

server -deployment of network services

1. Difference between LILO and GRUB:

LILO (Linux Loader):

Older bootloader for Linux.

Configuration is stored in /etc/lilo.conf.

Requires the MBR (Master Boot Record) to be reinstalled every time the kernel is changed.

Does not support booting from network or graphical boot menu.

GRUB (Grand Unified Bootloader):

More advanced bootloader, used in most modern Linux systems.

Supports booting multiple operating systems (e.g., Linux, Windows).

Allows a graphical boot menu and more flexibility (e.g., editing boot parameters on boot).

Configuration stored in (/etc/default/grub and /etc/grub.d/.)

Supports advanced features like booting from network, encrypted disks, etc.

2. How to Recover Linux Password?

If you have root access:

Boot into single-user mode or use a live CD.

Mount the root filesystem if necessary.

Use the passwd command to reset the password:

--> code

```
sudo passwd username
```

If you don't have root access:

Boot into recovery mode (or single-user mode) via the bootloader (GRUB).

Once at the prompt, use the passwd command to reset the password for the specific user.

3. Which Command is Used to Format a Partition in Linux OS?

The mkfs (make filesystem) command is used to format a partition. For example:

--> code

```
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdX1 # Replace /dev/sdX1 with the appropriate partition.
```

4. How to Enable "Quota" in Linux?

Install the quota package if it's not already installed:

-->code

```
sudo apt install quota
```

61. How to Mount Partition in Linux ?

Ans --> Done in lab.

62. What is use of "mdadm" Command ?

Ans --> Done in lab.

63. How to configure secure Apache web server in Linux ?

Ans --> Done in lab

64. How to run Windows Software on Linux operating System?

Ans --> Done in lab.

65. what is difference between windows and Linux

Ans --> Windows is a proprietary operating system with a graphical user interface, designed for ease of use, often aimed at personal and business users.

Linux is an open-source, Unix-like operating system, widely used for servers, embedded systems, and development. It is customizable, secure, and command-line oriented but has various desktop environments available.

66. What is the advantage of Open Source?

Ans --> Cost: Open-source software is often free to use.

Flexibility: You can modify the software to fit your needs.

Security: Open-source code can be reviewed by anyone, allowing vulnerabilities to be identified and fixed quickly.

Community Support: Many open-source projects have large, active communities providing help and sharing knowledge.

67. Install and configure web servers like Apache

Ans --> Done in lab.

68. Host a simple website and configure virtual hosts.

Ans --> Done in lab.

69. Install and manage databases like MySQL/MariaDB.

Ans --> Done in lab.