**Exam Questions**

***Web Server:***

**What is apache and why it is required?**

[Apache](https://www.sumologic.com/application/apache/) HTTP Server is a free and open-source web server that delivers web content through the internet. It is commonly referred to as Apache and after development, it quickly became the most popular HTTP client on the web.

**2) What is the location of apache logs?**

/var/log/apache/access. Log. /var/log/apache2/access.

**3) What is the location of apache configuration file?**

/etc/httpd/conf and /etc/httpd/conf. d

4) How to configure domain in apache?

**5) How to check connections on apache ports?**

netstat -nap | grep portno

**6) How to configure proxy for NodeJs/Python in apache ?**

Refer Gmail notes.

**7) How to check apache service status?**

Systemctl status apache.

**8) What are the different error codes of apache and meaning of those codes?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **404** | *Document not found* — the requested file was not found on the server. Possibly because it was deleted, or never existed before. Often caused by misspellings of URLs. |
| **501** | *The request cannot be carried out by the server.* |
| **503** | *Temporarily Unavailable — the service or file that is being requested is not currently available.* |
| **504** | *The gateway has timed out. Like the 408 timeout error, but this one occurs at the gateway of the server.* |
| **403** | *Forbidden — the client is not allowed to see a certain file. This is also returned at times when the server doesn't want any more visitors.* |

**9) How to check apache version?**

httpd -V

**10) How to check apache modules?**

httpd -M

**11) How to install apache server and modules?**

Yum install httpd

**12) What is Nginx and why it is required?**

NGINX is open source software for web serving, reverse proxying, caching, load balancing, media streaming, and more. It started out as a web server designed for maximum performance and stability.

**13) What is the location of Nginx logs?**

the access log is located at **/var/log/nginx/access.** **log**

**14) What is the location of Nginx configuration file?**

/etc/nginx/ directory

**15) How to configure domain in Nginx?**

skip

**16) How to check connections on Nginx ports?**

netstat -an | grep :80

17) How to configure proxy for NodeJs/Python in Nginx ?

**18) How to check Nginx service status?**

systemctl status Nginx

**19) What are the different error codes of Nginx and meaning of those codes?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 03 | Forbidden | A 401 type error that was the result of a valid request. |
| 404 | Not Found | The web server was unable to locate the resource |
| 405 | Method Not Allowed | The request tried to access a request using the wrong HTTP command, such as using a GET command, when a POST command is required. |
| 406 | Not Acceptable | The request required additional data from an attached file, but the file is not in the correct MIME format. |
| 407 | Proxy Authentication Required | Before the request can be granted access by the system it must be authenticated by a proxy server |

**20) How to check Nginx version?**

nginx -v.

**21) How to check Nginx modules?**

nginx -M

**22) How to install Nginx server and modules?**

yum install nginx.

Run the Nginx configure script with --add-module parameters, like this: ./configure --prefix=/somewhere --add-module=/path-to-your-module.

**23) What is IIS and why it is required?**

Internet Information Services (IIS) Internet Information Services (IIS) is **a flexible, general-purpose web server from Microsoft that runs on Windows systems to serve requested HTML pages or files**. An IIS web server accepts requests from remote client computers and returns the appropriate response.

**24) What is the location of IIS logs?**

IIS log files are stored by default in the **%SystemDrive%\inetpub\logs\LogFiles** folder of your IIS server

**25) What is the location of IIS configuration file?**

IIS log files are stored by default in the **%SystemDrive%\inetpub\logs\LogFiles** folder of your IIS server

**26) How to configure domain in IIS?**

Step 1: Open Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

**Step 2**: Locate your website and select it.

**Step 3**: Click 'Bindings' on the 'Actions' pane on the right side.

**Step 4**: Click the 'Add' button in the 'Site Bindings' window.

**Step 5**: You have to fill in three fields: the IP address of your website, the TCP port (default is '80') and a host name, which is the additional domain name. For requesting a new domain name, please ask your system administrator:

Add a new record in the 'WebsiteDomains' table of the SQL database:

**Step 1**: Generate GUID which should be inserted into the 'Id' column. To generate GUID type the following command in the new query and execute it:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | print newid() |

This command will automatically generate the GUID. You can copy and past this GUID into the 'Id' column of the 'WebsiteDomains' table.

