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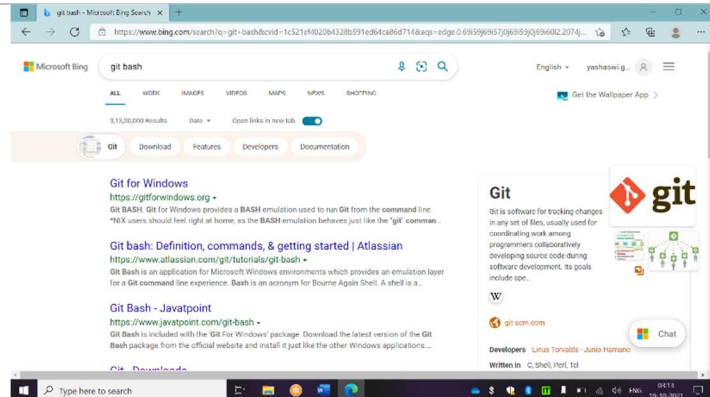
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1. list the file commands use in Linux

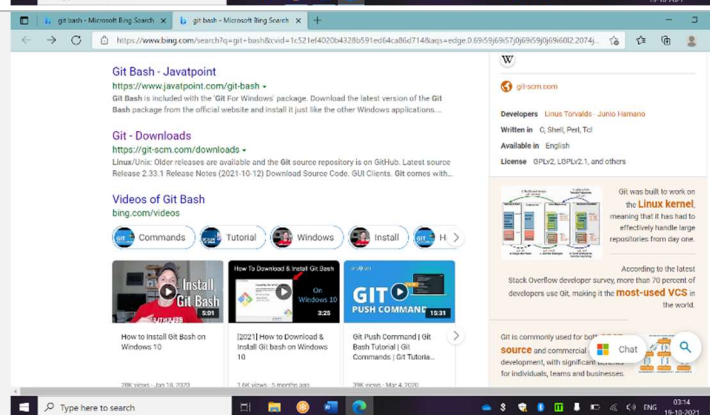
commands	definition
ls	Directory listing
ls -al	Formatted listing with hidden files
ls -lt	Shorting the formatted list by time modification
cd	Change directory
cd dir	Change directory to dir.
pwd	Show current working directory
mkdir	Creating directory
cat (file)	Places the standard input into the file
more (file)	Output the contents of the file
head (file)	Print the first 10 lines of the file
tail (file)	Print the last 10 lines of the file
tail -f (file)	Output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines
touch (file)	Create or update file
rm (file)	Remove or delete file
rm -r dir	Deleting the directory
rm -rf dir	Force or remove the directory
rm -rf file	Force to remove the files
cp (file1) (file2)	Copy the contents of file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2	Copy dir1 to dir2; and delete dir1
mv file1 file2	Move/rename file1 to file2, if file2 is an existing directory.
ln -s (file link)	Create symbolic link to file

2. explain the steps for downloading and installing GitBash (using screenshots)

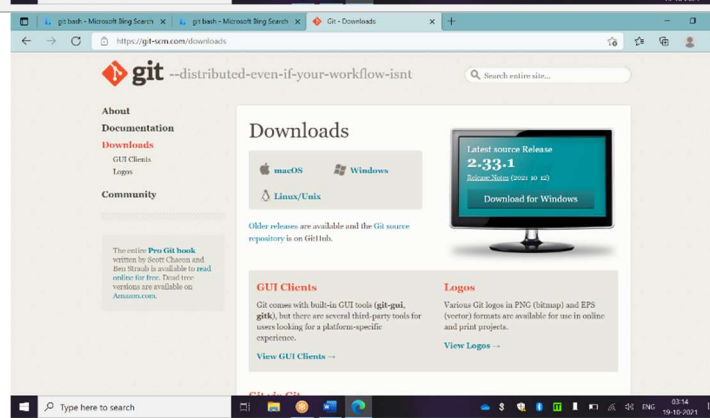
➤ open browser and search git bash.



