

[Home](#) > [Blog](#) > [Linux](#) >

Linux Interview Questions

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Linux is referred to as the most used OS in the market for its efficiency and fast performance. According to research **Linux's average salary ranges from \$107,805 to \$179,000**. So, you have wonderful opportunities as a Linux Developer.

Here we have compiled **Linux Interview Questions and Answers** and presented them in this blog based on the opinion of Linux Experts. These Interview Questions will definitely help you in your interview. We divided the Interview Questions into four categories as *Basic, Admin, Technical and Command based Questions*.

We have categorized Linux Interview Questions - 2022 (Updated) into 5 levels they are:

- [For Beginners](#)
- [Linux Admin](#)
- [Linux Commands](#)
- [Linux Technical](#)
- [Linux Networking](#)

Top 10 Frequently Asked Linux Interview Questions

1. [What is Linux?](#)
2. [What is the History of Linux?](#)
3. [What is the difference between Linux and Unix?](#)





5. What is DASH?
6. What is LILO?
7. What are the Basic Components of Linux?
8. What are the Features of the Linux Operating System?
9. What is a Swap Space?
10. What is LVM? Its a requirement in Linux?

If you want to enrich your career and become a **professional in Linux**, then enroll in "**Linux Online Training**" - This course will help you to achieve excellence in this domain.

Linux Interview Questions for Beginners

1. What is Linux?

Linux is an operating system, which is based on Linux Kernel. It is an open-source operating system where it can run on different hardware platforms. It provides a free and low-cost operating system for users. It is a user-friendly environment where they can easily modify and create variations in the source code.

Explore [Linux Tutorial](#) for more information

2. Who invented Linux? Explain the history of Linux?

Linus Torvalds created Linux. Linus Torvalds was a student at the University of Helsinki, Finland in 1991. He started writing code on his own to get the academic version of Unix for free. Later on, it became popular as Linux Kernel.

3. What is the difference between Linux and Unix?

Here is the difference between Linux and Unix - mentioned below

Linux	Unix
Both paid and free distributions are available.	Different paid structures for different levels of Unix.
Linux primarily uses GUI with an optional	Unix uses the command-line interface



Linux OS is portable and can be executed on different hard drives	Unix OS is not portable.
Linux is developed by a worldwide Linux community.	Unix is developed by AT&T developers.
Linux is free. And it is download through the internet under GNU licenses.	Most Unix Like Operating Systems is not free.
Linux is used at home-based PC's, phones, etc.	Unix is used in server systems.

Related Article: [Linux vs Unix](#)

And some other differences.

Linux is a Unix clone. But if you consider Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) standards then Linux can be considered as UNIX.

- **Linux Is Just Kernal**

All Linux distributions include GUI system, GNU utilities, installation & management tools, GNU c/c++ Compilers, Editors (vi), and various applications like OpenOffice, Firefox.

UNIX operating systems are considered a complete OS as everything come from a single vendor.

- **Security And Firewall**

Linux comes with an open-source Netfilter and IPTables based firewall tool to protect your server and desktop from crackers and hackers. UNIX operating systems come with their own firewall products.

- **Backup And Recovery**

UNIX and Linux come with their own set of tools for backing up data to tape and other backup media. However, both Linux and UNIX share some common tools such as tar, dump/restore, and cpio, etc.



4. What is the core of the Linux operating system?

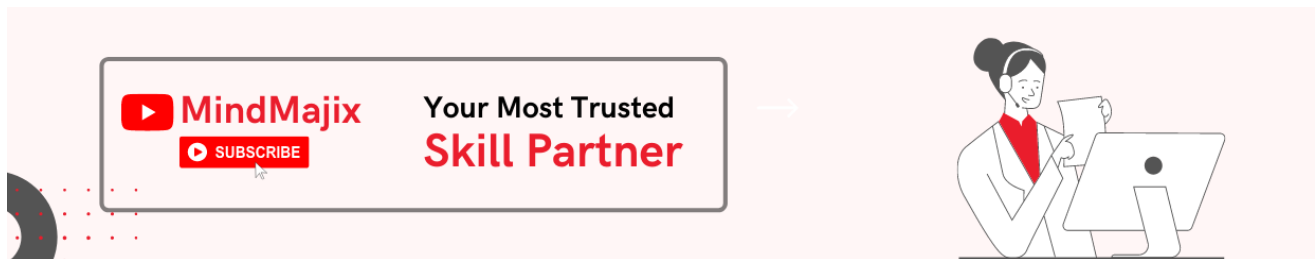


5. What is Linux Kernel?

Linux kernel is the heart of the operating system. It acts as a bridge between software and hardware. If Software requests the hardware, then the kernel delivers the data between software and hardware.

