1. **What is the use of echo Command**?  
   echo is a command that outputs the string that is passed to it as a string  
   Example: echo Prajakta  
   Output: Prajakta
2. **How to check the computer name or hostname on the server?**CMD – hostname  
   Output – localhost
3. **How to check the current user in Linux**  
   CMD – whoami  
   Output: root

**[root@localhost ~]# whoami**  
Although will get the hostname and the current user from this too

1. **What is the command for current working directory?**  
   pwd (Also known as present working directory)
2. **What is the difference between relative path and absolute path?**  
   Relative Path: This path starts from the current directory  
   Absolute Path: This path is the full path starting from the root directory
3. **Which command is used to create a file in Linux**?  
   Commands are: touch  
   vim file\_name  
   nano file\_name  
   vi file\_name
4. **How you can edit a file in Linux**?  
   vim  
   nano  
   vi
5. **How you can read a file in Linux?**  
   cat file\_name
6. **How to rename a file in Linux?**Command: old\_file\_name **mv** new\_filename
7. **How do I find a string in a file or folder  
   CMD –** grep -R ‘text to search’ (Here -R means recursively search in subdirectories as well)
8. **What is the difference between grep and egrep command**Using grep command you can search only one word , but using egrep you can search for multiple words at a time  
   egrep - R “Key1|key2|key3”  
   Note: The words which we mentions in double quotes are case sensitive
9. **How can you read a file without using cat command?**Commands are : less, more and vi
10. **What is the advantage of less command?**  
    We can easily read big file  
    Forward and backward search is easy  
    Navigation from top to bottom is easy
11. **How to check a files permission?**ls -l  
    ls -lt  
    ll  
    getfacl file\_name
12. **How to check the ip of your linux server?**  
    ifconfig  
    ip addr
13. **How to read the top 5 lines of a file?**  
    head -5 file\_name  
    Note: Head means the top lines
14. **How to read the last 5 lines of a file?**Tail -5 file\_name  
    Note: tail means the last whatever lines from the bottom
15. **How to see the hidden files in Linux?**  
    ls -la  
    Note: Hidden files always start with a dot (.)
16. **How to see all the recently used commands?**  
    history
17. **Who is the root?**root is the super user or the admin-user you can say

/root : It’s the home directory for the home or root user  
Also called as the root directory  
/,Also called as the root directory

1. **What is iNode and how to find it for a file?**  
   ls -li  
   Note: iNode is an index node. It serves as a unique identifier for a specific piece of metadata on a file system. After hitting the command, the number you can see on the left corner is the iNode of the file.
2. **Which command can you use for finding files?**  
   find -name file\_name  
   search how you can use locate command
3. **Command for counting words and lines**  
   wc filename (Output will look like 7(no.of lines ) 33(no.of words) 150(no.of characters)  
   wc -l filename (Will just show number of lines)
4. **How we can combine two commands and what is pipe used for?**  
   We can combine two commands using pipe ( | ) sign  
   Pipe is used to combine two commands and redirect the output of command1 to command2  
   CMD: command1 | command2 | …  
   CMD: example : cd Prajakta/ | ls | cat abc.txt
5. **How to view a difference between two files?**CMD: diff file1 file 2
6. **What is the use of shred command do?**It will permanently delete a file which is unable to recover.  
   CMD - shred -u file\_name  
   CMD - shred –-remove file\_name
7. **How to check system architecture info ?**dmidecodelscpu
8. **How to combine two files?**cat file1.txt file2.txt (This command will only display the data)  
   cat file1.txt file2.txt > file3.txt (However this command will actually combine both the files data and create a new file for me with contents from both the files)
9. **How can you find the type of a file?**  
   file file\_name  
   This command will give you all the details of the file including file type
10. **How to sort the content of the file?**  
    sort file\_name  
    cat file\_name | sort
11. **What are the different ways to access a Linux Server remotely from a windows machine?**Using some tools like   
    git bash  
    cmd  
    puttyAdditionally steps: you need the ssh command  
     you also need the ipaddress of the hostname and also the username and password to establish a connection and access it **.  
      
