1. How to access linux files from windows terminal?

* Using SSH to connect both systems. Use SFTP to share file between this 2 system/server.

2. Windows prompt vs windows PowerShell vs windows PowerShell (admin)

* This are command line interfaces available to interacting with operating system.
* the choice between Command Prompt, Windows PowerShell, or Windows PowerShell (Admin) depends on your specific needs. For basic tasks, Command Prompt is sufficient. For more advanced scripting and administrative tasks, Windows PowerShell, especially when run with administrative privileges, is the better choice.

1. What is localhost in Linux ?
2. "localhost" is a special word that your computer understands. When you use "localhost" in a web browser or any software, you're telling your computer to connect to itself, as if it were a website or a server on the internet. It's a handy way for software developers to test their programs without needing an internet connection.
3. Sort the list alphabetically and numerically?

* Alphabetically ( sort filename.txt)
* Numerically (sort -n filename.txt)
* If mixed in a text ( cut -c1-9 filename.txt | sort )

1. Mailx command not working

* It wasn’t in a system, so I download it and installed. But still mail is not delivering to the destination

1. Sticky keys

* It is designed to assist users who have difficulty pressing and holding multiple keys simultaneously. It is particularly helpful for individuals with physical disabilities or mobility impairments.

1. ASCII – American Standard code for Information Interchange

It is a character encoding standard. It defines how text characters (letters, numbers, symbols, and control codes) are represented in a machine-readable format. In ASCII:

Each character is assigned a unique numeric value.

These numeric values are typically represented as 7-bit binary numbers.

The binary numbers are easily converted to decimal values, which are used to represent the characters.

1. tar – tar file or tarball is an archive file format used to bundle multiple files and directories together into a single file. tar stands for ‘tape archive’. a tar file is a way to bundle files and directories together, similar to putting items in a box. It maintains their structure and properties but doesn't compress them. To access the items, you need to "unpack" the tar file using the tar command. It’s little bit same like a zip files
2. file descriptor - file descriptors are integer numbers that represent open files, directories, or other input/output (I/O) resources. File descriptors are used to manage, access, and manipulate I/O operations.

(file descriptors are just a way to keep track of your tickets for different tasks, whether it's reading, writing, or other special jobs. They help you stay organized when you're working with computers.)

1. Types of files in Linux

Certainly, here's a list of the file types along with typical file extensions (formats) that are commonly associated with them:

1. Regular Files (or Plain Text Files): These files have various formats, such as `.txt`, `.html`, `.c`, `.cpp`, `.java`, and so on.

2. Directories: There's no specific file extension for directories. They are identified by their name without an extension.

3. Symbolic Links (Symlinks): They usually don't have extensions, but it's common to include `.lnk`, `.symlink`, or no extension at all.

4. Device Files:

- Character Device Files: No specific extension.

- Block Device Files: No specific extension.

5. Sockets: No specific extension.

6. Named Pipes (FIFOs): No specific extension.

7. Special Files:

- `/proc` and `/sys` files are system-specific and do not have standard extensions.

8. Archive Files:

- `.tar`: Archive file created with `tar`.

- `.zip`: Archive file created with `zip`.

- `.gz`: Compressed archive file created with `gzip`.

- `.bz2`: Compressed archive file created with `bzip2`.

9. Executable Files: These files don't necessarily have specific extensions, but common extensions include `.sh` for shell scripts, `.py` for Python scripts, `.pl` for Perl scripts, and no extension for compiled binaries.

10. Configuration Files: These files typically don't follow a strict format or extension, but common ones include `.conf` and `.cfg`.

11. Temporary Files: Temporary files don't follow a specific extension pattern and can have any name

12. Data Files: Data files can have a wide range of extensions depending on the type of data, such as `.csv` for comma-separated values, `.jpg` for JPEG images, `.mp3` for audio files, and so on.

13. Inode – Index Node

inodes are providing a structured and efficient way to store and manage metadata about files and directories, as well as to map their locations on the storage device. They are critical to the functioning and organization of the file system.

So, inodes are like special papers that help your computer keep track of all the things (files and folders) in your computer and where they are hidden. They help organize and remember everything.

1. 1K block - "1K block" typically refers to a block of data in a filesystem that is equal to 1024 bytes or 1 kilobyte (KB).

Filesystems organize data into blocks, which are fixed-size units of storage. In many Unix-based filesystems, including those commonly used in Linux like ext2, ext3, and ext4, the default block size is often set to 1 kilobyte. This means that data is stored in 1K blocks, which are also sometimes referred to as "filesystem blocks."

1. SSH (Secure Shell) –

Imagine you have a secret clubhouse where you and your friends meet to play games and share secrets. You want to make sure only your trusted friends can get in, and you want to keep your secrets safe from anyone who's not invited.

SSH is like the magic key to your secret clubhouse. It's a special tool that lets you and your friends securely open the door to your clubhouse. Here's how it works:

Secret Key: Each friend has a secret key (a special code) that only they know. This key is like a unique fingerprint that proves they are who they say they are.

Knock-Knock: When a friend wants to enter the clubhouse, they "knock" on the door with their secret key. The door opens only if their secret key matches the one you gave them.

Encrypted Chat: Once inside, you and your friends can talk, play, and share secrets, and everything you say and do is like a secret code. It's all scrambled up so that even if someone is listening, they can't understand what you're saying.

It is a network protocol and a set of tools that provide a secure way to access and manage remote computers over an unsecured network.