For example, if you want to play a song you should launch your default player, it requests the kernel to play a song, now the kernel will contact the hardware to seek the permissions or to seek the hardware components like if you plugged in any headset to the device. Most Android phones use Linux kernels.

Yes, the kernel can edit, because it is released under General Public License.



6. What is BASH?

Bash is a Unix shell and command processor written by Brian Fox for the GNU project. It is free software and acts as a replacement for Bourne Shell. It is an interpreted and not compiled process which can also be run in the terminal window.

This allows users to write commands and cause actions. Bash is capable of reading commands from shell scripts.

7. What is LILO?

LILO means Linux Loader is a boot loader that is used for the Linux operating system. Most of the Linux Operating systems use LILO, to boot the operating system into main memory to start the operations.

8. What is CLI?

CLI means Command language Interpreter. It interacts with the computer program, where the user issues command in the form of text lines. It Interacts with the computer terminals





9. What is the advantage of Open Source?

Linux was one of the first open-source technologies, many programmers added software that completely open to the users, which means you can download the file and change the code as you like. It has a wide range of options for users and increased security.

10. What is the disadvantage of Open Source?

Disadvantages of Open Source Operating System mentioned below

1. Difficulty of use
2. Compatibility Issues
3. Liabilities and warranties
4. Hidden costs

11. What is Shell?

Shell is a computer program that acts as an interface between the user and the kernel. Users can communicate with the kernel by writing programs, commands, and scripts on the shell. It accepts human-readable commands and converts them into the kernel understandable language.

12. How many types of Shells are there in Linux?

They are five Shells in Linux:

- **C Shell (csh):** It is like C syntax and provides spelling checking and job control.
- **Korn Shell (ksh):** This is a high-level programming language shell.
- **Z Shell (Zsh):** It provides some unique nature like it observes login/logout watching, file name generating, startup files, closing comments.
- **Bourne Again Shell (bash):** It is the default to Linux distributions.
- **Friendly Interactive Shell (Fish):** It provides web-based configuration, auto-suggestions, etc.

⇒ Learn about [Linux Monitoring Tools](#)



13. What are the basic components of Linux?



1. **Kernel:** It is the core component of Linux, it acts as an interface between software and hardware.
2. **Shell:** It acts as an interface between the user and the Kernel.
3. **GUI:** It stands for Graphic User Interface, which is another way for the user to interact with the system. But it is unlike images, buttons, text boxes for interaction.
4. **System Utilities:** These are the software functions that allow users to manage the computer.
5. **Application Programs:** Set of functions designed to perform a set of tasks.

14. How do you open a command prompt when issuing a command?

Launch your terminal by pressing CTRL+ALT+T or by giving terminal in the menu



15. What is a swap space?

Swap Space is used when then physical Ram memory is running out. It will move the Ram inactive pages to the swap space. It can consider in the form of a dedicated swap partition or swap files.

16. What is the GUI?

GUI means Graphical User Interface. It is a human-computer interface that uses windows, images, icons, and menus which can be manipulated by using a mouse. Most of the modern applications in electronic gadgets communicate with the user through GUI. GUI is a combination of graphical and textual interaction that uses buttons, menus, message boxes, etc.

17. Explain File Permissions types in Linux?

[Linux file permissions](#) - Each file or directory has 3 permissions

They are

1. **Read:** It refers to that only they can read the file.
2. **Write:** It refers that they can write the file or modify the file of a directory.





18. What are the environmental variables?

They are dynamic values that affect the process of programs on a computer. They exist in every operating system and their types may vary. They can be created, edited, saved, and deleted and they also give information about the system behavior.

19. What are the symbolic links?

It will be redirected to another file using its path. Target files do not contain any data. Symbolic links redirect to another entry somewhere in the file system. If the target file is deleted, the link to that file is removed, but not the file.

20. What are the hard links?

A hard link is another name for an existing file on Linux. We can create so many numbers of hard links, for any file. They can create links for other hard links.

21. What is redirection?

Redirection can be defined as changing the standard input and output devices. To redirect metacharacters are used, you can redirect the file or program.

