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## Linux administration questions and answers pdf

This Article Focus On Interview Questions You Will Be Asked When You apply For the Job Post of Linux System Administrator. Basic To Advance Questions Will be Included, So This will be helpful for Both Freshers and Experienced Administrators. These Question and Answers Focus on Following Sections. Basic Commands. Advance Commands. Networking. Mail,FTP and Web Servers. Server Monitoring. Software Installation. Update and Maintaining Linux Environment. What is pwd command? pwd command in Linux use to print current working when working on Command Line Interface. pwd stands for print working directory. What command is used to monitor status of a Linux server in real time? Top Command is the most frequently use Linux monitoring tool and available on every Linux distributions. Alternatively, you can also use htop which is an enhanced version of the top command. But HTOP is not installed by default in most Linux distributions. View This tutorial to learn how to install htop on Centos7. How to list Open Ports on a Linux Computer? netstat command uses to list open ports in Linux. Following Command line Options mostly use with the netstat command. l - List TCP Ports l - List UDP Ports l - Show only listening sockets n - Numeric p - Display Process ID You Can use netstat command as follows How many Runlevels are available in Linux Operating System? There is Seven Runlevels, 0 to 6. Following is the list of Runlevels 0 - Halt 1 - Single user mode 2 - Multiuser, without Networking 3 - Full multiuser mode with Networking 4 - Unused 5 - Graphical User Mode 6 - Reboot Which Linux Runlevel Provides Graphical Desktop? Graphical User Interface or the Desktop Available in Runlevel 5. This is a Standard for Every Distributions. Which Command use to Change between Runlevels in Real Time? telinit command uses to switch between different Runlevels while the Computer is still running, but telinit command does not change the default runlevel. How to Connect To a Linux Server From a Remote Computer? SSH Protocol uses to connect to a Linux Server From a another computer. If You are Trying to Connect From a Windows PC You Can use an SSH Client like Putty or Xshell. Linux Desktop Users Can use the ssh command in the Terminal. What is the default SSH Port Number? SSH Protocol Use Default Port Number 22 . This Can Be Changed By Editing the value of the Port parameter in the main ssh configuration file. What is the default FTP Port Number? FTP Protocol Use TCP Port 21 By default. How to Configure Linux Computer as a FTP Server. By Installing FTP server like vsftpd and pure-ftpd, we can configure Linux machine as a ftp server. Following are the most Common FTP Demons used in Linux What is POP3? POP3 is a TCP Protocol used to retrieve(Download) mails from a mail server. By Default POP3 Protocol Download email to the client computer and mails will be deleted from the server. What is IMAP? IMAP Stands for Internet Message Access Protocol. Just like POP3 IMAP also use to Download Mail From Server To Client. But IMAP Keeps the Original Message On The server, while keeping a cache on the Client Computer. Centos 7LinuxUbuntu Linux CTALinux is among the fastest and most powerful operating systems used in computers. Over 90 percent of the world's fastest computers have Linux OS. If you wish to become a Linux professional in a reputed organization, then this is the right platform to prepare for your job interview. In this Linux Interview Questions blog, you will cover some of the most common interview questions asked during interviews in this domain. Let's get a quick look at these frequently asked questions: Q1. Compare Linux with Windows. Q2. What is LILO? Q3. Suppose, you wish to print a file 'draft' with 60 lines on a page. What command would you use? Q4. What is LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH? Q5. Name a service that you should disable (which acts both as web and FTP servers) on a Linux server. Q6. What does sar provide? Where are the sar logs stored? Q7. How to check memory stats and CPU stats as a Linux Admin? Q8. How to reduce or shrink the size of the LVM partition? Q9. What are the different modes of Network Bonding in Linux? Q10. How to check and verify the status of the bond interface? We have categorized the Linux interview questions and answers into three parts as mentioned below: 1. Basic 2. Intermediate 3. Advanced Watch this Linux Interview Questions And Answers Video on YouTube: Top Linux Interview Questions and Answers Top Linux Interview Questions and Answers 1. Compare Linux with Windows. Criteria Linux Windows Type of OS Open-source Proprietary Customization High level of customization Cannot be changed Security Excellent Vulnerable to security issues 2. What is LILO?LILO (Linux Loader) is a boot loader for Linux. It is used to load Linux into memory and start the operating system. LILO can be configured to boot other operating systems as well. LILO is customizable, i.e., if the default configuration is not correct, it can be changed. The config file for LILO is lilo.conf. LILO is also a code snippet that loads PC BIOS into the main memory at the time of starting the computer system. It handles the following tasks: Locating Linux kernel Identifying other supporting programs and loading them in memory Starting the kernel The selection of various Kernel images and boot routines is supported by LILO. For this reason, it is known as the boot manager. 