**Step 2**: Enter the ID of the website for which the additional domain should be set into the 'WebsiteId' column.

**Step 3**: Specify the additional domain name in the 'Domain' column:

**Step 4**: Each website must have the default domain. To configure the default website domain set the 'True' value in the 'IsDefault' column in the 'WebsiteDomains' table.

**Step 5**: Request a new license file for the new domain. Please read about requesting a license file [here](https://help.sana-commerce.com/sana-commerce-83/installation/install-sc-webshop-on-web-and-database-server/request-a-license-file).

**27) How to check connections on IIS ports?**

how do I find which Port “http:localhost:?” connects, so I can configure that port at 'App.config' file for “Distributed” mode test.

**28) How to check IIS service status?**

sc query type= service state= all | find "IIS Admin Service"

**29) What are the different error codes of IIS and meaning of those codes?**

1. “500 Internal Server Error” or “HTTP Error 500”
2. “Error 500.19” or “500.19 Internal Server Error”
3. “HTTP Error 503. The Service is unavailable.”
4. “Error 403” or “403 Forbidden”
5. “HTTP 404 – File not found”
6. “Error 401: Access Denied” or “Error 401: Unauthorized”
7. “400: Bad Request” or “Bad Request: Error 400”
8. “APPHOSTSVC Error 9009” or “Warning 9009 – IIS-APPHOSTSVC”
9. “HTTP Error 301 – Moved Permanently”

**30) How to check IIS version?**

Just go to the Control Panel and Select Administrative Tools. Open Internet Information Service Manager. Go to Help and Select About Internet Information Services. The following window will appear which contains the version number of Internet Information Services

**31) How to check IIS modules?**

Open Server Manager > Roles and select Web Server (IIS). Check all features under Web Server

**32) How to install IIS server and modules?**

1. On the **Start** page, click the **Server Manager** tile, and then click **OK**.
2. In **Server Manager**, select **Dashboard**, and click **Add roles and features**.
3. In the **Add Roles and Features Wizard**, on the **Before you begin** page, click **Next**.
4. On the **Select installation type** page, select Role-based or feature-based installation, and click **Next**.
5. On the **Select destination server** page, select **Select a server from the server pool**, select your server, and click **Next**.
6. On the **Select server roles** page, select **Web Server (IIS)**, and click **Next**.
7. On the **Select features** page, click **Next**.
8. On the **Web Server Role (IIS)** page, click **Next**.
9. On the **Select role services** page, note the preselected role services that are installed by default, expand the **Application Development** node, and then select **ASP.NET 4.5**. (If you installed **.NET 3.5**, select **ASP.NET 3.5** also.)
10. On the **Summary of Features to Install** page, confirm your selections, and then click **Install**.
11. In the **Add features that are required for ASP.NET 4.5?** box, click **Add Features**. The following additional features are added:
    * **.NET Extensibility 4.5**
    * **ISAPI Extensions**
    * **ISAPI Filters**
    * **.NET Extensibility 3.5** (If **ASP.NET 3.5** was selected)
12. Click **Next**.
13. On the **Confirm installation selections** page, click **Install**.
14. On the **Installation progress** page, confirm that your installation of the Web Server (IIS) role and required role services completed successfully, and then click **Close**.
15. To verify that IIS installed successfully, type the following into a web browser:

http://localhost

The default IIS Welcome page is displayed.

**How to enable debugging logs for clients?**Launch Event Viewer. Select View\Show Analytic and Debug Logs

***EXIM:***

**33) What is exim and use of exim?**

Exim is a mail transfer agent (MTA) for hosts that are running Unix or Unix-like operating systems. It was designed on the assumption that it would be run on hosts that are permanently connected to the Internet. However, it can be used on intermittently connected hosts with suitable configuration adjustments.

**34) How to check exim logs and log file location?**

/var/log/exim\_mainlog | grep domain name

**35) What is the location of exim configuration file?**

Exim stores its default configuration in its override file, **/etc/exim.** **conf**.

**36) How to check email queue?**

To check what is currently sitting in the sendmail mail queue use the **sendmail -bp** command or its alias mailq. This post looks at basic usage of this command and the output from viewing the mail queue.

