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| **1.What is Linux**  Linux is an open source operating system (OS) |
| **2.Core components of Linux ?**  The Kernel, Hardware layer, System library, Shell, and System utility are the main components of the Linux Operating System's |
| **3.what is kernel and how it works ?**  A kernel is the core component of an operating system that acts as a bridge between the hardware and software |
| **4.what is system utility?**  System utility programs are used to list or change information that is related to data sets and volumes, such as data set names, catalog entries, and volume labels |
| **5.what is system library?**  System Library means anything that is normally distributed |
| **6.basic features of Linux?**  An operating system is the software that directly manages a system's hardware and resources, like CPU, memory, and storage |
| **7.what are kernel features?**  The kernel has 4 jobs: Memory management. Process management, central processing unit (CPU), Device drivers |
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| **8.what are the advantages and disadvantages of linux?**  Advantages: disadvantages:  1.cost 1.adaptation  2.security 2.software compatibility  3.source code 3.gaming  4.system requrements 4.hardware compatibility  5.system update 5.techical support |
| **8.basic components of Linux?**  The Kernel, Hardware layer, System library, Shell, and System utility are the main components of the Linux Operating System's |
| **9.file permissions types in linux?**  The Permission Types that are used are:  r – Read.  w – Write.  x – Execute. |
| **10.what is redirection?**  Input/Output (I/O) redirection in Linux |
| **11.about root account?**  The root account has virtually unlimited access to all programs, files, and resources on a system. |
| **12.process states in linux?**  The new state, run state, ready state, and terminate state are the four states. |
| **13.process Management in?**  process management in Linux refers to the management of processes that run in the background and do not require user interaction. |
| **14.How to find out the memory usage using command?**  1.Open the command line.  2.Type the following command: grep MemTotal /proc/meminfo.  3.You should see something similar to the following as output: MemTotal:4194304 kB  4.This is your total available memory. |
| **15.What are symbolic links?**  a symbolic link (also symlink or soft link) |
| **16.How we change permissions under linux?**  1.chmod +rwx filename to add permissions.  2.chmod -rwx directoryname to remove permissions.  3.chmod +x filename to allow executable permissions.  4.chmod -wx filename to take out write and executable permissions. |
| **17.what are the filenames preceding with the dots?**  any file or folder that starts with a dot character (for example, /home/user/. config), commonly called a dot file or dotfile |
| **18.what is pwd command?**  your current directory (from the root directory).pass the working directory |
| **19.Different modes in vi editor?**  The Vi editor has three modes: Command and Insert and last line mode |
| **20.what is grep command?**  grep command is used to command is filter command, which is used to to search word in our terminal |
| **21.How to terminate the on going process?**  1.kill – Kill a process by ID.  2.killall – Kill a process by name. |
| **22.How to execute more than one command from single command line entry?**  We can use “;“, “&&“, or “||“ to concatenate our commands |
| **23.command that display all text files?**  The simplest way to view text files in Linux is the cat command. |
| **24.How to find the status of the process?**  You can use the ps command |
| **25.how to find a file using the terminal?**  use the find command with -name option followed by the file name that you want to search  find . -name filename |
| **26.how to create a folder in the terminal?**  the help of mkdir command, you can create a new directory  mkdir foldername/directory name |
| **27.How to enable the curl and use of the curl command?**  1.Enter to the computer's terminal.  2.Run the command below in the terminal: sudo apt-get install curl.  3.If a password is required after ran the command, please enter your computers' user password to continue.  4.Then, wait until the installation finishes. |
| **28.os system is Linux based on?**  family of open-source Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel |
| **29.can we able to edit the linux.?**  We can edit files by different Linux editors like vim, nano, Emacs, Gedit, Gvim, and more |
| **30.How to remove the passwd for the group?**  we can use -r option to remove group password. |
| **31.What is the root account in linux?**  The root account is the special user in the /etc/passwd file with the user ID (UID) of 0 |