3. Suppose, you wish to print a file 'draft' with 60 lines on a page. What command would you use?The command used for this purpose would be as follows: pr -l60 draft Note: The default page length when using pr is 66 lines. The -l option specifies a different length. 4. What is LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH?LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH is an environment variable used for debugging a new library or a non-standard library. It is also used to identify the directories that need to be searched for; in order to do this, the path to search for the directories needs to be specified. The variable can be set using the following: setenv- LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH-SPATH It is used to search for the shared objects/dynamic libraries by the operating system for extendable functionality What command would you use? Q4. What is LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH? Q5. Name a service that you should disable (which acts both as web and FTP servers) on a Linux server. Q6. What does sar provide? Where are the sar logs stored? Q7. How to check memory stats and CPU stats as a Linux Admin? Q8. How to reduce or shrink the size of the LVM partition?Below are the logical steps to reduce the size of the LVM partition: Unmount the file system using the unmount command Use the resize2fs command as follows: resize2fs /dev/mapper/myvg-myvlv 10G Then, use the lvreduce command as follows: lvreduce -L 10G /dev/mapper/myvg-myvlv This way, we can reduce the size of the LVM partition and fix the size of the file system to 10 GB. 9. What are the different modes of Network Bonding in Linux?Below is the list of various modes used in Network Bonding: balance-rr or 0: The round-robin mode for fault tolerance and load balancing active-backup or 1: Sets the active-backup mode for fault tolerance balance-xor or 2: Sets an XOR (exclusive-or) mode for fault tolerance and load balancing broadcast or 3: Sets a broadcast mode for fault tolerance. All transmissions are sent on all the slave interfaces 802.3ad or 4: Sets an IEEE 802.3ad dynamic link aggregation mode and creates aggregation groups that share the same speed and duplex settings balance-tlb or 5: Sets a transmit load balancing (TLB) mode for fault tolerance and load balancing balance-alb or 6: Sets an active load balancing (ALB) mode for fault tolerance For more details, check out Intellipaat's Linux Training in Sydney! 10. How to check and verify the status of the bond interface?Using the following command, we can check which mode is enabled and what LAN cards are used in this bond: cat /proc/net/bonding/bond0 In this example, we have a single bond interface. However, we can have multiple bond interfaces like bond1, bond2, and so on. CTAcheck out this video on Linux Shell Tutorial: Top Linux Interview Questions and Answers Top Linux Interview Questions and Answers 11. How can you enhance the security of the password file in Linux?It is in the test file named '/etc/passwd' that Linux usually keeps its user account details, including the one-way encrypted passwords. However, this file can be accessed with the help of different tools, which might throw security issues. To minimize this risk, we will make use of the shadow password format that saves the account details in a regular file /etc/passwd as in the traditional method but with the password stored as a single 'x' character, i.e., it is not the original password that is actually stored in this file. Meanwhile, a second file /etc/shadow will have the encrypted password, along with the other relevant information, such as the account/password expiration date, etc. Most importantly, the latter file is readable only by the root account, and thus it minimizes the security risk. 12. What command can you use to make a tape archive file of /home directory and send it to the /dev/tape device?The command used here is: tar -cvf /dev/tape /home The -xvf option is used to extract files from an archive. Expert Linux professionals are in high demand. Take this Linux Course in Toronto and join the big league! 