    FILE PERMISSIONS**
12. **What are the different types of file permissions in Linux?**  
    3 types namely  
    Read(r)  
    Write(w)  
    Executable(x) -> For example there is some script that needs to be executed or run then we need to give this permission to the file
13. **Which permission allows a user to run an executable file(script)?**  
    We need to provide the executable(x) permission to the user.
14. **How to write the output of a command into a file?**  
    command > file\_name  
    pwd > file\_name (In this case pwd is the command)  
    In the above command, if file does not exist then a new file will be created  
      
      
      
      
    **REDIRECTION**
15. **How to write in a file without losing the old data? In other words how to append new content to a file?**  
    Simply use >> sign  
    Command : command >> file\_name
16. **How to redirect an error of a command into a file?**  
    To redirect an error we need to use 2>  
    To redirect both error and output, 2>&1  
      
    **AUTOMATION**
17. **How to automate any task or script?**  
    Using cron jobs  
    For which we have cron tab and at command  
    Use case: If on a periodic basic you want to restart your application, you can schedule it using a cron job commands  
    Command: cron -e (edit or add new jobs)
18. **How to check scheduled jobs?**For example: Someone already create a cronjob or automated few tasks, so to check that we can use  
    command: cronjob -l
19. What is the meaning of this cron job ? \* \* \* \* \*  
    \* = minute(0 – 59)  
    \* = hour(0 – 23)  
    \* = day of the month ( 1- 31)  
    \* = month (1 – 12)  
    \* = day of the week (0 – 6)
20. **If your cron job didn’t work how would you check ?**   
    For example, you have scheduled a task and it didn’t work, how would you check?  
    check system time  
    crontab entry  
    check /var/log/messages  
      
    Cron Job express cmd format :  
    \*\*\*\*\* cd/home/abc/Prajakta && ./create\_file.sh  
    We can generate the cron job expression using the website cronhub  
    Example: 05 12 \*\*\* means it will execute at 12:05 pm, start mean har time/har month/har week etc)  
      
    **SERVICES**
21. **What is daemon service?**  
    Service that keeps on running in the background, even if you restart the server, it will keep on running.  
    Example: httpd, sshd, chronyd
22. **How to check if a service is running or not?**command: systemctl status httpd.service  
    systemctl status sshd.service  
    systemctl status chronyd.service
23. **how to start or stop any service?**systemctl start service\_name  
    systemctl stop service\_name  
      
      
    **SYSTEM MONITORING**
24. **How to check for free disk space?**Command – df

[root@localhost Prajakta]# df

Filesystem     1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on

/dev/root       10240000 5874112   4365888  58% /

devtmpfs           93120       0     93120   0% /dev

or for more human readable format use : df – h

[root@localhost Prajakta]# df -h

Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/root       9.8G  5.7G  4.2G  58% /

devtmpfs         91M     0   91M   0% /dev

1. **How to check the size of a directory’s content?**  
   Command: du file\_name (where du stands for disk utilization)  
   or cmd : du -h file\_name (-h is for human readable format)
2. **How to check CPU usage of a process ?**  
   command : top  
     
   **PROCESS**
3. **What is a process in linux?**  
   A process is an instance of a running program.   
   Whenever you start a program /application or execute a command, a process is created.  
   For every process a unique no. is assigned which is called as the PID (Process ID)
4. **How to check if a process or application is running or not?**  
   ps (ps stands for process status)  
   ps -ef
5. **How to stop/terminal a running process?**  
   Using **kill** command to stop the process
6. **Difference between kill and kill-**9 command  
   **kill** command will **gracefully** terminate the process while **kill -9** will **forcefully** stop the process  
     
   **NETWORKING**
7. **How to check if the Ip/server is accessible or not?**ping or telnet command  
   Example: ping [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) or ping ip Address
8. **Which command to use to get info about ports?**  
   netstat -l   
   netstat  
   Here we can see tcp, udp if its listenting or not
9. **How to check open port on Linux System? How to check if the port is available or not for the connectivity?**netstat -putan | grep port\_no
10. **How to check network interfaces in Linux?**We can us **ifconfig** and **netstat** command
11. **Difference between telnet and ssh?**SSH is secured and telnet is not  
      
    **SSH (Secured Shell)**
12. **Which service should be running to allow you to connect remotely?**Name of the service is ssh or sshdYou can check using the command (systemctl status sshd) to check if the service is running on your system
13. **What is SSH?**SSH is a secure shell.   
    It is a network protocol and also a service which is used to communicate or establish a communication and share data between two computers/devices
14. **Why it is called as Secure Shell?  
    Because the communication between the client and the host is encrypted.**
15. **What is the default port for SSH?**Default port is 22
16. **Which command is used to access a linux system or a linux server from a terminal or another linux server?**First your accounts must be created in that server and you will get a username and password for that server.  
    Then by using ssh command you can access the server  
    Ssh [user@123.168.x.x](mailto:user@123.168.x.x)
17. **What is a nohup command  
    nohup is a POSIX command, which mean no hang up  
    this command keeps running the processes even after the user gets logged out or closes the terminal**