**1. Knowledge of Bank Domain**

* **Explanation:** This refers to understanding the specific processes, regulations, and technical requirements in the banking industry. It includes knowledge about financial transactions, compliance standards (e.g., PCI DSS), fraud detection mechanisms, and core banking systems.
* **Example:**
  + Understanding how SWIFT messages work for international transactions.
  + Implementing secure systems for online banking.
* **Command Example:** While not directly related to the command line, systems supporting bank operations might require the use of secure shell access, like:

bash

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ssh admin@bankserver

Or database management:

sql

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SELECT \* FROM transactions WHERE status = 'pending';

**2. Server Management**

* **Explanation:** Server management involves maintaining and monitoring servers to ensure they are operational, secure, and optimized.
* **Example Tasks:**
  + Restarting a service.
  + Monitoring server logs.
* **Commands:**

bash

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# Check server uptime

uptime

# Restart Apache web server

systemctl restart apache2

# Monitor logs

tail -f /var/log/syslog

**3. OS RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux)**

* **Explanation:** Managing systems running RHEL, including package updates, service management, and system security.
* **Example Tasks:**
  + Managing SELinux.
  + Installing software.
* **Commands:**

bash

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# Check SELinux status

sestatus

# Install a package using YUM

yum install httpd

# Update system packages

yum update -y

**4. Storage**

* **Explanation:** Managing disk space, file systems, and storage devices.
* **Example Tasks:**
  + Partitioning disks.
  + Mounting network drives.
* **Commands:**

bash

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# Check disk usage

df -h

# Partition a disk

fdisk /dev/sdb

# Mount a disk

mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/data

**5. Network Configuration**

* **Explanation:** Setting up and maintaining network interfaces, firewalls, and ensuring connectivity.
* **Example Tasks:**
  + Configuring IP addresses.
  + Troubleshooting network issues.
* **Commands:**

bash

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# Display network interfaces

ip addr

# Add a static IP

nmcli con mod "Wired connection 1" ipv4.addresses 192.168.1.100/24 ipv4.gateway 192.168.1.1 ipv4.method manual

# Test connectivity

ping google.com

**6. Package Management**

* **Explanation:** Managing software packages using tools like yum, dnf, or rpm.
* **Example Tasks:**
  + Installing, updating, or removing packages.
* **Commands:**

bash

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# Search for a package

yum search nginx

# Install a package

yum install nginx

# Remove a package

yum remove nginx

**7. Security**

* **Explanation:** Ensuring system security through firewalls, user permissions, and secure protocols.
* **Example Tasks:**
  + Configuring a firewall.
  + Setting up SSH keys.
* **Commands:**

bash

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# Configure firewall rules

firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent

firewall-cmd --reload

# Generate SSH keys

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096

# Change file permissions

chmod 600 /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

By mastering these areas, you can ensure robust and secure server management, especially in domains like banking that require high availability and stringent security standards.