13. Suppose, your FTP Server is hacked and the entire server needs to be restored. How would you restore the original kernel system files?We cannot restore the entire operating system from the tape backup device. Therefore, we should reinstall the core operating system and then restore the system configuration files and user data from the tape backup device. 14. Why should you avoid Telnet to administer a Linux system remotely?Telnet uses the most insecure method for communication. It sends data across the network in plain text format, and anybody can easily find out the password using the network tool. It includes the passing of the login credentials in plain text, i.e., anyone running a sniffer on the network can find the information he/she needs to take control of the device. 15. Name the four Configuration Management Tools used in UNIX-like operating systems. Ansible Chef Puppet CFEngine 16. What is the difference between Cron and Anacron?There are many differences between Cron and Anacron which are given below: Minimum granularity with Cron is in minutes, while it is in days with Anacron. A Cron job can be scheduled by any normal user, while Anacron can be scheduled only by a superuser (a superuser is a special user account used for system administration. Depending on the operating system, the actual name of this account might be root, administrator, admin, or supervisor). Cron expects the system to be up and running, while Anacron doesn't expect this all the time. In the case of Anacron, if a job is scheduled and the system is down at this time, it will execute the job as soon as the system is up and running. Cron is ideal for servers, while Anacron is ideal for both desktops and laptops. Cron should be used when we want a job to be executed at a particular hour and minute, while Anacron should be used when the job can be executed at any time. 17. Which command is used to check the number of files, disk space, and each user's defined quota?The repquota command is used to check the status of a user's defined quota, along with the disk space and the number of files used. This command gives a summary of the user's quota, i.e., how much space and files are left for the particular user. Each user has a defined quota in Linux. This is done mainly for security as it restricts files from unquoted access. The quota can be given to a single user or to a group of users. 18. What is the name and path of the main system log?By default, the main system log is /var/log/messages. This file contains all messages and scripts written by a user. By default, all scripts are saved in this file. This is the standard system log file, which contains messages from all system software, non-kernel boot issues, and messages that go to the system boot. Want to be Linux Certified? Learn about Linux Certification! 19. Can we convert a Linux computer into a router in order to enable multiple machines to work on the same Internet connection? If yes, how?Yes! We can convert a Linux PC into a router so that it can act as an IP gateway for a network. This process of turning a Linux machine to a router is referred to as IP Masquerade, which is basically a Linux networking function that is quite similar to the one-to-many network address translation servers. Linux IP Masquerading enables the other 'internal' computers that are linked to this Linux system to get connected to the Internet. This Linux feature is available even when these machines do not have their own IP addresses. In Linux, we can perform IP Masquerading by following the below steps: Step 1: First of all, we have to make sure that our Linux PC is having an Internet connection, along with a LAN connection. In fact, a Linux PC will be having a PPP connection and an Ethernet card. Step 2: As the default gateway for TCP/IP networking, all the other systems on our LAN use the Linux machine. Hence, we have to use the same DNS addresses provided by the Internet service provider on all our systems. Step 3: Now, for enabling IP forwarding, we will use the following command: echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward For checking whether we have IP forwarding enabled already, we can use the following: sysctl net.ipv4.ip\_forward net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 0 Or, we will just check out the value i /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward: ~# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward 0 Step 4: Finally, we will run /sbin/iptables for setting up rules that enable IP Masquerading. 