LINUX ASSIGNMENT-1

1.What is Linux?

ANS: Linux is the kernel which communicate directly with Hw

2.What is the difference between Linux and Unix?

ANS: Linux is the kernel and unix is an OS

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

ANS: Yes, Linux kernel is free and can be modified by anyone.

4. What is LILO?

ANS: it is boot loader which permit to select which OS in a machine needs to be used.

5. What are the basic components of Linux?

ANS: The kernel, X Server, Applications, Desktop environment

6. Which are the Shells used in Linux?

ANS: It is called bash.

7. What is Swap Space?

ANS: it is the space used in the disk instead of the memory.

8. **What is the difference between BASH and DOS?**

ANS: in bash / is a directory while in DOS it is \. Bash is case sensitive.

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

ANS: free command can be used.

10. Explain file permission in Linux?

ANS: Linux File Permissions

Every file and directory in your UNIX/Linux system has following 3 permissions defined for all the 3 owners discussed above.

- **Read:** This permission give you the authority to open and read a file. Read permission on a directory gives you the ability to lists its content.
- **Write:** The write permission gives you the authority to modify the contents of a file. The write permission on a directory gives you the authority to add, remove and rename files stored in the directory. Consider a scenario where you have to write permission on file but do not have write permission on the directory where the file is stored. You will be able to modify the file contents. But you will not be able to rename, move or remove the file from the directory.
- **Execute:** In Windows, an executable program usually has an extension ".exe" and which you can easily run. In Unix/Linux, you cannot run a program unless the execute permission is set. If the execute permission is not set, you might still be able to see/modify the program code(provided read & write permissions are set), but not run it.

Permissions groups:

Every directory and file on Linux is owned by a specific user and group and are defined separately as three user based permission groups. They are as follows:

 # User

A user is a person who owns the directory or file. By default, the user who creates the file or directory will be the owner.

 # Group

The user group that owns the directory or file will not affect the actions of other users. All the users who belong to the group that owns the directory or file will have the same permission to access the file or directory.

 # Other

The user who is not the owner of the directory or file and doesn’t belong to the same group of the directory or file. Simply, if we set the permission for the ‘other’ category, by default it will affect everyone.