1. What is Linux?

Ans)

The Linux operating system comprises several different pieces: Bootloader – The software that manages the boot process of your computer. For most users, this will simply be a splash screen

1. What is the difference between Linux and Unix?

Ans)

However, there are some key differences between Unix and Linux. First,**Unix is a proprietary operating system**, while Linux is open source. Second, Unix is typically used in commercial environments, while Linux is often used in non-commercial environments such as personal computers or scientific research.

1. What is Linux Kernel? Is it legal to edit Linux Kernel?

Ans)

**Yes**, it is legal to edit Linux Kernel. Linux is released under the General Public License (General Public License). Any project released under GPL can be modified and edited by the end users.

1. What is LILO?

Ans)

LILO is Linux Loader is a boot loader for Linux. It is used to load Linux into the memory and start the Operating system. LILO can be configured to boot other operating systems as well. LILO is customizable, which means that if the default configuration is not correct, it can be changed.

1. What are the basic components of Linux?

Ans)

**Which are the primary components developing Linux?**

* Bootloader.
* Kernel.
* Root filesystem.
* Services.
* Applications/Programs.

1. Which are the Shells used in Linux?

Ans)

Besides the Bourne shell which is the most popular in the LINUX world, the**C and Korn shells** have also carved out a niche for themselves, because of certain inherent advantages. The C shell is known by the program csh, the Korn shell by ksh and the bourne shell by sh.

1. What is Swap Space?

Ans)

The purpose of swap space is to be**emergency overflow memory**. Normally, if your server runs out of memory, the Linux kernel has to decide which processes to kill to free up memory. Often it's MySQL that gets killed first.

1. What is the difference between BASH and DOS?

Ans)

BASH is a shell in Linux/UNIX. DOS is one of the old Operating system, and windows still supports DOS commands, you can execute DOS command in Windows command line

1. What command would you use to check how?

Ans)

* BITSADMIN : Initiate upload or download jobs over the network or internet and monitor the current state of those file transfers.
* COLOR : Change the background color of the command prompt window.
* COMP : Compare the contents of any two files to see the differences.
* FIND/FINDSTR : Search for strings inside of any ASCII files.
* PROMPT : Change the command prompt from C:&gt; to something else.
* TITLE : Change the title of the command prompt window.
* REGEDIT : Edit keys in the Windows registry (use with caution).

1. Howmuch memory is being used by Linux?

Ans)

free is the most commonly used command for checking the memory usage of a Linux system. It displays information about the total, used, and free memory. Generally, free is invoked with the -h option that means print the output in human-readable format: total - The total amount of memory that can be used by the applications.

1. Explain file permission in Linux?

Ans)

**Permissions** for **Linux Files**. For every **file**, there are three types of **permissions** that are applicable to all classes. **1**. Read (r) The read **permission** allows the user to open the **file** and read its contents. However, the user is not allowed to …