**37) Command to check or find out spamming on the server.**

grep "cwd=" /var/log/exim\_mainlog | awk '{for(i=1;i <=10; i++) {print $i}}' | sort | uniq -c | grep cwd | sort -n

**38) What is the difference between Bulk and spam emails?**

**Junk email** is spam, which are unsolicited and universally unwanted messages (when identified correctly). By default, the EOP rejects spam based on the reputation of the source email server. If a message passes source IP inspection, it's sent to spam filtering. If the message is classified as spam by spam filtering, the message is (by default) delivered to the intended recipients and moved to their Junk Email folder.

**Bulk email** (also known as gray mail), is more difficult to classify. Whereas spam is a constant threat, bulk email is often one-time advertisements or marketing messages. Some users want bulk email messages (and in fact, they have deliberately signed up to receive them), while other users consider bulk email to be spam.

**39) How to troubleshoot if emails are not being sent from the server?**

1. Check your internet connection. Yup. ...
2. Check your SMTP server details. ...
3. Verify all usernames and passwords. ...
4. Check your SMTP server connection. ...
5. Change your SMTP port. ...
6. Control your antivirus or firewall settings.

**40) Email delivery: Will give you examples in exam.**

>>

**41) Bounce Back understanding: We will provide you bounced back in exam.**

>>

**42) What are the DNS records required for the emails?**

MX Record (Mail Exchange) - indicates how email messages should be routed in accordance with the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP, the standard protocol for all email).

It establishes a link between the domain name and the inbound mail server.

Reverse DNS (PTR) -

SPF (Sender Policy Framework) - refers to a method of authenticating emails that is designed to spot forged sender addresses during email delivery.

DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail) - is an authentication method used to prevent email spoofing. It increases email security by allowing the receiver mail server to check the authenticity of the sender’s domain.

DMARC -

**43) How to check exim service status?**

systemctl status exim

**44) What is MailEnable and use of MailEnable?**

MailEnable is **the system software that companies and Internet Service Providers use to provide messaging and collaboration**. The mail server software provides a powerful, scalable hosted messaging platform for Microsoft Windows.

**45) How to check MailEnable logs and log file location?**

Run the log analyzer by accessing the Start > Program Files > Mail Enable > System Tools > Log Analyzer menu

**46) What is the location of MailEnable configuration file?**

Mail Enable\Config\Postoffices\Postoffice.

**47) How to check email queue?**

To check what is currently sitting in the sendmail mail queue use the **sendmail -bp** command or its alias mailq.

**48) Command to check or find out spamming on the server.**

grep "cwd=" /var/log/exim\_mainlog | awk '{for(i=1;i <=10; i++) {print $i}}' | sort | uniq -c | grep cwd | sort -n

exim -bp | grep dncsvdbt | awk '{print $3}'| xargs exim -Mrm

exim -bp | grep "<info@petalsnbones.com>" |awk '{print $3}'| xargs exim -Mrm

exiqgrep -o 86600 -i | xargs exim -Mrm

**49) What is the difference between Bulk and spam emails?**

Whereas spam is a constant threat, bulk email is often one-time advertisements or marketing messages.

**50) How to troubleshoot if emails are not being sent from the server?**

1. Check the internet connection
2. Check your SMTP server details.
3. Verify all usernames and passwords.
4. Check your SMTP server connection.
5. Change your SMTP port.
6. Control your antivirus or firewall settings

**51) Email delivery: Will give you examples in exam.**

**52) Bounce Back understanding: We will provide you bounced back in exam.**

**54) How to check MailEnable service status?**

Navigate within the MailEnable Program Group under 'System Tools' or; Navigate within the MailEnable Administration console under Servers>localhost>System>Diagnose or; Open a Windows "Run" command and type "mediag" (without quotes).

***DNS:***

**55) List type of DNS records and their usage:**

### *1. A record*

The A record is the most important DNS record type. The "A" in A record stands for "address." An A record shows the IP address for a specific hostname or domain

### *2. AAAA record*

AAAA record, just like A record, point to the IP address for a domain. However, this DNS record type is different in the sense that it points to IPV6 addresses.

