**Linux Assignment -1**

1. What is operating system?

An operating system is a system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs and also it will provide the bridge between human and computer hardware’s and software’s.

1. Examples for OS?

The examples of OS are Microsoft windows, Linux, Unix, MSDOS, IBM, Android, BlackBerry, MacOS.

1. Explain Linux distribution(types)?

The Linux Distributions are

Ubuntu, Kali, Parrot OS, Debian, CentOS, Mint.

1. What is Linux?

Linux is a completely open-source operating system and made up of kernel.

1. Linux basic commands with syntax & example?

* Touch: - it is used to create a files

Syntax: - touch <filename1> <filename2>

Example: - touch file1 file2

* Ls: - it is used display the list

Syntax: - ls

* Mkdir: - it is used to create directories

Syntax: - mkdir <dirname>

Example mkdir day

* Cd: - it is used to change the directories

Syntax: - cd <directoryname>

Example: - cd day

* Cd .. :- it is used to come out of directory

Syntax: - cd ..

* Pwd: - it will print the present working directory.

Syntax: - pwd

* Whoami: - it will print to know about username.

Syntax: - whoami

* vi,nano,vim: - it is all editors to insert the data in the file.

Syntax: - vi <filename>, nano <filename>,

vim <filename>

example: - vi day, nano day, vim day

* Cat: - it will display the data inside the file.

Syntax: - cat <filename>

Example: - cat day

* Cat > filename: - it will override the old data and saves the new data.

Syntax: - cat > <filename>

Example: - cat > day

* Cat >>filename:- it will keep the old data and also it will saves the new data.

Syntax: - cat>><filename>

Example: - cat>> day

* Cp: - it will copy data from one file to another file

Syntax: - cp <source\_file> <dest\_file>

Example: - cp day good

* Cp -r: - it will copy the entire directory

Syntax: - cp -r <source-dir> <dest\_dir>

Example: - cp -r day good

* Mv: - it will used as to move data from one file to another file and also uses as rename the filename.

Syntax: - mv <source\_file> <dest\_file>

Example: - mv day good

* Rm: - remove the file

Syntax: - rm<filename>

Example: - rm day

* Rm dir: - to delete empty the directory.

Syntax: - rmdir <dir\_name>

Example: - rmdir day

* Rmdir -rf:- it will delete non empty directory

Syntax: - rmdir -rf <dir\_name>

Example: -rmdir -rf day