| **32.How to create the new user without logging in as root?**  1: Connect to your server. Before you create the new user, we need to connect to the server. ...  2: Add the new user. Once you are connected to the server. ...  3: Add the new user to the sudo group. ...  4: Testing the new user. |
| **33.Difference b/w Home and working directory?**  Home directory is the default working directory when a user logs in. On the other hand, working directory is the user's current directory |
| **34.How to remove the libraries in linux?**  Enter "apt remove (program name)" into a Terminal |
| **35.Mention some file content commands?**  The cat command is a simple and extremely useful command for viewing file contents on Linux |
| **36.what are the admin commands in Linux?**  ls - List Directory Contents. ...  cd - Change Directory. ...  pwd - Print Working Directory. ...  mkdir - Make Directory. ...  rm - Remove Files or Directories. ...  rmdir - Remove Directories. ...  cp - Copy Files or Directories. ...  mv - Move or Rename Files or Directories. |
| **37.How to move in to one directory in terminal?**  You can use cd .. to move one directory back |
| **38.which shells are used in linux?**  1.The Bourne Shell (sh)  2.The GNU Bourne-Again Shell (bash)  3.The C Shell (csh)  4.The Korn Shell (ksh)  5.The Z Shell (zsh) |
| **39.Different process states in Linux?**  There are five Linux process states. They are as follows: running & runnable, interruptable\_sleep, uninterruptable\_sleep, stopped, and zombie |
| **40.what is cli and gui?**  GUi : GUI stands for Graphical User Interface  cli : CUI stands for Character User Interface |
| **41.what are the protocol and types of protocols?**  Communication protocols include basic data communication tools  1.TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)  2.UDP/IP (User Datagram Protocol/Internet Protocol)  3.HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)  4.FTP (File Transfer Protocol). |
| **42.port number and their works?**  Port numbers identify a particular application or service on a system  IP address identifies a machine in an IP network and determines the destination of a data packet, while port numbers identify particular applications or services on a system. |
| **43.How to lock an user account?**  You can use the passwd command for locking or unlocking an account on a Linux operating systesm. Tutorial details. Difficulty level, Easy. Root |
| **44.where are the log files stored in linux?**  Linux has a special directory for storing logs called /var/log |
| **45.different ways to verify that a package is installed or not?**  Another way is to use the dpkg-query tool. This tool queries the dpkg database. The -l option lists all the packages installed on our system |
| **46.which linux service is used as database server?**  Ubuntu provides two popular database servers. They are: MySQL. PostgreSQL. |
| **47.what is gpl means?**  gpl: most popular open source licenses |
| **48.what is load average in Linux?**  Load Average in Linux is a metric that is used by Linux users to keep track of system resources |
| **49.How to check which ports are listening in my linux server?**  1.Open a terminal application i.e. shell prompt.  2.Run any one of the following command on Linux to see open ports: $ sudo lsof -i -P -n | grep LISTEN. $ sudo netstat -tulpn | grep LISTEN. ...  3.For the latest version of Linux use the ss command. For example, ss -tulw |
| **50.where kernel modules are located?**  The kernel modules located /lib/modules/'kernel-version'/drivers. |
| **51.Describe the types of commands?**  there are 3 main types of commands.  DDL (Data Definition Language) commands  DML (Data Manipulation Language)  DCL (Data Control Language) commands |
| **52.explain the every command clearly one after the other?**  1.Linux Directory Commands  2.Linux File Commands  3.Linux File Content Commands  4.Linux User Commands  5.Linux Filter Commands  6.Linux Utility Commands  7.Linux Networking Command |
| **53.Linux directory structures?**  linux directory structures  / — The Root Directory. ...  /bin — Essential User Binaries. ...  /boot — Static Boot Files. ...  /cdrom — Historical Mount Point for CD-ROMs. ...  /dev — Device Files. ...  /etc — Configuration Files. ...  /home — Home Folders. ...  /lib — Essential Shared Libraries. |
| **54.what are the stages of the boot process?**  Six steps of the booting process are  1. BIOS and Setup Program  2.The Operating system Loads  3.System Configuration  4.System Utility Loads  5 Users Authentication  6.The Power- On-Self-Test (POST) |
| **55.what is /etc/passwd file?**  Traditionally, the /etc/passwd file is used to keep track of every registered user that has access to a system |
| **56.load average in Linux?**  Linux load average is a metric that shows the number of tasks currently executed by the CPU and tasks waiting in the queue. |