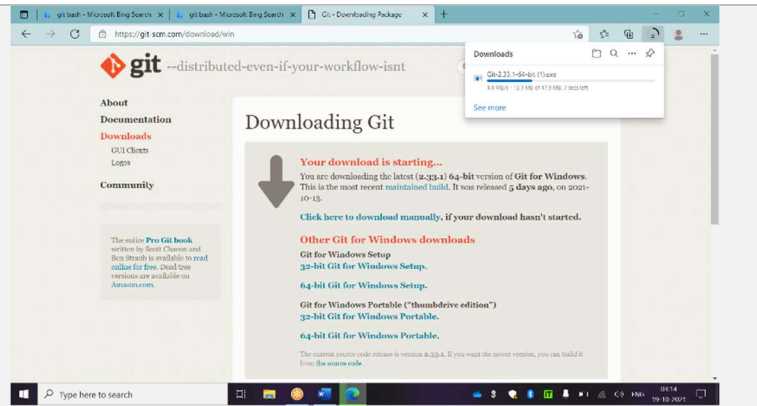
➤ click on git downloads.



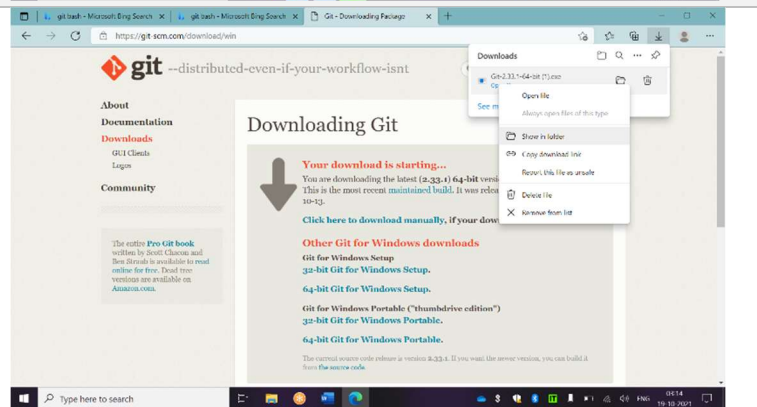
➤ click on download for windows.



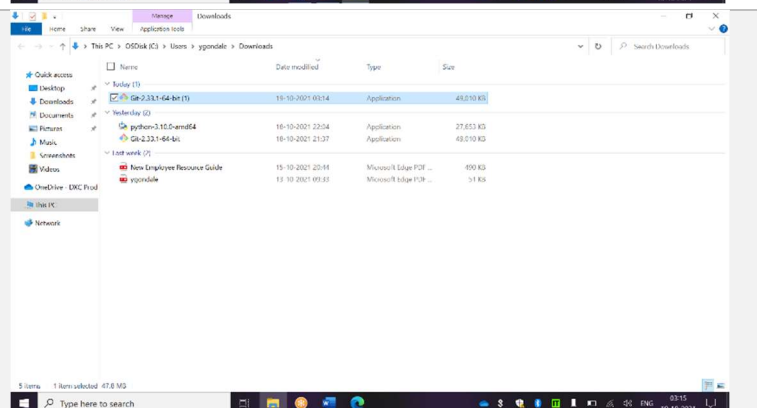
➤ now it'll be downloading.



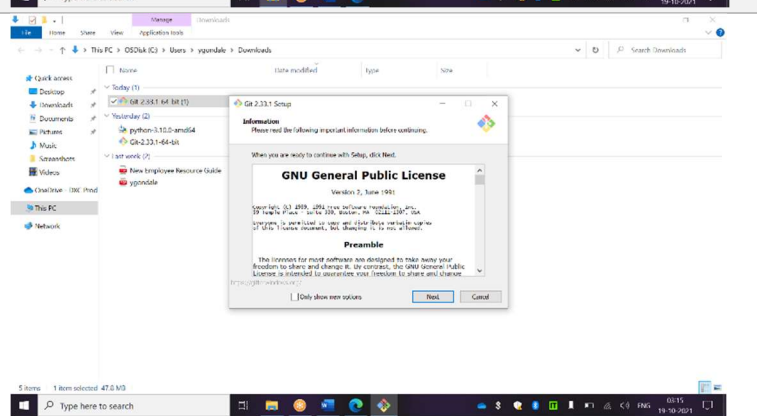
➤ then right click on click show in folder.