20. In Linux, how would you change the window manager?The /xinitrc file lets us change the window manager that we will use while logging into the X window session. The dot (.) given here tells us that this particular file is a hidden. It also means that this file will not be present when we carry out a normal directory listing. In order to set up a window manager, the following command should be saved in this file: exec window manager Once we are done with this part, the next step is to save the file. This way, a new window manager opens up every time we run a startx, and it becomes the default desktop environment for starting some very common desktop environments in window managers: KDE = startkde GNOME = gnome-session BlackBox = blackbox FVWM = fvwm Window Maker = wmaker IceWM = icewm 21. How are shadow passwords given in Linux?In Linux, the pwconv command is used for providing the shadow passwords. Shadow passwords are given for better system security. This command creates the file /etc/shadow and changes all passwords to 'x' in the /etc/passwd file. First, the entries in the shadowed file, which don't exist in the main file, are removed. Then, the shadowed entries that don't have 'x' as the password in the main file are updated. Any missing shadowed entries are also added. Finally, passwords in the main file are replaced with 'x'. These programs can be used for initial conversion as well to update the shadowed file if the main file is edited by hand. Get certified from the top Linux Course in Singapore now! 22. What daemon is used for scheduling commands?The cronbat command is used for scheduling commands to run at a later time. Syntax: cronbat [-u user] file cronbat [-u user] { -l | -r | -e } Options: -l: Displays the current cronbat entries -r: Removes the current cronbat -e: Edits the current cronbat using the editor specified by the VISUAL or EDITOR environment variables When a user exits from the editor, the modified cronbat will be installed automatically. Each user can have their own cronbat and though these are files in /var, they are not intended to be edited directly. If the -u option is given, then the cronbat gives the name of the user whose cronbat is to be tweaked. If it is given without this option, then it will display the cronbat of the user who is executing the command. 23. What shell does a Linux administrator assign to a POP3 mail-only account?A Linux Administrator assigns a POP3 mail-only account to the /bin/false shell. However, assigning a bash shell to a POP3 mail-only account gives the user the login access, which is usually avoided. The /bin/nologin shell can also be used. This shell is provided to the user when we don't want to give shell access to the user. The user cannot access the shell, and it rejects shell login on the server as in Telnet. It is mainly meant for the security of the shells. POP3 is basically used for downloading mail-to-mail programs. So for the illegal downloading of emails on the shell, this account is assigned to the /bin/false shell or the /bin/nologin shell. Both shells are the same as they do the same work of rejecting the user login to the shell. The main difference between these two shells is that the false shell shows the incorrect code and any unusual coding when a user logs in to it, whereas the nologin shell simply tells us that no such account is available. Therefore, the nologin shell is used often in Linux. 24. If a volume group named VG0 already exists and we need to extend this volume group to 4 GB, how do we do it? First, we would create a physical volume (/dev/sda7) of size 4 GB. Then, we would run the following command: vgextend VG0 /dev/sda7 25. Is there any relation between the modprobe.conf file and network devices?Yes, this file assigns a kernel module to each network device. Example: [email protected] ~]# cat /etc/modprobe.conf alias eth0 b44 Here, b44 is the kernel module for network device eth0. We can confirm whether this module "b44" is present or not by the following command [email protected] ~]# lsmod [grep b44 b44 29005 0 26. What is YUM?YUM stands for Yellow dog Updater. Modified because it is based on YUP, the Yellow dog Updater. Yellow Dog is a version of Linux for the Power Architecture hardware and is RPM-based, just like Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Fedora. YUP, and later YUM, were written by the Linux community as a way to maintain an RPM-based system. 27. What is the role of Kudzu?Kudzu is used to detect new hardware. Red Hat Linux runs a hardware discoverer, called Kudzu. When attempting to identify a serial port, Kudzu resets the serial port. This stops the entire console. Kudzu is configured from the following file: /etc/sysconfig/kudzu Kudzu can be prevented from resetting hardware, by setting the configuration parameter SAFE to 'yes.' 28. What is the difference between ext2 and ext3 file systems?The ext3 file system is an enhanced version of the ext2 file system. The most important difference between ext2 and ext3 is that ext3 supports journaling. After an unexpected power failure or system crash (also called an unclean system shutdown), each ext2 file system must be checked for consistency by the e2fsck program. This is a time-consuming process and during this time, any data on the volumes is unreachable. The journaling provided by the ext3 file system opens up every time we run a startx, and it becomes the default desktop environment for starting some very common desktop environments in window managers: KDE = startkde GNOME = gnome-session BlackBox = blackbox FVWM = fvwm Window Maker = wmaker IceWM = icewm 21. How are shadow passwords given in on the number of files. Rather, it depends on the size of the journal used to maintain consistency. The default journal size takes almost a second to recover, depending on the speed of the hardware. 