

1a: An operating system runs among the hardware. It manages the hardware, and give the user an abstract interface.

1b: The kernel is the core of the operating system in Unix. It takes care of allocating time and memory to program. (Fundamental root level management of how a program is going do their thing)

1c: The shell is the outer layer of the operating system. It is what we see when we open up a Terminal window. We are working in the shell system. (Interacts with a user, sends requests to the kernel)

2: `mkdir dir0; mkdir dir1. > dir0 ; > dir1`

3a: `ls -l`

3b: `ls -ld di*`

3c: "*" is a wildcard that matches 0 or more characters. When we are commanding the "`ls *`" it will list all the directories.

3d: The things that were shown are the same as `ls *`

4a: `find . -type d -name "**"`

4b: `find . -type f -name "d*"`

4c: `find . -mtime -2`