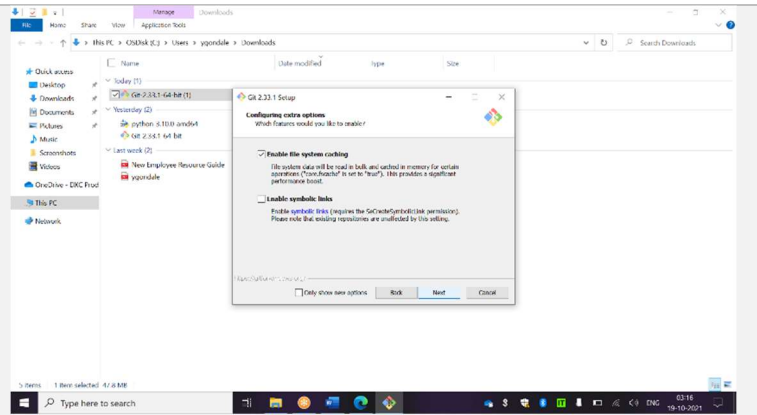
➤ double click on git.



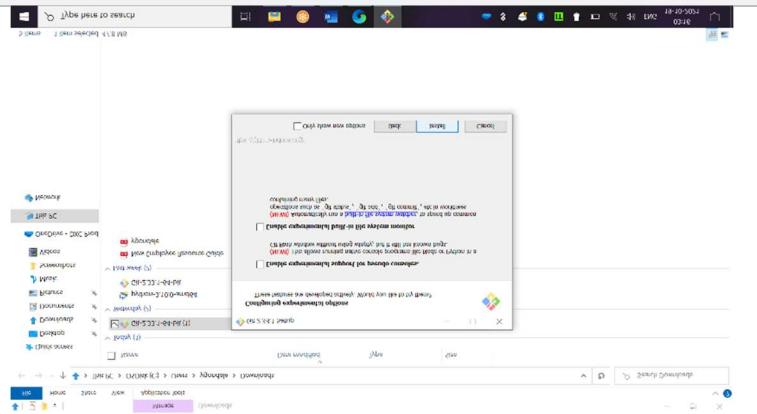
➤ click on next button continuously.



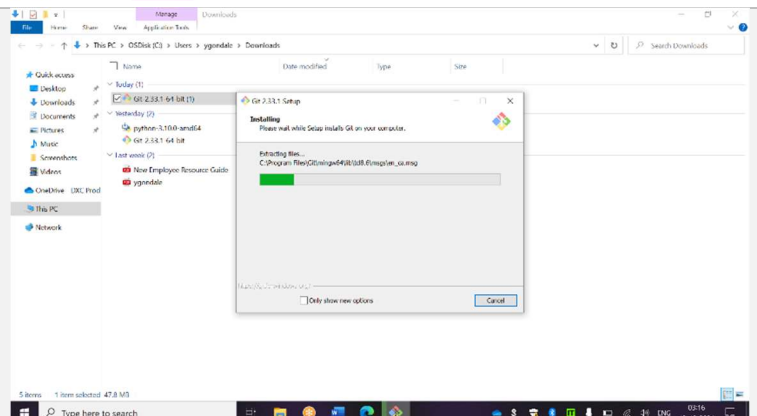
- click on next till you get the install page.



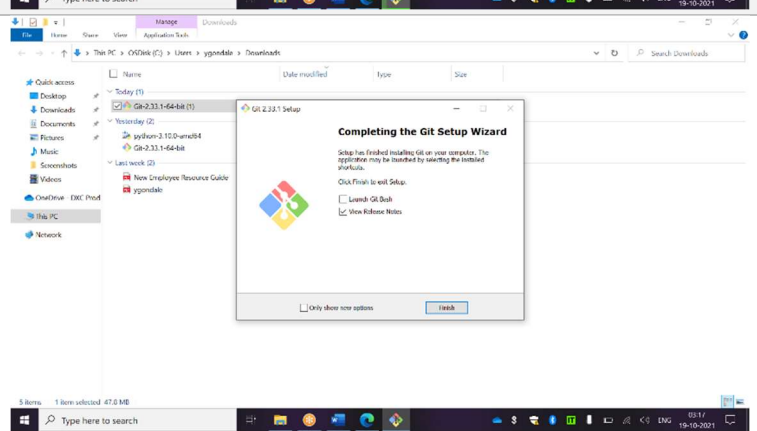
- now click on install.