### 3. CNAME record

CNAME—or, in full, "canonical name"—is a DNS record that points a domain name (an alias) to another domain. In a CNAME record, the alias doesn't point to an IP address.

### 4. NS record

A nameserver (NS) record specifies the authoritative DNS server for a domain. In other words, the NS record helps point to where internet applications like a web browser can find the IP address for a domain name.

### 5. MX record

A mail exchange (MX) record, is a DNS record type that shows where emails for a domain should be routed to. In other words, an MX record makes it possible to direct emails to a mail server.

**56) How to check DNS records for a domain?**

DNSwatch, whois, intodns, billing

**57) How to check DNS service status?**

Systemctl status Named or pdns

**58) Explain usage of dig/nslookup with example**

Dig (on Mac OS X and Linux) and nslookup (on Microsoft Windows) are **the primary command-line tools for troubleshooting DNS issues**. While web-based tools are convenient and easy to use, it is often faster to use a command-line tool on your own system.

**59) What are DNS resolvers and use of resolvers?**

A DNS resolver, also known as a resolver, is **a server on the Internet that converts domain names into IP addresses**. When you use the Internet, every time you connect to a website using its domain name (such as "computerhope.com"), your computer needs to know that website's IP address (a unique series of numbers)

***Database server:***

60) **What is MySQL and use of Mysql**  
 MySQL is a database management system.

It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server

61**) How to install Mysql service.** yum install mysql-server  
 systemctl start mysqld

systemctl status mysqld

**62) What is the path of Mysql configuration file?  
 /var/lib/mysql**

**63) How to check mysql error logs?**

**Cat /var/log/mysql/error  
  
64) List different types of engines in Mysql.**

MySQL supports three database engines: **ISAM, MyISAM, and HEAP**. Two other types, InnoDB and Berkley  
 **65) How to restart/start/stop Mysql service**

systemctl restart mysqld

systemctl start mysqld

systemctl stop mysqld  
 **66) How to kill specific query in Mysql?** **mysql> SELECT GROUP\_CONCAT(CONCAT('KILL ',id,';') SEPARATOR ' ') FROM information\_schema.** **processlist WHERE user <> 'system user';**

**67) How to take backup and restore Mysql database?**

Take backup: Mysqldump –u username –p password dbname > .sql file.Mysql –u username –p password dbname < .sql file.

**68) How to install Mysql web client?**

**69) How to secure Mysql on server?**

**70) How to check mysql service status?** systemctl status mysql

**71) How to troubleshoot if mysql service is down?** If MySQL service fails to start, check its status using systemctl or use the journetctl (with the -xe flag) command under systemd to examine the problem.

You can also examine system log file such as /var/log/messages or similar for reasons for your problem.

**72) How to enable remote connection for Mysql?** vim /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf

**bind-address: IP of our system where we are remotely connecting.**  
  
  
firewall-cmd --new-zone=mysqlrule –permanent  
firewall-cmd –reload  
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=mysqlrule --add-source=133.155.44.103 sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=mysqlrule --add-port=3306/tcp sudo firewall-cmd --reload

**73) How to troubleshoot if Mysql remote connection is not working?**

**74) How to add user in Mysql and assign password?**

**75) How to reet root user password in Mysql?** systemctl stop mysql  
 mysqld\_safe --skip-grant-tables &  
 mysql -u root  
 ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MY\_NEW\_PASSWORD';

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

**76) How to check/repair database in Mysql?**

**cd /var/lib/mysql  
mysqlcheck database\_name  
 mysqlcheck database\_name table\_name  
mysqlcheck –r database\_name table\_name**

**77) What is MSSQL and use of MSSQL ?**

**78) How to install MSSQL service?**

**79) What is the path of MSSQL configuration files?**  
 C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\100\Setup Bootstrap\Log

**80) How to check MSSQL error logs?**  Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL. n \MSSQL\LOG\ERRORLOG and ERRORLOG

