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Evaluation-1

1. What is the difference between su & su -?
2. What information we can extract from the uptime command?
3. What is the command to list all logged-in users and how long the server has been up?
4. What command do we use to get the commands you executed recently?
5. Do you know how we can execute multiple commands on a terminal?
6. How do you know the status of last command?
7. How can we update the time stamp of an existing file?
8. How we can long list files and sort by time stamp?
9. You got a file named /etc/hosts which was last modified about a week ago, you manager asks you to update the time stamp on that file to the current. What command will accomplish this task?
10. How can we copy a file and directory while preserving the time stamp?
11. How can we recursively show the contents of the directory and sub-directory in the form of long list?
12. How can I know that a file is a file or directory?
13. How can we create a directory? How to create a directory structure?
14. What does -p flag mean in mkdir?
15. What are different ways to change the permissions of a file or directory?
16. What are the different types of permissions in Linux?
17. What is the numeric values that the system assigns to read, write and execute?
18. What does chown -R do?
19. What is meant by chmod 777?
20. How can you change file/directory ownership?
21. What command we use to change the group of a file?
22. Can you tell me the command used for changing permissions of a file or directory?
23. What is head command and by default how many lines it show you?
24. What is tail command? How many lines tail command show by default?
25. What command do you use to know how many user accounts exist on the system?
26. How can you get the ID number of user and user name?
27. How to add a user to the system? What are files been modified while you create a user?
28. What are files that get changed on adding a user?
29. Name the fields of /etc/passwd file.
30. How can you know that user is allowed to write in the file or not?
31. What are the different modes of vi/ vim editor?
32. How to quit vim without saving any change?
33. How can you quit vim with saving the changes you made?
34. Why we use “!” in addition to “:w” or “:wq” to quit?
35. Let’s say the word “NYC” appears in a file a hundred times and you want to replace it with “NJ” at every place. What command would you use while you are inside a Vim editor?
36. Which file system contains systems configuration files?
37. What is the purpose of /boot & /etc directory?
38. What does /proc file system contain?
39. /opt directory or file system contains what?
40. Difference between echo > and echo >> ?
41. How to read 4 different files and redirect the output into one larger file?
42. What is the difference between appending to a file VS overriding a file, and how to accomplish them?
43. For a given directory structure /tmp/Users/data you are required to delete the Users directory and everything underneath it (recursively without getting prompted).
44. Say you ran a command, and it produced some “Permissions denied” error. You want to save the error ONLY to a file called errors.txt. How would you accomplish this?
45. Name any three filesystems that you are familiar with.
46. How do you list the block devices?
47. How can you partition the disk?
48. What does df command do?
49. Following output is of what command?

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/mapper/centos-root 20G 13G 7.9G 61% /

/dev/sdb1 1014M 33M 982M 4% /data11

/dev/sda1 1014M 185M 830M 19% /boot

/dev/sdb2 1014M 33M 982M 4% /data12

1. How would you make df command human readable?
2. What does du command do?
3. How can we get the disk utilization of a /tmp directory?
4. If you have more than 2TB disk then what utility would be your choice to partition the disk.
5. How do you scan a disk not showing up in lsblk command
6. In /dev/sdc1 --- what highlighted letters indicate?
7. Makefile system using xfs file system on sdd1 partition.
8. Mount the sdd1 partiotion on /my\_mountpoint.
9. Add entry in fstab file regarding mounting sdd1 partition on /my\_mountpoint with xfs filesystem to make it boot persistent.
10. Give name of device mounted on /boot mount point as shown in df command.

Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/mapper/centos-root 20G 13G 7.9G 61% /

/dev/sdb1 1014M 33M 982M 4% /data11

/dev/sda1 1014M 185M 830M 19% /boot

/dev/sdb2 1014M 33M 982M 4% /data12

1. What command shows you this out put?
2. Tell me how much space this disk is utilization on the disk?
3. Let’ say /var is 95% is full how would you know what makes /var full? How would you delete the contents without delete the file?
4. Your manager send you an email that /var is filling up. Could you figure out what file/dir is using the most space of the /var filesystem?
5. How can you tell me which directory is taking the most space in /var file system?
6. What is grep command?
7. How can I find a string “root” from /etc/passwd file?
8. How many the minimum number of partitions are required in Linux?
9. What is metadata? Where is metadata of a file or directory stored?
10. What’s not included in the metadata?
11. How to list the metadata of a file or directory.
12. What is inode number? how can we get the inode number of a file/ directory?
13. How can we get the inode numbers system wide?
14. How can you get the inode numbers on /boot file system are free?
15. Give me total inode number system wide.
16. How can you get the inode number of a particular file system.
17. What are the slowest and fastest components of the system?
18. Why do we need RAM if we have the hard disk for storage?
19. When RAM gets full where does data go?
20. Where is swap space mounted?
21. How can we get the Swap space available in system?