22. What are Daemons?

A Daemons is a background process that accepts the requests for service from other computers, most of the operating systems use daemons in other forms.

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23. Describe the root account?

The root is the user name, that default has access to all files and commands. The root user can do many things, but an ordinary user cannot do like installing software, changing file permissions, etc.

24. Explain the virtual desktop?





stores remote server and allow you to use one or more programs on a clean slate.

25. What are the different modes when using the vi editor?

There are three kinds of modes in vi editors. They are

- Command Mode/ Regular Mode
- Insertion Mode/Edit Mode.
- Ex Mode/ Replacement Mode.

26. What are inode and process id?

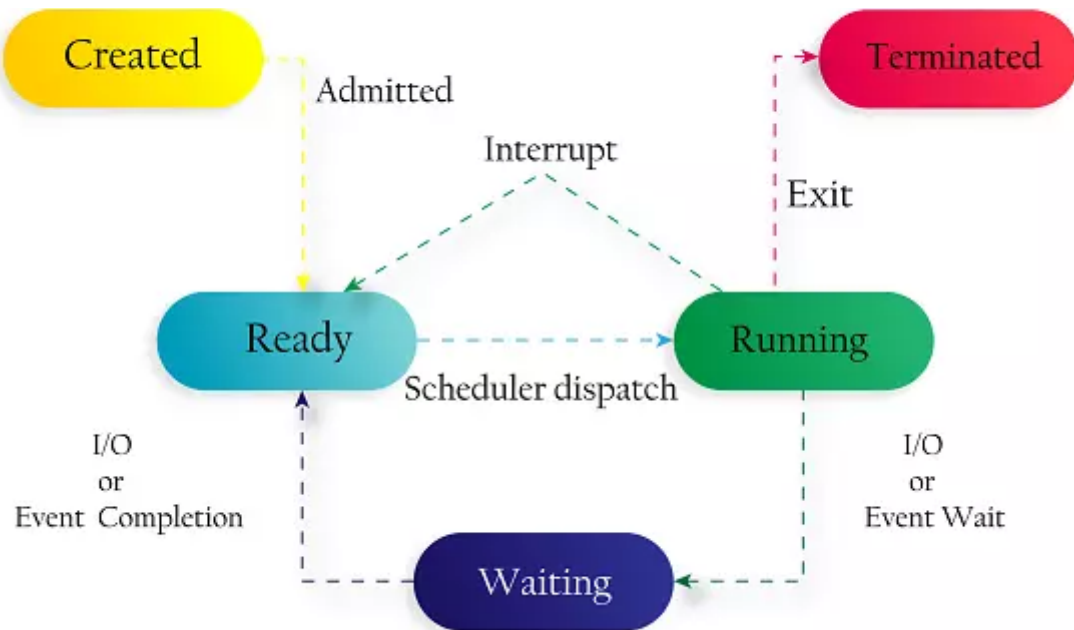
The inode is a unique name given to each file and the process id is a unique name given to each process.

27. What are the Process states in Linux?

Five process states in Linux. They are

1. **New/ Ready:** A new process is created and ready to run.
2. **Running:** The process is being executed.
3. **Blocked/ Wait:** The process is waiting for input from the user.
4. **Terminated/ Completed:** The process completed the execution or terminated by the operating system.
5. **Zombie:** The process is deleted, but still the information regarding the process exists in the process table.





28. Explain Process Management System Calls in Linux?

The process management system calls in Linux:

- **fork():** Used to create a new process.
- **exec():** Execute new process.
- **wait():** wait until process execution.
- **exit():** exit from the process.

System calls to get the Process id :

- **getpid():** to find the unique process id.
- **getppid():** to find the unique parent process id.

29. Explain File Permission groups in Linux?

There are three user-based permission groups for each file and directory.

They are:

1. **Owner:** Owners only will have to access the file or directory, they will not impact the actions of other users.
2. **Group:** These permissions apply only to the group, that has been assigned to the file or directory. They will not impact the actions of other users.
3. **All Users:** These permissions are applied to all users on the system.





Linux file system stores and handles the data. Without a file system, it cannot know where the file starts from and where the file ends.

31. Explain different file system types in Linux?

In Linux, there are many file systems:

Ext, Ext2, Ext3, Ext4, JFS, XFS, btrfs, ufs, autofs, devpts, ntfs and swap.

