

Name: Nimra Nasir

Reg No: 19 - CP-35

Operating System (lab)

Quiz 1 (Part-1)

Questions:

Question: 1

Explain how you can view the text file using Terminal?

To view the text file, go to the specific folder where the text files are located by using the command `cd` and then type `less filename.txt`.

Question: 2

How can we create a folder using Terminal?

1. open the terminal application in linux.

2. The `mkdir` command is used to create a new directories or folders.

3. let say we need to create a folder name nimra in linux.

type : `mkdir nimra`.

Question: 3

How can you append one file to another in linux?
we use the following commands to append one file to another in linux.

type : `cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt`

and then type

type : `cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt > file4.txt`.

Now, if we open the file 4.txt, we should find that it contains the text of the first three text files.

Question: 4

How can you check the memory status?

we use the following commands to check the memory status.

- 1- **cat** command to show Linux Memory information
- 2- **free** command to display the Amount of physical and swap memory
- 3- **Vmstat** command to report virtual memory statistics.
- 4- **top** command to check memory use
- 5- **htop** command to find memory load of Each process.

Question: 5

How can you find status of process?

Any time the system is running, processes are also running. we can use the **ps** command to find out which processes are running and display information about those processes.

The **Ps** command has several flags that enables you to specify which processes to list and what information to display about each processes.

Question: 7

What is `grep` command?

Grep is an acronym that stands for Global Regular Expression print.

Grep is a Linux/unix command-line tool used to search for a string of character in a specified file. The text search pattern is called a regular expression. When it finds a match, it prints the line with the result. The `grep` command is handy when searching through large log files.

Question: 8

What are the basic components of Linux?

Basic components of Linux:

- 1- **Kernel:** A Kernel is the core component of the operating system that manages operations and hardware.
- 2- **Shell:** Shell is a Linux interpreter that is used to execute commands.
- 3- **GUI:** GUI stands for Graphical User interface which is another way for a user to interact with the system. But like CLI, GUI consists of Images, Buttons, Text Boxes for interaction.
- 4- **System utilities:** These are the software functions that allow the user to manage the computer.
- 5- **Application Programs:** Software programs or set of functions designed to accomplish a specific task.

Question: 9

What is the role of case sensitivity in affecting the way commands are used?

When we talk about case sensitivity, commands are considered

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identical only if every character is encoded as is, including lowercase and uppercase letters. This means the `CD`, `cd`, `Cd` are three different commands. Entering a command using uppercase letters, where it should be in lower case, will produce different outputs.

Question: 10

Explain the 3 kinds of file permission under LINUX?

Linux divides the file permissions into read, write and execute denoted by `r`, `w` and `x`.

The permission on a file can be changed by '`chmod`' command which can be further divided into Absolute and symbolic mode.

There are three user types on a linux system viz. user, Group and other.

Question: 6

What, if anything, is wrong with each of the following commands?

a) `ls-l-s`

There should be space between the 2 options: `ls -l -s`.

b) `cat file1, file2`

do not use commas to separate arguments:

`cat file1 file2`

c) `ls -s factdir`

There should be no space between hyphen and option label: `ls -s factdir`