Topic : Linux Day1 Date – 27t september

1) What is GNU project ?

GNU was the free software movement between the year 1990 to 1995. the purpose of this movement is to respect the user's freedom by giving everybody the right to use,study,share and imporove the software for any purpose.

2) Difference between Linux and Unix ?

Linux is Open source and the source code of linux is availabe for general public and it is free to use.Linux is used everywhere form servers, PC ,smartphone ,tablets, supercomputer.
It has different distros like Ubuntu, Redhat , Fedora etc.

Unix is not open source and source code of Unix is not available for general public and it is not free to use .It is used in servers,workstation and Pcs.
It has different distros like IBM AIX , HP-UX and Sun Solaris.

3) What is System Integrity check ?

The system integrity check performed by BIOS is called POST(power on slef test) This is brief test on cpu , memory and storage devices to verify that the system is in a boot-able state.

4) Another firmware than BIOS ?

WE can use UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) .

5) What is UEFI ? Difference between UEFI and BIOS?

UEFI does the same job as BIOS but there is a one basic difference it stores all the data about initialization and startup in .efi file instead of storing it on firmware.

UEFI	BIOS
Supports drive sizes upto 9 zettabytes	BIOS only supports 2.2 terabytes
Faster boot time	Slower compared to UEFI
Provides secure boot to prevent unauthorised	BIOS can be compromised

6) Various linux distribution ?

Ubuntu: Ubuntu is probably the most well known linux distribution.Ubuntu is based on Debian but it has its own software repositories.

Debian : It is used for Bug tracking , penetration ,Network scanning .

CentOs: Rich base for open source communities.

Fedora: Fedora is a project with a strong focus on free software you will not an easy way to insatll proprietary graphics drivers here although third party repositories are available.

7)what does uname command do?

Uname Command- Uname Command is used for displaying the information about this system.
SYNTAX- uname [option]
OPTIONS-

- -a It prints all the system information in the following order: Kernel name, network node hostname, kernel release date, kernel version, machine hardware name, hardware platform, operating system

Syntax: $uname -a

- -s It prints the kernel name.

Syntax: $uname -s

- -n It prints the hostname of the network node (current computer).

Syntax: $uname -n

- -r It prints the kernel release date.

Syntax: $uname -r

- -v It prints the version of the current kernel.

Syntax: $uname -v

- -m It prints the machine hardware name.

Syntax: $uname -m

- -p It prints the type of the processor.

Syntax: $uname -p

- -i It prints the platform of the hardware.

Syntax: $uname -i

- -o It prints the name of the operating system.

Syntax: $uname -o

8) What does 5 means in system.unit(5) ?

Number	Meaning
1	General Commands
2	System Calls
3	Library functions, covering in particular the C standard library
4	Special files (usually devices, those found in /dev) and drivers
5	File formats and conventions
6	Games and screensavers
7	Miscellanea
8	System administration commands and daemons