Linux Admin Interview Questions

32. Why LVM is required?

LVM stands for Large Volume Management, it is a storage management device. Users can create, resize, and delete LVM partitions. It increases abstraction, flexibility, and control. LVM is used to gather existing storage devices into the group and allocate logical units.

33. What is umask?

umask stands for user file creation mode. When the user creates any file, it has default file permissions. So umask will specify few restrictions to the newly created file (it controls the file permissions).

```
umask [-S] [mask]
```

34. How to set the mask permanently for a user?

If the umask command invoked without any arguments, it means it will display the current mask.

To set the umask permanently, we have two types.

They are:

- Octal representation.
- Symbolic representation.

35. What is network bonding in Linux?





network throughput and bandwidth.

No need to worry if one interface is down or unplugged because the other will work. The behaviour of the bonded interface depends on the bonding method.

36. What are the different modes of Network bonding in Linux?

Different modes of Linux network bonding

- **Mode-0(balance-rr):** It is a default mode and based on Round-Robin policy. It offers fault tolerance and load balancing features. It used round-robin fashion to transmit the packets.
- **Mode-1(active-backup):** It is based on Active Backup policy and only one slave will act in the band and another one will act when the others fail in the band. It also provides fault tolerance.
- **Mode-2(balance-xor):** It sets a xor mode between the source Mac address and destination Mac address to provide fault tolerance.
- **Mode-3(broadcast):** It is based on broadcast policy and transmitted everything in the slave interface. It also provides fault tolerance and can be used only for a particular purpose.
- **Mode-4(802.3ad):** It is a dynamic aggregation mode, it created aggregation groups which is having the same speed. It uses the transmit hashing method to select the slaves for outgoing traffic.
- **Mode-5(balance-tlb):** The outgoing traffic is according to the current load on the slave, and the incoming traffic is received by the slave. It is called an adaptive transmit load balancing mode.
- **Mode-6(balance-alb):** It is an adaptive load balancing mode. It does not require any switch support.

37. How to check the default route and routing table?

To display the default route and routing table, we use the following commands.

```
$ route -n
```

```
$ netstat -rn
```





38. How to check which ports are listening in my Linux Server?

We have two commands to check which ports are in listening in Linux Server. Following are the two commands

```
# netstat --listen  
# netstat -l
```

39. Where the kernel modules are located?

lib/modules/kernel-version/, this directory stores all the information about the compiled drives under the Linux system. Using **lsmod** command also we can see the installed kernel modules.

40. How to change the default run level in Linux?

To change the default run level in Linux use the **init** command.

41. How to share a directory using NFS?

To share a directory using NFS, first edit the configuration file and **'/etc/exports'** and add an entry like directory name **'/<directory-name>'**. Now restart the NFS service.

