1. What is Linux?

Linux is a free and open-source kernel for various operating systems such as Ubuntu or CentOS. It’s known for stability, security, and scalability,

1. What is the difference between Linux and Unix?

Unix is the OS, while Linux is a kernel.

Unix have proprietary licenses, while Linux is open sourced.

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

The Linux kernel is the core component of the Linux operating system. It serves as the bridge between the hardware and the software. Acting as the brain of Linux based OS.

Yes, it is legal to edit Linux Kernel, as it’s open-sourced licensed.

1. What is LILO?

LILO, Linux Loader, is an older bootloader for Linux systems. It manages the boot process, users can choose and load different operating systems or kernel versions during system startup.

1. What are the basic components of Linux?

Kernel, Shell, Init system, Daemon, Graphical server, Desktop environment, package manager.

1. Which are the Shells used in Linux?

BASH Shell is being widely used. Some other shells are, Bourne Shell, C Shell, Korn Shell, Z Shell.

1. What is Swap Space?

Swap space is space on a storage device that the operating system uses as virtual memory when the physical RAM is fully utilized. When the RAM is insufficient to hold all the data needed by running applications, the Linux kernel moves some data from the RAM to the swap space to free up space in the physical memory.

1. What is the difference between BASH and DOS?

BASH is a command line interface for Linux based OS, while DOS is also a command line interface for earlier Windows system

In BASH, / forward slash acts as directory separator, while in DOS, \ backward slash.

1. What command would you use to check how much memory is being used by Linux?

top

free -h

1. Explain file permission in Linux.

Read(r), Write(w), Execute(x)

In read, view the file, or list the contents of a directory.

In write, modify the content, create, delete or rename files within a directory.

In execute, run as program, execute is needed to access the directory content

File permissions are denoted by three sets of characters:

First – Owner’s permission

Second – Group’s permission

Third – Users (not in Owner or group)