What command would you use to copy the file /home/tux1/mydoc to

/ tmp, and rename it at the same time to tempdoc?

cp program3.cpp homework6.cpp

If a process is hanging, what is the proper order of terminating it with

the lowest chance of data corruption?

It's typical to send SIGTERM first, sleep some time, then send SIGKILL.

What is a daemon?

A **daemon** is a long-running background **process** that answers requests for services. The term originated with Unix, but most operating systems use **daemons** in some form or another. In Unix, the names of **daemons** conventionally end in "d". Some examples include inetd , httpd , nfsd , sshd , named , and lpd .

**Daemon** Definition. A **daemon** is a type of **program** on Unix-like operating systems that runs unobtrusively in the background, rather than under the direct control of a user, waiting to be activated by the occurance of a specific event or condition.

Multiply 2 no

echo "$a \* $b" | bc

accidentally deleted the data

You must be wondering how we could recover a deleted file, because the very word “delete” implies “permanently gone”. However, when you delete a file (accidentally or intentionally), its contents are not removed from your hard disk; the blocks that the file occupied on the storage device (like a hard disk) still contain the data, until the blocks are overwritten with new data. Deleting a file by its name only removes the reference to the inode of the file, and not the inode itself. (For more information, refer to the [Wikipedia article on inode](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inode).)

It is always recommended that you unmount a device immediately after you realise you’ve deleted important files, to prevent the data blocks of those files from being overwritten with other data. Thus, you should ideally shut down the system, and do the recovery process by booting from a Live CD/USB, and then searching the partition that contained the files (e.g., /dev/sda1). I am using the Ubuntu 10.04 32-bit desktop edition, and the information here is specific to that distro.

Linux boot process

CPU Initialization

2. Execute single instruction and jump to BIOS (ROM)

3. BIOS finds boot device and fetches MBR(on the hard

disk/CDROM/or any registered devices)

4. MBR points to LILO(Linux Loader/boot manager, similar to windows

boot.ini) **f**

5. LILO loads compressed Linux kernel

6. Compressed kernel is decompressed and loaded

7. Root file system mounted

8. Init (mother of all processes) process started

9. Rest is all forking of new processes (kernel remains uncompressed in

protected mode)