42. What are the default ports used for SMTP, DNS, FTP, DHCP, SSH, and squid?

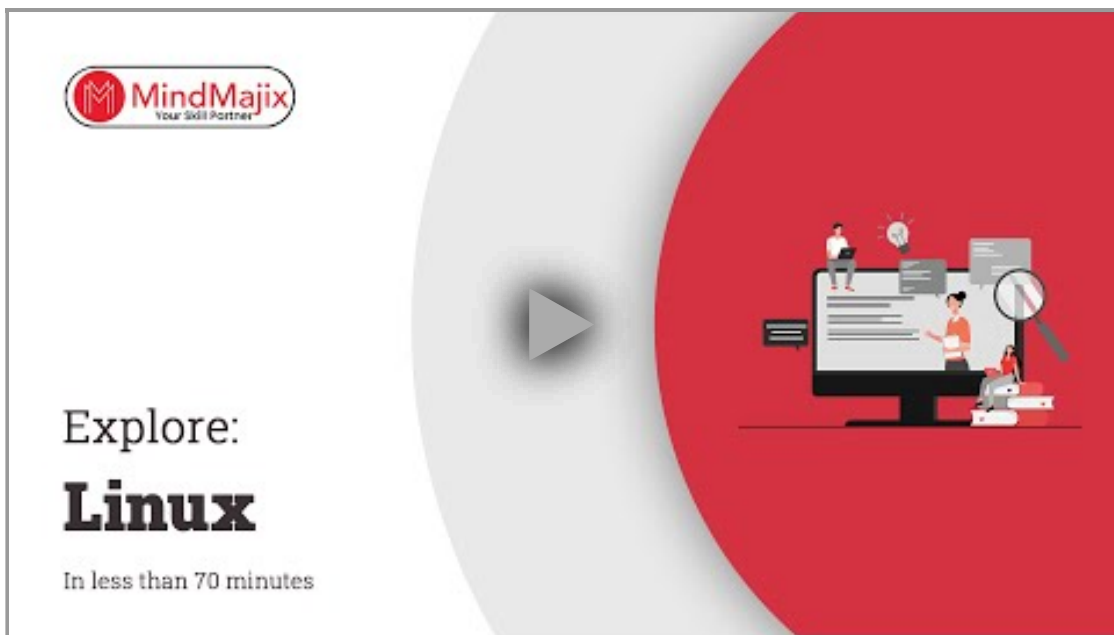
Details mentioned below

Service	Port
SMTP	25
DNS	53
FTP	20(Data Transfer) 21(Connections Established)
DHCP	68(dhcp client), 67(DHCP server)
SSH	22
Squid	3128



Locking user account is done for the security purpose so that unauthorized users cannot log in. So, we have a few ways to lock the user account. Some of them are below.

1. Lock or disable the password using `passwd` command.
2. Expire the user account using `usermod` command or `chage` command.
3. Changing the shell using `nologin` command (`/sbin/nologin`).



Linux Commands Interview Questions

44. What is the 'ls' command and what it does?

It is one of the basic commands in Linux. It is used to list all the files and directories in the file system.

Syntax:

```
ls [OPTIONS] [FILES]
```

We can use it without passing the arguments, then it will list all the files in the current working directory. Files will be displayed in alphabetical order.





To list the specific directory files use the directory name in the syntax, follow as shown in the below syntax.

```
ls /etc
```

We can also pass multiple directories names in the syntax, but separated by space.

```
ls /etc /var /etc/passwd
```

45. What is the tail command in Linux?

The Tail command print the last N number of lines of the given data, it prints 10 lines by default.

Syntax:

```
tail [OPTION]... [FILE]
```

Example:

```
$ cat names.txt
```

```
Tableau
```

```
sql server
```

```
linux administration
```

Now, check the syntax without giving any option or input.

```
$ tail state.txt
```

46. What is grep command in Linux?

grep command is a filter that is used to the global search for regular expressions.

Syntax:

```
grep [options] pattern [files]
```





The ps command displays the current process status of the system. And it displays the processes id's with some other related data also.

Syntax:

Ps [options]

Output:

```
[root@rhe17~]# ps
```

```
PID TTY      TIME CMD
```

```
12330 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
```

```
21621 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
```

Related Article: [Linux Commands with Examples](#)

48. What is the env command in Linux?

env is a shell command is used to print a list of current environmental variables and it can run another process in another environment without any modification of the current environment.

```
env [OPTION]... [-] [NAME=VALUE]... [COMMAND [ARG]...]
```

Options

Tag	Description
-i, --ignore-environment	Start with an empty environment.
-0, --null	output line End with a 0 (null) byte rather than



<code>-u, --unset=NAME</code>	environment
<code>--help</code>	Display a help message and exit.

49. What is the top Command in Linux?

The top command is used to show the system process and it displays and updates the sorted process information.

50. What is netstat command in Linux?

netstat command gives various information about the network and routing tables, interface statistics and more about the system.

51. What is lsof command in Linux?

lsof means List of files, we can know which file is opened by which process.

```
#lsof
```

```
-
```

52. Explain about chmod command?

This command is used to change the permission of files and directories. It's an important command so, I'll explain it briefly. Therefore, on the whole, there are three type of permission, read, write and execute and are represented by numbers as shown below.

1. **4** - read permission
2. **2** - write permission
3. **1** - execute permission

syntax:

```
$ chmod options permissions file name
```

```
$ chmod [OPTION]... MODE[,MODE]... FILE...
```

```
$ chmod [OPTION]... OCTAL-MODE FILE...
```





53. Explain about chown command?

Chown command: The command "chown" stands for change file owner and Group. This command is used to change the ownership of one or more files or folders for a specified user or group.

syntax:

```
$ chown [OPTION]... [OWNER][:[GROUP]] FILE...
```

Or

```
$ chown [OPTION]... -reference=RFILE FILE...
```

54. What is the cp command in Linux?

cp command: cp command is used to copy files and directories. It is also used to backup files or directories.

