1. What are inode and process id?

Inode: A data structure in a filesystem that stores information about a file, including its metadata like permissions, ownership, and location.

Process ID: PID, A unique identifier assigned to each running process in a Linux system. It helps track and manage processes.

1. Which are the Linux Directory Commands?

ls: list directory contents

cd: change directory

mkdir: make directory

rmdir: remove empty directory

cp: copy files or directories

mv: move or rename files or directories

rm: remove files or directories

1. What is Virtual Desktop?

A virtual desktop is a feature that allows users to have multiple desktop environments or workspaces on a single physical screen. It provides a way to organize and switch between different sets of open applications and windows.

1. Which are the different modes of vi editor?

Command mode: for navigating and managing text

Insert mode: for inserting or editing text

Last line mode: for saving, quitting, searching.

1. What are daemons?

Daemons are background processes in Linux that run independently of user interaction. They perform various system tasks or services, often initiated during system boot and continuously running to handle specific functions like networking, printing, or logging.

1. What are the process states in Linux?

Running: process is actively executing

Sleeping: process waiting for an event or condition

Stopped: process has been stopped, mostly by a signal

Zombie: process has been terminated but its entry still exists in the process table.

1. Explain grep command.

grep is a command-line tool for searching patterns in text. It scans input files, searching for lines matching a specified pattern and then prints those lines.

1. Explain Process Management System Calls in Linux

System calls like fork(), exec(), wait(), and exit() are essential for process management in Linux. They allow creating, executing, and managing processes, facilitating communication between parent and child processes.

1. Explain the ‘ls’ command

The ls command is used to list the contents of a directory.

1. Explain the redirection operator

The redirection operator (>,>>, <)is used to redirect input or output of a command.

For example, command > output.txt redirects the output of 'command' to a file named 'output.txt'.

command < input.txt takes input for 'command' from 'input.txt'.