1. touch: it is used to create the files.

Syntax: - touch <filename>

eg : touch skill pavi

example:- touch file1

1. ls:- Display the list.

Syntax: ls

1. mkdir:- It is used to create the directories.

Syntax:- mkdir <dir-name>

eg: mkdir skill

1. cd :- change the directory.

Syntax: cd <dir-name>

eg: cd skill

1. cd .. : to come out of the directory.
2. pwd :- It will print the present working Directory.

syntax:- pwd

1. whoami :- It will print /to know about the user name

syntax :- whoami

1. Editors :- to add the data inside the specific file.

vi, nano , vim

syntax: vi <filename>, nano<filename>,

eg: vi pavi, nano pavi

1. cat :- Display the data inside the file

\*) syntax: cat file :- It will display the data.

eg :cat pavi

\*) syntax: cat > file ---- It will override the old data and it will save only new data.

Eg: cat>pavi

\*) syntax: cat >> file1 :- It will save the old data and adds the new data .

Eg: cat>>pavi

1. cp :- To copy the data from one file to other or files.

synatx :- cp source dest

eg: cp pavi,skill

\*) cp -r :- to copy the entire directory.

syntax :- cp -r source dest

eg: cp -r pavi,skill

cp =copy.

-r = recurisively

source =from path

dest =To where we need to copy.

1. mv :- to move the data from source to destination and move

synatx :- mv <source> <dest>.

eg =mv pavi,skill

\*) To rename the file/directory

syntax :- mv <oldfile> <new-file name>

12.rm :- to remove the file(Delete)

synatx :- rm <file-name>

eg : rm skill

13.rmdir :- to delete the empty directory

Syntax: rmdir <directory name>

eg : rmdir skill

14.rm -rf (remove -recurisively forcefully) :- to remove non empty directory

syntax :- rm -rf <directory-name>

eg :rm -rf skill

15) what is operating system?

An **operating system** (**OS**) is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs.

16) examples of os?

1.linux.

2.windows

3.unix.

4.macos.

5.IBM.

6.msdos.

7.Blacyberry.

17) Explain linux Distribution?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Distribution** | **Why To Use** |
| UBuntu | It works like Mac OS and easy to  use. |
| Linux mint | It works like windows and should  be use by new comers. |
| Debian | It provides stability but not  recommended to  a new user. |
| Fedora | If you want to use red hat  and latest software. |
| Red hat enterprise | To be used commercially. |
| CentOS | If you want to use red hat but  without its trademark. |
| OpenSUSE | It works same as Fedora but  slightly older and more stable. |
| Arch Linux | It is not for the beginners because  every package has to be installed  by yourself. |

18) what is Linux?

Linux® is an open source operating system (OS). An operating system is the software that directly manages a system’s hardware and resources, like CPU, memory, and storage. The OS sits between applications and hardware and makes the connections between all of your software and the physical resources that do the work.

Every Linux-based OS involves the Linux kernel—which manages hardware resources—and a set of software packages that make up the rest of the operating system.

The OS includes some common core components, like the GNU tools, among others. These tools give the user a way to manage the resources provided by the kernel, install additional software, configure performance and security settings, and more. All of these tools bundled together make up the functional operating system. Because Linux is an open source OS, combinations of software can vary between Linux distributions.