Syntax:

```
$ cp filename
```

55. How to remove a file or directory from the system in Linux?

rm command: The rm command is used to remove the directory or file specified on the command line. You need to be careful while removing any file or directory.

Syntax:

```
rm filename---
```

Command	Description
rm filename	Removes single file.
rm filename1, filename2, filename 3	Removes multiple files.
rm *.pdf	Removes all pdf files in the current directory.
rm -i filename(s)	-i mean to confirm before deleting the file
rm -f filename(s)	Removes files without prompting



56. What is mkdir in Linux?

mkdir, command allows users to create directories in Linux. Users can create multiple directories at once and can set the permissions to the directories.

Syntax:

```
mkdir [options...] [directories ...]
```

Option	Description
Directory	name of the directory to be created
-m=mode, --mode=mode	to set a file mode (permissions, etc.) for the created directories
-p, --parents	create parent directories
--v, --verbose	Verbose output. Print a message for the created directory.
--Z= context, --context=context	If you are using SELinux, this option sets the security context of each created directory to context.
--help	shows help message and exit
--version	It shows version information and exit

57. Explain rmdir command in Linux?

The rmdir is used to remove each directory specified on the command line.

Syntax:

```
rmdir [-p] [-v | -verbose] [-ignore-fail-on-non-empty] directories
```

58. How to exit from vi editors?

We can use two commands to exit from the vi editor. They are

- **Wq:** wq command saves the current work and exits from the vi editor.
- **q!:** q! The command does not save the current work, but it exits from the vi editor.





The following commands are used to delete information from a file in vi editors.

1. Command **x** deletes the current character.
2. Command **dd** deletes the current line.

60. Enlist some Linux to file content commands?

File content commands

1. **head**: Display top lines of the file.
2. **tail**: Display the last lines of the file.
3. **cat**: Concatenate more than 2 files.
4. **more**: Displays the content in pager form to view in the terminal.

Linux Technical Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

61. Enlist some Linux distributors (Distros) along with their usage?

We have so many Linux Distributors, among them, we discuss a few important ones.

- **Linux Mint**: It is stable and robust. Linux Mint uses mate desktop and cinnamon.
- **Debian**: It stands for robustness, stability, and a well-oiled release cycle. It is user-friendly. Debian version 8 will be replaced by version 9.
- **Ubuntu**: It is available for both desktop and server editions and is based on Debian.
- **openSUSE**: It is a good choice for new users and existing users.
- **Manjaro**: It gives a pleasant experience for new and experienced users.

62. Why we use LINUX?

We are many reasons, in that few important reasons are listed out. Following are

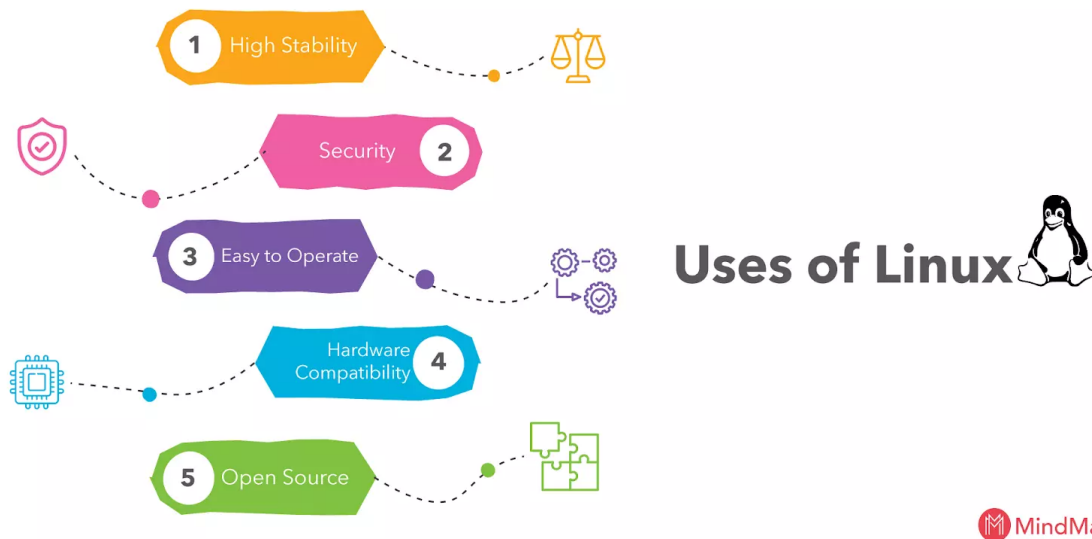
- **High Stability**: It is very stable and does not lead to crashes, it runs fastly as it is when it installed first.
- **Security**: It is a dependable server, that offers high security to the user. Using Linux on your system it is easy to avoid viruses and malware. The attacker cannot change any changes in the system until the user logged in as the root user.





the system periodically with just a few clicks or you can set automatic updation.

