

1. How to perform calculation directly from terminal ?which command is used ?? how to set limit of numbers to display after particular constant (say pi)?

Ans.example:-

```
gcalccmd
```

```
55/5
```

```
11
```

Syntax:-

```
echo "scale=uptodecimal; (cal_of_numbers) | bc
```

ex:-

```
echo "scale=4; 5/6" | bc
```

```
0.8333
```

Above are the commands which shows the calculation of the no using gcalccmd or bc command.

2. commands used for finding memory usage ?

Ans. We can use commands like **free** and **top** to see memory usage and cpu usage.

4. Write a command to find a file with particular extension and contains particular word(string) in the file?

Ans:- for finding a text in particular type of file we uses this command

```
Find -name 'text' | grep -R 'text_name'
```

5. create a directory and move into the directory . Create another directory inside this directory and move inside this directory.write a single command to come out in original directory.

Ans:-

*Create a directory as follows:-

```
mkdir osoc1
```

* move in that directory

```
cd osoc1
```

*create another directory

```
mkdir osoc2
```

*move in it

```
cd osoc2
```

*comes out

```
cd ../..
```

6. why linux is more secured than other operating system? Find certain parameter comparing with other os??

Ans.

1. Full access to os.
2. Free of cost.
3. Command line based os.
4. Multi layered run levels
5. User interface
6. No need of antivirus in it.

8. if you forget the password how will you reset it?

Ans.

1. restart your os.
2. press escape button while grub loading screen display on your screen.
3. choose recovery mode then choose drop to root shell prompt. after that just type some commands like `mount -o rw,remount/` then press enter `sudo passwd root` then press enter now now type new password and now restart the os and login to that.

9. (1) which command is used without knowing the exact name of that command?

Ans:- `apropos <command_name>`

(2) what is umask ?

Ans:-

umask is a command which behaves like a default command for every file created or stored in our memory like 0002 means every new created file will have all command like read write execute etc.

(3) write the syntax for the command to delete a non empty directory simultaneously all files inside the directory must be deleted and write the syntax for moving file from anywhere to everywhere?

Ans:-

For removing the file we can use the following command :- `rm -r (filename)`

For moving the file we use this command:-

`Mv (source file add) (destination add.)`

