

1.What are the features of Linux?

Key features of the Linux operating system are:

Linux is portable making it compatible with multiple hardware.

Linux is multi-user, which means many users can share system resources at the same time.

Capable of running multiple programs simultaneously.

Linux offers a high level of security through encryption, authentication, and authorization.

Linux allows users to execute commands and programs through a special interpreter program

2. What is Linux?

Founded by Linus Torvalds in 1991, Linux is an open-source operating system. Torvalds wanted to create a free version of Unix and based Linux on it. The idea behind introducing Linux was to give people access to a reasonably-priced operating system at a low cost. Linux is compatible with many hardware, including SPARC, IBM , Intel, and others. This operating system allows users to modify the source code and create variations.

3.What is Linux Kernel? Is editing it legal?

Linux Kernel is the bridge that connects hardware and software. It is responsible for tracking resources like memory management, process management, device drivers, system calls, and security. As Linux comes under GPL (General Public License), it is legal to edit and modify Linux Kernel.

4.What are the basic components of Linux?

There are five basic components of Linux.

Shell: Shell is the special interpreter that allows users to execute and run commands.

System Utilities: Users can manage their computers through system utilities.

GUI: Graphic User Interface, or GUI, allows users to interact with the system through images and buttons.

Kernel: It is the core of Linux OS and interacts with hardware and software.

Application Programs: Programs that aid in completing a specific task.

5.What is a Virtual Desktop?

A Virtual Desktop expands users' desktops beyond their physical ones. It is beneficial when a user faces trouble managing several windows on one desktop. This can be done through either an oversized desktop or switching desktops.

Switching desktops gets you separate virtual desktops, while oversized desktops enable you to use a desktop larger than your physical one.

6.How many shells are there in Linux?

Some of the most used shells in Linux include the following.

Bourne Again Shell: Also known as Bash, this is the default shell for major Linux distributions.

Korn Shell: Korn Shell, or ksh, is a programming language shell.

C Shell: C shell (csh) is similar to C syntax which is responsible for providing spell checks.

Friendly Interactive Shell: Friendly Interactive Shell commonly known as Fish, is for features like auto-suggestions.

Z Shell: Z Shell, or zsh, enables startup files, file name generating, login/logout watching, and other similar features.

7.What are the primary Linux Directory Commands?

There are 5 primary Linux Directory Commands which are.

pwd: Print working directory (pwd) displays the path of the present working directory.

cd: Change directory (cd) changes the present working directory.

rmdir: Remove directory (rmdir) deletes a directory.

mkdir: Make directory (mkdir) creates a new directory.

ls: List (ls) enables users to see all the files in the present working directory.