- **Hardware Compatibility:** Linux can use on any hardware, it doesn't have any hardware restrictions. It uses efficiently all system resources.
- **Open Source:** The source code is available as it is under Free and Open Source Software(FOSS).



63. What are the features of the Linux operating system?

Following are the features of the Linux Operating System

- **Portable:** Software can work on different types of hardware in the same way. It can carry easily in pen drives and memory cards.
- **Open Source:** Source code available for free, and its community-based development project.
- **Multi-User:** Multiple users can use ram, applications and run programs at the same time.
- **Multiprogramming:** Multiple programs or applications can run at the same time.
- **Shell:** It has a special interpreter program where you can execute programs and commands of the system.
- **Security:** It provides authentication, authorization, and encryption to provide security to the data.

64. Differentiate between BASH and DOS?

Difference between Bash and Dos



Commands are case sensitive	commands are not case sensitive
Backward slash(/) represents directories separator	'/' represents command arguments
Forward slash " represents escape character	" represents directories separator
Does not follow conventions naming in files	Follow naming convention in files

65. What is meant by internal commands and external commands?

- **Internal Commands:** Commands directly run by the shell are known as internal commands and there is no separate process to run the commands.
- **External Commands:** Commands which are run by the kernel are known as external commands and every single command has its own unique process id.

Linux Networking Interview Questions

66. What is meant by PIPE in Linux?

It is a form of redirection that is used in Linux, it is used to combine more than two commands and the output of one command can take as input to the next command.

Syntax:

```
command_1 | command_2 | command_3 | .... | command_N
```

67. Describe how a parent and child process communicates with each other?

The parent process communicates with the child process by using pipes, sockets, messages queues, and more.

68. What is a Stateless Linux Server?

It is a centralized server that does not have any exists states on the working station. It may have scenarios when a state of a particular system takes a snapshot then, the user wants all other machines to be in that particular state.





Features of Stateless Linux Server

1. Stores the prototype of every system.
2. Stores the snapshot was taken.
3. Stores the home directories.
4. Uses LDAP, which contains the information about which snapshot should run on which system.

70. What is Zombie Process?

It is a process whose execution is completed but even the information exists in the process table. It occurs for the child process because the parent process needs to read the child process status. Once it is completed using the wait system call, then the zombie process is removed from the process table. This is known as Zombie Process.

71. Explain the work of the Ctrl+Alt+Del key combination on the Linux operating system?

In Linux, the Ctrl+Alt+Del key is used to restart the computer, and it does not display any confirmation message before rebooting the system.

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72. Why is Linux considered more secure than other operating systems?

Linux is an open-source operating system, nowadays it is rapidly growing in the technology market. We have a few reasons why Linux is more secure than other OS.

- **The perk of accounts:** Linux allows only a few users to access the system. Thus, the virus cannot attack the whole system, it may cause only a few files in the system.
- **Strong Community:** Linux users first accomplished the files before they open. So they can save their systems from vulnerabilities.
- **Iptables:** Iptables used by the Linux because it checks the security circle of the system.
- **Different Working Environment:** Linux system has different working environments like Linux Mint, Debian, Arch, and many more, these working environments protect from the virus.



- **Few User:** Linux users are less compared to others, due to this security will be more.

73. What is the tail command in Linux?

The tail command displays the last part of a file. Generally, users don't need every logline to troubleshoot. Instead, you want to check what your logs say about the most recent request to your application.

tail Example:

```
$ tail -n 100 /var/log/httpd/access_log
```

74. What is the cat command in Linux?

In Linux cat command concatenates and prints files. Users might issue cat to check the contents of your dependencies file or to confirm the version of the application that you have already built locally.

cat Example:

```
$ cat requirements.txt
flask
flask_pymongo
```

75. What is the grep command in Linux?

grep searches file patterns. If you are looking for a specific pattern in the output of another command, grep highlights the relevant lines. Use this grep command for searching log files, specific processes, and more.

