

# Linux server - Deploy, configure, and maintain systems

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## 1. What is RPM package manager?

- RPM, which stands for "Red Hat Package Manager," is a package management system used primarily in Red Hat-based Linux distributions, such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), CentOS, Fedora, and others. RPM is a tool and file format designed to simplify software distribution, installation, and management on Linux systems.

## 2. What is “yum”.

- yum, which stands for "Yellowdog Updater, Modified," is a command-line package management tool used in Red Hat-based Linux distributions, such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), CentOS, and Fedora. It is designed to simplify the process of installing, updating, and managing software packages on Linux systems.

## 3. I want to check all list of available packages, which command will help ?

- To check the list of all available packages in a Red Hat-based Linux distribution (such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux, CentOS, or Fedora), you can use the yum or dnf command, depending on the version of the distribution you are using.

## 4. From which command, we register with RedHat satellite ?

- To register a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) system with a Red Hat Satellite server, you can use the subscription-manager command-line tool. Red Hat Satellite is a system management platform for managing RHEL systems, and subscription-manager is used for subscription management and registration.

## 5. What is the use of repo file?

- A repository file, often referred to as a "repo file," is a configuration file used in Linux package management systems to specify the location and details of software repositories. These repository files are essential for package managers like yum, dnf, apt, and others to access and retrieve software packages from remote or local sources.

## 6. what is “at” .

- at is a command-line utility available in Unix-like operating systems, including Linux and macOS. It is used to schedule one-time tasks or commands to be executed at a specified time in the future. The at command is particularly useful when you want to run a command or script at a specific moment without requiring continuous monitoring or manual execution.

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## 7. Where we find “atd” daemon?

- the atd daemon, which manages scheduled tasks created using the at command, is typically located in the /usr/sbin directory.

## 8. Which command is used to get an overview of the pending jobs for user?

- To get an overview of the pending jobs for a specific user, you can use the atq command followed by the username.

## 9. Which command is used to remove a scheduled job?

- To remove a scheduled job created using the at command, you can use the atrm command followed by the job ID of the job you want to remove.

## 10. What is the use of ‘crontab -l’ command?

- The crontab -l command is used to list the currently scheduled cron jobs for the user who executes the command. Cron jobs are scheduled tasks in Unix-like operating systems, including Linux, that are executed automatically at specified times and intervals. The crontab -l command provides an overview of the user's scheduled cron jobs without modifying them.

## 11. What is the use of ‘crontab -r’ command?

- The crontab -r command is used to remove or delete the crontab (cron table) for the current user. A crontab is a file that contains scheduled tasks, known as cron jobs, and it specifies when and how often these jobs should be executed. The crontab -r command permanently deletes the user's crontab, effectively removing all scheduled cron jobs for that user.

## 12. What is bootloader?

- A bootloader is a software program or a small piece of code that plays a crucial role in the startup process of a computer or an embedded system. Its primary function is to load and initiate the operating system (OS) or kernel from the computer's storage device, such as a hard drive, solid-state drive (SSD), or other storage media, into the computer's memory (RAM). In essence, the bootloader is the first software component that runs when you power on or restart your computer.

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## 13. is the bootloader in linux 7.0.

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 7.0 and subsequent versions, as well as in many other Linux distributions, a bootloader is present as part of the boot process. The specific bootloader used in RHEL 7.0 and later versions can vary, but it is typically either GRUB (GRand Unified Bootloader) or GRUB2, depending on the distribution and configuration.

## 14. What is POST?

- POST stands for "Power-On Self-Test," and it is a series of diagnostic tests that a computer's hardware components perform when the computer is powered on or restarted. The primary purpose of the POST is to ensure that the critical hardware components of the computer are functioning correctly before the operating system (OS) is loaded and the computer becomes operational.

## 15. Full form of POST.

- POST stands for "Power-On Self-Test".

## 16. Full form of MBR.

- MBR stands for "Master Boot Record."

## 17. What is kickstart

- Kickstart is a feature in Red Hat-based Linux distributions, such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and CentOS, that allows system administrators to automate the installation and configuration of multiple Linux systems. It is a text-based configuration file that contains a set of predefined instructions and options for the installation process. By using a Kickstart file, administrators can perform unattended installations, which is especially useful when deploying a large number of systems with consistent configurations.

## 18. What is the use of "url" in kickstart file?

- In a Kickstart file used for automating the installation of a Linux system, the url directive is used to specify the location and method for retrieving the installation media or source files. The url directive provides information about how to access the installation files over a network or from a remote server.

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## 19. Who allowed the graphical installation to be viewed remotely via VNC?

- in a Kickstart file, you can use the %post section to include custom post-installation scripts that are executed after the operating system has been installed. These scripts allow you to perform additional configuration, customization, and setup tasks on the newly installed system.

## 20. Which command is used in kickstart for clear the specified partitions before installation?

- n a Kickstart file, you can use the %pre section to include pre-installation scripts that run before the installation process begins. These scripts allow you to perform custom actions or configurations before the installation starts.

## 21. Which command is ignoring the specified disks when installing?

- To specify disks to be ignored during the installation process using a Kickstart file in a Red Hat-based Linux distribution like CentOS or Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), you can use the ignoredisk directive. The ignoredisk directive allows you to specify one or more disk devices or patterns to exclude from consideration during the installation.

## 22. .I want to configure kickstart graphically, what should I do?

- Graphical Kickstart configuration tools may vary depending on the Linux distribution you are using. However, one common graphical tool for creating and configuring Kickstart files is "system-config-kickstart." It provides a graphical user interface (GUI) for creating and customizing Kickstart files.

## 23. How to check the syntax of kickstart configuration file ?

- To check the syntax of a Kickstart configuration file (typically named something like "ks.cfg"), you can use the ksvalidator tool, which is specifically designed to validate Kickstart files for Red Hat-based Linux distributions like CentOS, Fedora, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). The ksvalidator tool checks the Kickstart file for correctness and reports any syntax errors or issues it finds.