp
28. top
29. Difference between echo and printf
30. Rsync
31. What is the type of file if it has first character is ‘c’
32. To identify installed one is Desktop edition or Server Edition in Ubuntu

Command 1) uname –a (if output contains generic then it is a desktop and if it contains server then it is server

Command 2) as root user and cd to /etc then run following commands

1. dpkg -l ubuntu-desktop

**Note:**In the command 1 output, we can observe that "ubuntu-desktop" is listed. This shows that this a "Desktop" edition. If it is a "server" edition, the above outputs will have "server" instead of "desktop"

1. dpkg --get-selections | grep linux-image | grep -v deinstall

In the command 2, "generic" is listed for "Desktop" edition.  
**Note:**If it is a "server" edition, the above outputs will have "server" instead of "generic

1. About netstat in Linux bash

* http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2010/03/netstat-command-examples/

1. To list all installed packages in Redhat/CentOS/Fedore

* rpm –qa
* yum list installed

1. To get installed package info in Redhat/CentOS/Fedore

* yum info <package name>
* rpm –qi <package name>

1. Update the package manager repo in Redhat/CentOS/Fedore

* Yum –y update (here –y option is Assume yes; assume that the answer to any question which would be asked is yes. Configuration Option: **assume-yes)**

1. Determining the path that a yum package installed to

* rpm –ql <package name>
* which <package name>

1. yum command to download rpm file without installing in linux system

* http://sharadchhetri.com/2014/02/22/yum-command-to-download-rpm-file-without-installing-in-linux-system/

1. yum maintains a cache of the downloaded RPMs @

* /var/cache/yum/<system architecture>/<OS version>/

1. To remove installed group / group environment packages

* Yum groupremove <group name>

1. To search package at Redhat/CentOS/Fedora

* yum search <search name>

1. To list group / group environment packages

* Yum groups list or yum grouplist

1. Command to update items which are the part of group/group environment

* You groupupdate “group name”

1. To list all repos

* Yum repolist all

1. To enable repo…

* Yum –enablerepo <name of repo to be enabled>

1. Disposing unwanted output using /dev/null
2. To enter as a root user from Logged in User Account in Ubuntu 14.10

* sudo –s [enter]

Asks password for logged in user account: enter password [enter].

* To exit from root user : just type “exit” and enter

1. To check available Desktop Environments in Ubuntu 14.10

* ps -A | egrep -i "gnome|kde|mate|cinnamon|lxde|xfce|jwm"

1. To Installed Desktop Environment in Ubuntu 14.10

* echo $XDG\_CURRENT\_DESKTOP

1. To know installed version and info of Ubuntu

* lsb\_release –a

1. Linux Command To Find the System Configuration And Hardware Information

* Lscpu

1. Display Hard Disk Partition Size in Mega bytes or GB or TB

* df –H

1. Command to find System RAM size

* free –m or free –g

1. display memory statistics including additional information about processes, paging, block IO, traps, and cpu activity.

* vmstat -s