29. Explain the /proc file system?The /proc file system is a virtual file system that provides detailed information about Linux Kernel, hardware, and running processes. Files under the /proc directory are named as virtual files. Since /proc contains virtual files, it is called a virtual file system. These virtual files have unique qualities. Most of them are listed as zero bytes in size. Virtual files such as /proc/interrupts, /proc/meminfo, /proc/mounts, and /proc/partitions provide an up-to-the-moment glimpse of the system's hardware. Others, such as the /proc/filesystems file and the /proc/sys/ directory, provide system configuration information and interfaces. 30. How would you create an ext4 file system?We can create an ext4 file system with the following command: # mke2fs -t ext4 /dev/DEV 31. How to enable ACLs for the /home partition?Add the following entry in /etc/fstab: LABEL=/home home ext3 acl 1 2 Then, remount the /home partition with the acl option: mount -t ext3 -o acl /dev/sda3 /home To understand Linux concepts better, sign up for our Linux Course today! Page 2Prince2 stands for project in controlled environment. It is a process based method which is used for effective project management. 2. Define Project?A project is a temporary endeavor that is unique with a definite start and an end time with a desired result. 3. What are the key features of prince 2?The key features are - Widely organized and understood Can be applied to any project Based on management by exception Invaluable diagnostic tool Consistency and reusability in project work. 4. Define Plan?A plan defines - Risks, Resources, Communication Scope, Budget, Schedule, Quality 5. What are the levels of plan?The levels of plan are - Project Plan Stage Plan Team Plan Exception Plan 6. What are the planning steps?The planning steps are - Designing the pai Define the products Identify Activities and Dependencies Prepare Estimates Prepare Schedule Document plan Identify Risks 7. What is the process model of prince2?The process model includes- Directing a project(DP) Starting up a project(SU) Initiating a project(IP) Controlling a stage(CS) Managing a stage Boundary(SB) Closing a Project(CP) 8. What is directing a project (DP)?It performs: Support project Accept Results Provides Management Approval 9. During which process is the request to approve the next Stage Plan made? During managing a Stage Boundary process the request to approve the next Stage Plan is made. 10. Which process allows non-PRINCE2 practices to be integrated into a PRINCE2 project environment when creating products?Managing Product Delivery allows non-PRINCE2 practices to be integrated into a PRINCE2 project environment when creating products. 11. Which role is responsible for producing a Product Status Account?Project Support responsible for producing a Product Status Account 12. Which role is responsible for drafting the outline Business Case?Executive is responsible for drafting the outline Business Case. 13. Which role confirms stage and project progress against agreed tolerances?Project Assurance confirms stage and project progress against agreed tolerances. 14. What are the two types of progress controls provided by PRINCE2?The two types of progress controls provided by PRINCE2 are - 15. Which process triggers the request to deliver a project?Initiating a Project process triggers the request to deliver a project. 16. Who is responsible for communicating with stakeholders?Project Board is responsible for communicating with stakeholders. 17. Which process can be carried out without using PRINCE2?Managing Product Delivery process can be carried out without using PRINCE2. 18. During which process is a Checkpoint Report produced?During Managing Product Delivery process Checkpoint Report is produced. 19. Which document contains the planned and actual dates for product approval and hand-over?Product Checklist document contains the planned and actual dates for product approval and hand-over. 20. Which PRINCE2 theme addresses the ongoing viability of the different project plans?Progress addresses the ongoing viability of the different project plans. 21. Which role maintains the Quality Register?Project support maintains the Quality Register. 