**81) How to restart/start/stop MSSQL service ?**

**82) How to kill specific query in MSSQL ?**

**83) How to take backup and restore MSSQL database?**

**84) How to install MSSQL web client?**

**85) How to secure MSSQL on server?**

**86) How to check MSSQL service status?**

**87) How to troubleshoot if MSSQL service is down?**

**88) How to enable remote connection for MSSQL?**

**89) How to troubleshoot if MSSQL remote connection is not working?**

**90) How to add user in MSSQL and assign password?**

**91) How to reset sa user password in MSSQL?**

**92) How to check/repair database in MSSQL?**

**93) What is Postgresql and use of Postgresql ?**

**94) How to install Postgresql service?**

yum install postgresql-server postgresql-contrib  
postgresql-setup initdb  
systemctl start postgresql

**95) What is the path of Postgresql configuration files?**

**96) How to check Postgresql error logs?**

**97) How to restart/start/stop Postgresql service ?**

**98) How to kill specific query in Postgresql ?**

**99) How to take backup and restore Postgresql database?**

**100) How to install Postgresql web client?**

**101) How to secure Postgresql on server?**

**102) How to check Postgresql service status?**

**103) How to troubleshoot if Postgresql service is down?**

**104) How to enable remote connection for Postgresql?**

**105) How to troubleshoot if Postgresql remote connection is not working?**

**106) How to add user in Postgresql and assign password?**

**107) How to reet root user password in Postgresql?**

**108) How to check/repair database in Postgresql?**

**109) What is MongoDB and use of MongoDB ?**

**110) How to install MongoDB service?**

**111) What is the path of MongoDB configuration files?**

**112) How to check MongoDB error logs?**

**113) How to restart/start/stop MongoDB service ?**

**114) How to kill specific query in MongoDB ?**

**115 How to take backup and restore MongoDB database?**

**116) How to install MongoDB web client?**

**117) How to secure MongoDB on server?**

**118) How to check MongoDB service status?**

**119) How to troubleshoot if MongoDB service is down?**

**120) How to enable remote connection for MongoDB?**

**121) How to troubleshoot if MongoDB remote connection is not working?**

**122) How to add user in MongoDB and assign password?**

**123) How to reset admin user password in MongoDB?**

**124) How to check/repair database in MongoDB**?

***Control Panels:***

***cPanel:***

**125) What is cPanel and usage?**

>> cPanel is a web hosting control panel software. It provides a graphical interface (GUI) and automation tools designed to simplify the process of hosting a web site to the user. A user can host, develop their website with the third-party vendor support cPanel provides alongwith the command line support and API-based access that allows third-party software vendors, web hosting organizations, and developers to automate standard system administration processes.

**126) How to check cpanel logs and its location?**

Access logs - cat /usr/local/cpanel/logs/access\_log

Error logs - cat /usr/local/cpanel/logs/error\_log

To check the user information - /var/cpanel/accounting.log

**127) What is the path of cPanel configuration files?**

cPanel config file -

/var/cpanel/cpanel.config

Cached values -

/var/cpanel/cpanel.config.cache

**128) How to check cPanel service status?**

>> service cpanel status

**129) How to set cronjobs and check cron logs?**

Advanced >> Cron Jobs >>

You will find a table for adding new scripts and setting their time intervals.

From the drop-down menu with common settings can select or can add the values manually.

Finally, enter the command or the path to your script in the Command field and hit the “Add New Cron Job” button to save.

Cron will run the script automatically at the intervals selected.

Cron logs check : /var/log/cron

or ls -lah /var/log | grep cron >> It lists all crons

**Plesk:**

130) What is Plesk and usage?

131) How to check Plesk logs and its location?

132) What is the path of Plesk configuration files?

133) How to check Plesk service status?

134) How to set cronjobs and check cron logs?

**DirectAdmin:**

**135) What is DirectAdmin and usage?**

>> DirectAdmin is a modern, robust, graphical web hosting control panel that you can use to manage your shared hosting or dedicated server.

The software is configurable to enable standalone, reseller, and shared web hosting from a single instance.

DirectAdmin also permits management of server tasks and upgrades to package software (such as Apache HTTP Server, PHP, and MySQL ) from within the control panel.

**136) How to check DirectAdmin logs and its location?**

/usr/local/directadmin/ - main server path for the DirectAdmin panel itself.

/usr/local/directadmin/conf/directadmin.conf - main config file for the directadmin service.