grep Example:

```
$ cat tomcat.log | grep org.apache.catalina.startup.Catalina.start
12-Jan-2018 17:08:35.542 INFO [main] org.apache.catalina.startup.Catalina.star
```

76. What is ps command in Linux?



ps Command Example:

```
$ ps -ef
```

```
$ ps -ef | grep tomcat
```

77. What is the env command in Linux?

env command allows users to set or print the environment variables. During troubleshooting, users can find it useful for checking if the wrong environment variable prevents your application from starting.

env Command Example:

```
$ env
PYTHON_PIP_VERSION=9.0.1
HOME=/root
DB_NAME=test
PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin
LANG=C.UTF-8
PYTHON_VERSION=3.4.6
PWD=/
DB_URI=mongodb://database:27017/test
```

78. What is the top Command in Linux?

top command displays and updates sorted process information. Use this top command to determine which processes are running and how much memory and CPU they are consuming.

79. What is the netstat command in Linux?

netstat command in Linux shows the network status. This netstat command shows network ports in use and their incoming connections.

80. What is the lsof command in Linux?



81. What is the df command in Linux?

Users can use the df command to troubleshoot disk space issues. Here df stands for display free disk space.

df Command Example:

```
df -h
```

82. What is a du command in Linux?

du command in Linux is used to retrieve more detailed information about which files use the disk space in a directory.

du Command Example:

```
$ du -sh /var/log/*
1.8M  /var/log/anaconda
384K  /var/log/audit
4.0K  /var/log/boot.log
0     /var/log/chrony
4.0K  /var/log/cron
4.0K  /var/log/maillog
64K   /var/log/messages
```

83. What is the iptables command in Linux?

iptables command blocks or allows traffic on a Linux host, similar to a network firewall. This iptables command may prevent certain applications from receiving or transmitting requests.

84. What is the difference between Linux and Windows?

Linux	Windows
Linux is available for FREE	It is paid software
It is an Open-Source operating system	It is not an open-source OS
Linux customization is possible	No customizations are available
It provides high-level security	Can't defend virus and malware attacks



primary partitioning and regular partitioning available to boot	Logical volume manager primary partitioning only
BackSlash separates directories	The forward slash separates directories
File names are case particular	Irrespective of the case while naming files

85. What does the cd - command do?

cd- command go to the previous directory.

86. What does cd command do?

Go to \$HOME directory

87. What does (cd dir && command) do?

cd dir && command go to the dir, executes the command and returns to the current directory.

88. What does pushd command do?

pushd command put current dir on the stack so you can pop back to it.

89. What is ls -lSr command?

ls -lSr command shows files by size, biggest file will be displayed last.

90. What is du -s * | sort -k1,1rn | head command used for?

This command shows top disk users in the current dir.

91. What does this du -hs /home/* | sort -k1,1h command do?

This command sort path by easy to interpret disk usage.

92. What is df -h command?

This command shows free space on mounted file systems.

93. What is df -i command?





94. What is fdisk -l command used for?

fdisk -l command show disks partitions sizes and types (run as root).

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95. How do you kill the program using one port in Linux?

Use this command to kills the program using one port: `sudo fuser -k 8000/tcp`

96. How do you limit memory usage for commands?

- `ulimit -Sv 1000` # 1000 KBs = 1 MB
- `ulimit -Sv unlimited` # Remove limit

97. How do you get the full path of a file in Linux?

Use this command: `readlink -f file.txt`

98. How do you list the contents of tar.gz and extract only one file?

Use these commands:

- `tar tf file.tgz`
- `tar xf file.tgz filename`

99. How do you find who is logged in?

Use this command to find who logged in: `w`

100. How do you check the permissions of each directory to a file?

It is useful to detect permissions errors, for example when configuring a web server.





101. How do you run the command every time a file is modified?

Use this command to do:

```
while inotifywait -e close_write document.tex
do
make
done
```

102. How to copy text to the clipboard?

Use this command: `cat file.txt | xclip -selection clipboard`

103. How do you check resources usage?

Use this command to check resource usage: `/usr/bin/time -v ls`

104. How do you run a command for a limited time?

Use this command: `timeout 10s ./script.sh`

```
# Restart every 30 minutes
while true; do timeout 30m ./script.sh; done
```

105. How do you combine two lines from two sorted files in Linux?

Use this command: `comm file1 file2.`



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