22. Which role has the responsibility of setting project tolerances?Corporate or Program management has the responsibility of setting project tolerances. 23. Which role is responsible for defining and verifying user requirements and expectations?Senior User is responsible for defining and verifying user requirements and expectations. 24. What is the purpose of configuration management?The purpose of Configuration Management is to track products. 25. Which document defines the acceptance criteria and roles for the project?Project Product Description document defines the acceptance criteria and roles for the project. This is created in the Starting up a Project process and used during the Closing a Project process to help verify that the project has delivered to expectations. 26. During which Process is the Work Package status reviewed?During Controlling a Stage process the Work Package status is reviewed. 27. Who is responsible for determining the Change Authority and change budget?Executive is responsible for determining the Change Authority and change budget. 28. According to PRINCE2 processes, during which particular process is the outline business case prepared?During Starting up a Project. 29. What is the objective of the Directing a Project process?The objectives are - To ensure there is authority to initiate, deliver and close the project To ensure management direction and control are provided throughout the project and that the project remains viable Plans for realizing post project benefits are managed and reviewed 30. What is the purpose of the Managing Product Delivery process?The purpose of the Managing Product Delivery process is to control the link between the Project Manager and the Team manager(s). 31. What is the primary objective of the Quality Review Technique?The primary objective of the Quality Review Technique is to involve key interested parties in promoting wider acceptance of the product. 32. What is the purpose of a Checkpoint Report?The purpose of a Checkpoint Report is to updates the Project Manager on the status of a Work Package. 33. Who are the primary stakeholders in a PRINCE2 project?Users, Suppliers and Business Sponsors are the primary stakeholders in a PRINCE2 project. 34. What are the principles of Prince2?The principles are - Manage by stages Focus on products Manage by exception Tailor to suit the project environment Continued Business justification Learn from experience Defined roles and responsibilities 35. Define prince2 theme?Prince2 Theme is as follows: Business case Progress Change Risks Plans Quality Organization 36. What is the use of Prince2 method?The PRINCE2 method is used to address project management through the four integrated elements of principles processes, the project environment and themes. 37. What is risk register?It is a table which is used to contain the risks that may threaten the goal of the project. 38. What is the use of quality register?Quality register is used to contain the details of all planned quality activities, personnel involved and dates. 39. What is issues register?It is a set of notes about change requests, complaints, concerns and problems sent by all project members. 40. What is business case? Revalidates the project Kick start the project Owned by the business 41. What are the types of project?The types are - Compulsory Not for profit External Project Evolving Requirements Multi organization project 42. What are the activities in CP process?The activities are - Prepare planned closure Prepare premature closure Handover products Evaluate projects Recommended project closure 43. What are the prince2 deliverables?The prince2 deliverables are - Business case End of stage report Project plan Issue Log Work package Risk management plan 44. What are the planning approaches?The planning approaches are - Work based Planning Deliverable / Product planning. 45. What are the activities in DP process?The activities are - Authorize project closure Authorize a stage or Exception plan Authorize Initiation Give ad - hoc support Authorize the project 46. What are the activities in SU process?The activities are - Appoint the executive and project manager Prepare business case outline Select project approach Plan initiation stage 47. What are the risk strategies?The risk strategies are - Risk tolerance Risk Appetite Ongoing Activity Avoid, Seek, Neutral 48. In which process is the justification of the project examined and the Project Plan created?In initiating a Project the justification of the project is examined and the project plan is created. 49. Who authorizes project initiation?Project Board authorizes project initiation. 50. When is the risk management strategy created?During initiating a project process the risk management strategy is created. This blog will help you get a better understanding of Adopting PRINCE2 For Business Project Management!

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