/usr/local/directadmin/conf/my.cnf - default mysql connection details for the directadmin service

/var/log/directadmin/error.log or var/log/httpd/domains/domain.com.error.log - shows error logs

/var/log/directadmin/access.log

**137) What is the path of DirectAdmin configuration files?**

Main config file for the directadmin service >> /usr/local/directadmin/conf/ directadmin.conf

**138) How to check DirectAdmin service status?**

Check status with - service directadmin status

**139) How to set cronjobs and check cron logs?**

**CyberPanel:**

140) What is CyberPanel and usage?  
CyberPanel is a web hosting control panel powered by OpenLiteSpeed, with auto backups to DO Spaces. CyberPanel is a web hosting control panel powered by OpenLiteSpeed, which helps you set up sites on your DigitalOcean droplets easily and automatically back them up to DigitalOcean Spaces

141) How to check CyberPanel logs and its location?  
 touch /usr/local/CyberCP/debug

142) What is the path of CyberPanel configuration files?  
 it is located at **/usr/local/apache/conf/httpd.** **conf** or **/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.** **conf**.

143) How to check CyberPanel service status?

144) How to set cronjobs and check cron logs?

**Websites:**

145) How to find website’s error logs?

146) How to enable error logs on websites? Give example of Wordpress, laravel, CI, Magento.

147) Explain error codes 500, 502, 503, 403, 404

148) How to troubleshoot WP websites blank page issues?

149) how to enable debug mode in WP websites?

150) How to troubleshoot WP hacking issues?

151) How to upgrade WP websites?

152) How to check logs for Laravel/Codeignitor websites and their location?

153) What is the configuration file for Laravel/Codeignitor websites and its location?

154) How to check database connection string for WP website?

155) How to troubleshoot slow website loading speed issue?

156) How to enable LiteSpeed caching for WordPress and non WordPress websites?

157) How to Enable custom error logs for windows websites?

158) How to reset WP admin password?

159) How to check CPU & Resouces Usage of website?

***PHP:***

**160) What is PHP and use of it?**

PHP is an open-source server-side scripting language. It is a recursive acronym for Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is mostly used for making web servers. It runs on the browser and is also capable of running in the command line

**161) How to install specific version of PHP?**

>> apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade

This command will install the latest version of PHP >> apt-get install php -

To check the version >> php -v

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To install specific version:

# First, start by installing the yum-utils package by entering the following command:

>> yum install yum-utils –y

# Then, enable the epel-release repository by entering the following:

>> yum install epel-release –y

# Add the following software repositories that contain the PHP packages (no. can be any version as per the requirement):

>> yum install http://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-7.rpm

# To point your installer to the repository of the PHP version you want to install:

>> yum-config-manager ––enable remi–php70

This command configures your system to download and install PHP 7.0. The no. will be replace with the required version.

# Install PHP and its Dependencies:

>> yum install php php-common php-opcache php-mcrypt php-cli php-gd php-curl php-mysql –y

# PHP Modules:

Installing this set helps ensure that your PHP installation meets your expectations for usage.

To search for available modules and generate a list of modules:

>> yum search php | more

# Verify PHP Version: php –v

**162) How to change PHP versions? Mention steps to change PHP version from cPanel, DirectAdmin and Plesk.**

>> cPanel:

Select PHP Version or Multi PHP Manager

DirectAdmin:

Select PHP version

Plesk:

PHP settings

**163) How to install and check PHP extensions?**

**164) How to change PHP settings like memory\_limit etc.?**

*cPanel:* Multi INI Editor

*DirectAdmin*: PHP settings

*Plesk:* Domains >> PHP settings

**165) What is the path for PHP error logs of applications like WP, Laravel, Magento, CI?**

**How to create PHPinfo file?**

Login to the control panel >> File Manager >> Create a file named "info.php"

Add the below code in the file

<?php

phpinfo( );

?>

and save.

All PHP related changes (extensions, version, modules) can be checked by domain/info.php

**How to change timezone in PHP?**

***ASP .Net***

166) What is ASP .Net and use of it?

167) How to install specific version of ASP .Net?

168) How to change ASP .Net versions? Mention steps to change ASP .Net version Plesk

169) How to change application to run in 32bit mode?

170) How to change ASP .Net settings ?

