1) Have you worked in Production Environment….? yes

2) Did you have SAN Exposer…?

The general difference between SAN and NAS is that SAN is block level (In other words the device accessing the remote storage assigns a file system to the drive) and that NAS is file level (The device hosting the NAS provides a file system for the drive and the device accessing the remote device sees them through a protocol such as NFS or CIFS/SMB.) SANs will be faster, generally, due to the effects of transmitting block-level information instead of file-level information.

A**SAN's** architecture **works** in a way that makes all **storage** devices available to all servers on a LAN or WAN. As more **storage** devices are added to a **SAN**, they too will be accessible from any server in the larger network

3) Is it SAN different thing from company infrastructure…?

4) What are the different Run levels available in Linux…? Describe…?

. .0-6 total seven run levels

0-hault, 1-singleuser mode, 2-multi user without network, 3- multi user with network &amp; NFS

4-not used, 5-GUI, 6-reboot

5) How will you find out cpuinfo…? -- cat /proc/cpuinfo, lscpu-will display archtecur

6) How will you find out RAM or meminfo…? -- Cat /proc/meminfo, free –m ,vmstat

7) Free –m showing 80% of memory utilization but when we look at top cmd its showing

only 20% utilization of RAM, then where that 60% Ram getting utilized…?

Free –m -- shows free memory without adding cahed and buffer

U can see which process taking memory by top cmd

8) What is load average…?

Load average is the run-queue utilization averaged over the last minute, the last 5 minutes

and the last 15 minutes. The run-queue is a list of processes waiting for a resource to

become available inside the Linux operating system.

9) What is the idle value of load average…?

Depends on number cores of processor

10) Explain working of NFS between server &amp; client…? /etc/exports..unix/linux platform

Root\_squash, no\_root\_squash,all\_squash,uid,gid, type of FS

A Network File System (NFS) allows remote hosts to mount file systems over a network and interact with those file systems as though they are mounted locally

NFSv4 does not need to interact with **rpcbind** ⁠[[3]](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/6/html/Storage_Administration_Guide/ch-nfs.html" \l "ftn.fn-portmap2rpcbind), **lockd**, and **rpc.statd** daemons. The **rpc.mountd** daemon is required on the NFS server to set up the exports.

11) How you will do ssh password less login…?

Ssh-keygen –t rsa/dsa //from client generate two keys public n private

Copy public n paste into server user /home/.ssh/authorized\_keys

* Put the public key in .ssh/authorized\_keys2
* Change the permissions of .ssh to 700
* Change the permissions of .ssh/authorized\_keys2 to 640

12) When you have setup user account…? How…?

If user want to access the server .useradd,passwd,group,shell,home dir, chage- chage --list username (or) chage -l username

13) How you will find traffic on eth0 from particular IP …? What cmd you will use..?

Tcpdump –i eth0 –w file.cap

14) How will you find out traffic passing through network card…? – iptraf (-i or -i all)

15) Define different RAID levels…?

0 à raid 0 stripping harddisk together for better performance

1 à raid 1 mirroring harddisk for save data lose mnm 2 disks

5 à raid 5 stripping HDD with distributed parity mnm 3 disks (XOR gate concept)

10 à raid 10 stripped mirrored , mirrored hdds turns stripping here. No data loss ,high

performance, mnm 4 disks

01 à raid 01 mirrored stripped, stripped hdds turns mirroring here, no data loss but one disk

fail whole strip fail,,mnm 4 disks

16) Ext2 vs ext3 vs ext4

Ext2 à rhel 4 n below versions ,,no journaling system, low individual file size

Ext3 à rhel 5 onwards each and every event recorded (journels- tracking), huge than ext2

individual file size

Ext4 à huge than ext3 individual file size , multi block allocation, fast fsck

Fsck:

* 0 – No errors
* 1 – Filesystem errors corrected
* 2 – System should be rebooted
* 4 – Filesystem errors left uncorrected
* 8 – Operational error
* 16 – Usage or syntax error
* 32 – Fsck canceled by user request
* 128 – Shared-library error

17) What default umask value…? -- It gives the default file permission for newly created files,

022 –file , 002 -folder

18) How many DNS records we used…? Define…? SOA, A, MX, PTR,CNAME,NS

SOA RECORD

Every database file starts with an SOA (Start of Authority) record. This record identifies the zone and contains several other parameters, including the following:

* **Source Host:** The name of the primary server (with the read/write copy of the file).
* **Contact E-mail:** E-mail address for the administrator of the file.
* **Serial Number:** The incrementing version number of the database.
* **Refresh Time:** The delay in seconds that secondary servers wait before checking for changes to the database file.
* **Retry Time:** The time in seconds that a secondary server waits before another attempt if replication fails.
* **Expiration Time:** The number of seconds on secondary servers before the old zone information is deleted.
* **Time to Live (TTL):** The number of seconds that a caching-only server can cache resource records from this database file before discarding them and performing another query.