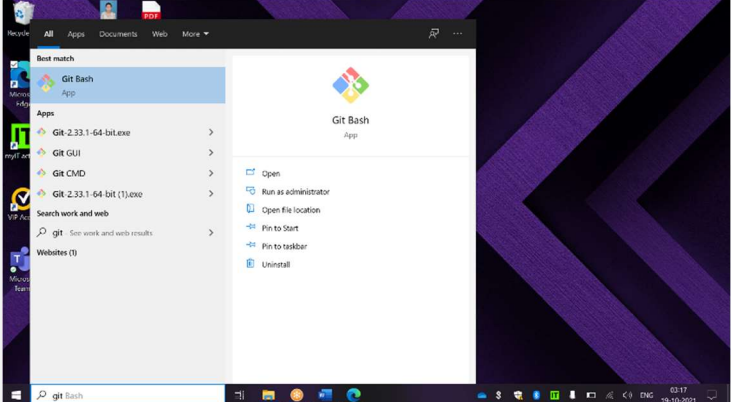
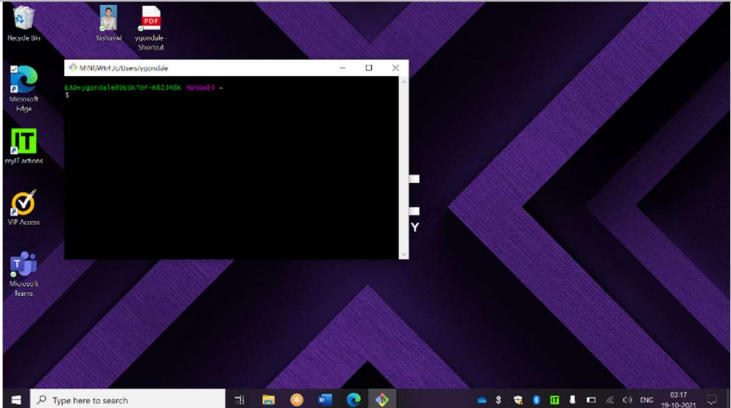


- now it'll be installing.



- click on finish, then you successfully downloaded.



<p>➤ now in search bar search “git”. Then double click on that.</p>	 <p>This screenshot shows the Windows search interface. The search bar at the top contains 'git bash'. Below it, the 'Best match' section shows 'Git Bash' as an application. To the left, a list of related applications includes 'Git 2.33.1-64-bit.exe', 'Git GUI', 'Git CMD', and 'git'. To the right of the 'Git Bash' result, there are options to 'Open', 'Run as administrator', 'Open file location', 'Pin to Start', 'Pin to taskbar', and 'Uninstall'.</p>
<p>➤ now here you can run git bash.</p>	 <p>This screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a purple geometric wallpaper. A 'Git Bash' terminal window is open in the center, displaying a black background with green text. The terminal shows the command prompt 'C:\Users\user&gt;' followed by 'git bash' and a new prompt 'C:\Users\user&gt;'. The taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with 'Type here to search' and several application icons.</p>

### 3. explain the components and architecture of Linux.

Components of Linux:

- **Hardware:** Peripheral devices such as RAM, HDD, CPU together constitute Hardware layer for the LINUX operating system.
- **Kernel:** The Core part of the Linux OS is called Kernel; it is responsible for many activities of the LINUX operating system.
- **Shell:** The shell is an interface between the user and the kernel, it hides the complexity of functions of the kernel from the user.
- **Utilities:** Operating system functions are granted to the user from the Utilities. Individual and specialized functions are can be utilized from the System utilities.

4. Briefly explain the resource management in OS.

A computer has many resources (Hardware and Software), which may be required to complete a task. The commonly required resources are Input/Output devices, Memory file storage space, CPU (Central Processing Unit) time and so on.

The operating system acts as the manager of these resources and allocates them to specific programs and users as necessary for their tasks. Therefore, we can say an operating system is a resource allocator. This is the main features of an operating system.

operating system main function is resource management. The operating system collects all the resources in the network environment and allocates the resources to requesting process in an efficient manner.