171) What is the path for ASP .Net error logs of applications?

172) What is NodeJS and use of it?

173) How to install specific version of NodeJS?

174) How to change NodeJS versions? Mention steps to change NodeJS version from cPanel

175) What is the path for NodeJS error logs of applications ?

176) How to deploy NodeJS application from cPanel?

177) How to configure NodeJS Proxy in apache for a application?

178) How to check NodeJS version from commandline ?

**179) What is Python and use of it?**

Python is a computer programming language often used to build websites and software, automate tasks, and conduct data analysis. Python is a general-purpose language, meaning it can be used to create a variety of different programs and isn’t specialized for any specific problems.

*Uses:*

* Data analysis and machine learning
* Web development
* Automation or scripting
* Software testing and prototyping
* Everyday tasks

**180) How to install specific version of Python?**

**181) How to change Python versions? Mention steps to change Python version from cPanel.**

Login to cPanel >> Go to Software >> Setup Python App >> In the application you can select the version as per requirement.

182) What is the path for Python error logs of applications ?

**183) How to deploy Python application from cPanel?**

**184) How to configure Python Proxy in apache for a application?**

vi /etc/apache2/conf.d/userdata/std/2\_4/user/domain/proxy.conf

# This is for normal requests

ProxyPass / http://domainname:Port No./

ProxyPassReverse / http://domianname:Port No./

Note: http://domainname:4000/ >> it will change according to the application running on either domain name or localhost and respective port With SSL proxy

vi /etc/apache2/conf.d/userdata/ssl/2\_4/user/domainname/proxy.conf

SSLProxyEngine On

ProxyPreserveHost On

ProxyRequests Off

# This is for normal requests

ProxyPass / http://domainname:Port no./

ProxyPassReverse / http://domainname:Port no./

**185) How to check Python version from command line ?**

Python –V

$ python --version

Python 2.7.15

$ python -V

Python 2.7.15

$ python3 --version

Python 3.7.0

$ python3 -V

Python 3.7.0

**186) What is shared hosting?**

It's a hosting arrangement where a no. of websites share server space. Resources such as disk space, CPU, and memory are shared and costs are split between all users on that server.

**187) What is Reseller hosting?**

Reseller hosting is a type of web hosting where an individual or an entity buys hosting resources in bulk and then resells them to their clients. One can rebrand the web hosting service and sell it as their own brand.

189) What is VPS hosting?

190: What is dedicated server hosting?

**191) Explain Difference between Shared/VPS/Dedicated servers.**

A dedicated hosting service, dedicated server, or managed hosting service is a type of Internet hosting in which the client leases an entire server not shared with anyone else. This is more flexible than shared hosting, as organizations have full control over the server(s), including choice of an operating system, hardware, etc

Using a dedicated hosting service offers the benefits of high performance, security, email stability, and control. Due to the relatively high price of dedicated hosting, it is mostly used by websites that receive a large volume of traffic

Dedicated server hosting providers may provide the following types of server-managed support:

* Fully managed – Includes monitoring, software updates, reboots, security patches, and operating system upgrades. Customers are completely hands-off.
* Managed – Includes medium level of management, monitoring, updates, and a limited amount of support. Customers may perform specific tasks.
* Self-managed – Includes regular monitoring and some maintenance. Customers provide most operations and tasks on a dedicated server.
* Unmanaged – Little to no involvement from the service provider. Customers provide all maintenance, upgrades, patches, and security.

**192) List Type of Virtualization platforms that we use.**

Launchpad,   Hyper V,  Destiney Panel, DO, AWS

***Port numbers***

DNS - 53

FTP - 20, 21

SSH - 22

HTTP - 80

HTTPS - 443

POP3 - 110

POP3S - 993

IMAP - 143

IMAPS - 465

SMTP - 25, 587

SMTPS -

WebDav - >>> an extension of HTTP >>80-hhtp ,443-HTTPS

WebDavS

Cpanel ports - 2083

WHM - 2086, 2087

Webmail on cPanel - 2096

Mysql/MSSQL/Postgresql/MongoDB -

SFTP

FTP passive ports

DirectAdmin - 222

Cyberpanel - 8090

Webuzo - 2005

NRPE - 5666