# Red Hat Linux Server
## Module – 1

- **Full form of bash.**
  Bourne Again Shell

- **What is bash shell.**
  Bash is a Unix shell and command language written by Brian Fox for the GNU Project as a free software replacement for the Bourne shell.

- **What is the meaning of $ in terminal.**
  The $ symbol is a sign of the shell prompt, indicating that the shell is ready to accept commands. It's a separator after which you can interact with the shell. The $ symbol indicate that the normal user's session is ongoing.

- **What is the meaning of # in terminal?**
  The # symbol at the shell prompt shows that the root user's session is ongoing. This means that the user has administrative privileges. In scripts, the # symbol is used to indicate a comment.

- **How many virtual console available in Linux 7.0 ?**
  There are 6 virtual consol available in Linux 7.0
  | | |
  |---|---|
  | 1 | installation dialog |
  | 2 | shell prompt |
  | 3 | install log (messages from installation program) |
  | 4 | system-related messages |
  | 5 | other messages |
  | 6 | x graphical display |

- **What is file system hierarchy in Linux?**
  The Linux File Hierarchy Structure or the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) defines the directory structure and directory contents in Unix-like operating systems. It is maintained by the Linux Foundation.

- **What is " / " in linux?**
  The "/" is used to define root.

o   **What is the purpose of " /etc " ?**
The "/etc" directory is contained in the root directory. It stores storage system configuration files, executables required to boot the system, and some log files.

o   **What is the purpose of " /home " ?**
A "home" directory is the directory or folder commonly given to a user on a network or Unix or Linux variant operating system. With the home directory the user can store all their personal information, files, login scripts, and user information

o   **What is the Purpose of " /boot " ?**
In Linux, and other Unix-like operating systems, the "/boot/" directory holds files used in booting the operating system. The usage is standardized in the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard.

o   **What is the use of "echo "command?**
"echo" is a built-in Linux command that is used to display the text passed in as an argument. It is one of the basic Linux commands used in shell scripting and Bash files to display output status text at the command line.

o   **What is the use of "tty "command?**
The "tty" command of the terminal basically prints the file name of the terminal connected to standard input.

o   **What is the use of "| "and "tee "command in terminal?**
The | symbol, also known as a pipe, is used to pass the output of one command as input to another command.
The tee command reads from standard input and writes to both standard output and one or more files simultaneously.
 **ls --help | tee outputfile.txt**

o   **What is the use of "vim "?**
Vim is the editor of choice for many developers and power users. It's a "modal" text editor based on the vi editor written by Bill Joy in the 1970s for a version of UNIX.

o   **Give a list of " vim modes".**
   ✓ Normal Mode
   ✓ Insert Mode

- ✓ Visual Mode
- ✓ Visual Block Mode
- ✓ Command-Line Mode
- ✓ Replace Mode
- ✓ Binary Mode

o **What is "gedit "?**

The gedit command in Linux is a versatile tool for editing text files. It allows you to open multiple files at once and supports different encodings. Its integration with the terminal and GUI adds to its flexibility and ease of use.

o **What is " tar " ?**

The tar command is short for tape archive in Linux. This command is used for creating Archive and extracting the archive files.

o **I want to get backup of /etc directory, how do i wright down the command?**

To create a backup of the /etc directory in Linux, you can use the tar command.

**sudo tar -cvf /path/to/backup/etc_backup.tar /etc**

o **From which command, I extract .tar file ?**

To extract an archive, use the **tar -xf** command followed by the **archive name**

o **I want to copy " file1 " on remote desktop computer, which command will help ?**

In Linux, you can use the scp command to copy files from your local machine to a remote machine.

scp file1 username@remote:/path/to/destination

o **Which command is used for remote synchronize?**

In Linux, the rsync command is commonly used for remote synchronization.

o **What is ACL**

ACL is Access Control Lists. ACLs allow us to apply a more specific set of permissions to a file or directory without (necessarily) changing the base ownership and permissions.

o **Which command is used to view the ACL?**

"getfacl" command is used to view the ACL.

o **Ext3 and exe4 both file systems are supported the ACL, is true or false?**

TRUE

o **Which command is used to modify ACL**

"setfacl"

o **What is the use of "grep" command?**

The grep command is a filter that is used to search for lines matching a specified pattern and print the matching lines to standard output.

o **What happened if i use < grep -i -v 'cat' > command?**

The grep -i -v 'cat' command in Linux is used to filter out lines from the input it receives that contain the term 'cat', ignoring case.

o **What happed if I press "ctrl + alt + f1"**

In Linux, pressing Ctrl + Alt + F1 would switch to the first virtual terminal.

o **What happened if I press "ctrl + alt + f2" ?**

In Linux, pressing Ctrl + Alt + F2 switches to the second virtual terminal.

o **What happened if I press "ctrl+alt+f3" ?**

In Linux, pressing Ctrl + Alt + F3 switches to the third virtual terminal.

o **Short cut key to finish session in terminal**

In Linux, you can use the **Ctrl + D** shortcut to finish or logout of the current terminal session.

o **What is gnome in Linux 7.0?**

GNOME stands for GNU Object Model Environment. It is one of the most popular free and open-source desktop environments used in some of the major Linux operating systems.

o **How many workspace are available in Linux 7.0?**

Four

o **What is the purpose of " /dev " ?**
The /dev directory in Linux is a special system directory that contains device files.

o **What is absolute path ?**
An absolute path in Linux is a complete path that starts from the root directory and includes the filename and all directories in between.

o **What is relative paths ?**
A relative path in Linux is a path that starts from the current directory, not from the root directory.

o **What happened if i use this command " ls ab* " ?**
The **ls ab*** command in Linux lists all files and directories in the current directory that start with **ab**. The ***** is a wildcard character that matches any number of any characters.