NS RECORD

The Name Server record simply specifies the other name servers for the domain, or maps a domain name to that of the primary server for the zone.

A RECORD

The Address record holds the IP address of the name.

CNAME RECORD

The Canonical Name record is an alias field allowing you to specify more than one name for each TCP/IP address.

MX RECORD

The Mail Exchange record specifies the name of the host that processes mail for this domain.

PTR RECORD

Pointer records are used for reverse lookup entries. They specify the IP address in reverse order and the corresponding host name.

19) Which editor u have used…?- VI

20) How you will copy &amp; paste 4 lines in VI…? – 4/YY -- p/P

21) How will you install linux Box from scratch…? Give me the step…?

New machine configuration kickstart,from cd,ftp through

22) For defining argument which sign u will use…? -- $ -- using to pass arguments in cmd line

23) How will you limit number of connection or file used for particular user in mysql…?-- -

Max\_connections in configuration file of my.cnf

24) How will you find out source IP address that being attacked on apache server…?-- -- -

/var/log/httpd/acces-log or error-log

25) Ls command is not working then how you will find out multiple files…?-Dir, echo \*, Find

. –type f

26) Define iostat output…-- It will shows each disk read/write speed and iowait and avg-cpu details

27) How will you select 1 line in VI…? Ctrl+v or shift+v ,small g for first line

28) What are the different ways to quit VI editor…? :q – normal quit or :q! –force quit,,ZZ or

:x-write- quit

29) What are the different ways to save a file in VI…? :w -- :w! ZZ or :x—write-quit

30) How will you replace one particular word in file…? sed –i ‘s/search-word/replace-

word/g’

31) How will you increase logical volume size…?

Lvextend –l size lvname , Resize2fs –p lvname , df –lh //shows updated filesyetm

32) How SAN connects to our infrastructure…? Through FC chanel

33) How will you set up basic DNS server…?

A : ipv4

AAAA : ipv6

SOA:start of authority

MX : mail server

NS : name server

Ptr : reverse IP address

CNAME : alias (Canonical name)

Ans : DNS (Domain Name Server) Packages : bind, bind-utils, bind-chroot and caching-

nameserver.

Port : 53 /var/named/chroot/etc/named.conf and /var/named/chroot/var/named/domain

/etc/init.d/named

Bind : for core binaries

Caching-nameserve : it applies a simple configuration to bind (for initial configuration)

Bind-chroot : it assists in setting up bind to run in a chrooted environment. It creates the

chrooted environment under /var/named/chroot (for security)

Master Zone Declaration

Vi /var/named/chroot/etc/named.conf

Zone “example.com” IN {

Type master;/type slave;

Master {masterserverip;};

File “example.com.zone”; / file “slaves/example.com”;

}

Zone declaration directs the server to:

Act as an Authoritative (Commanding) nameserver for example.com

Be a master for this zone

Read the master data from

/var/named/chroot/var/named/example.come.zone

After creating example.com.zone, ensure that you chown root:named example.com.zone

file, so that named can read it

Zone “1.100.168.192.in-addr.arpa” IN {

Type master;

File “192.168.100.1.zone”;

}

Domain Declaration

$TTL 1D

@ IN SOA &lt;domain name&gt; root (

Serial no.

Refresh time

Retry time

Expire authority

Time of period)

@ IN NS station.example.com.

@ IN A 192.168.100.1

Station.example.com. IN A 192.168.100.1

www.station.example.com. IN CNAME station.example.com

34) Port No. for dns, telnet, smtp, ssh, ftp…? 53,23,25, 22,21-20

35) Why ftp uses 2 ports, what are their uses port 20 &amp; 21…? Data transfer, connection

control

36) How will you block particular email ID in postfix.

Open /etc/postfix/sender\_access file

Append sender email id as follows:  
user@abadboy.com REJECT

Save and close the file. Use postmap command to create a database:  
# postmap hash:sender\_access

Now open main.cf and add code as follows:  
smtpd\_recipient\_restrictions = check\_sender\_access hash:/etc/postfix/sender\_access  
Save and close the file. Restart / reload postfix MTA:  
# /etc/init.d/postfix restart

37) Postfix server IP got blacklisted then what steps you will take…?

38) How you did performance tuning in last company…? What kind of problems you have

faced and how did you resolve that…?

Tuning is depends on majorly four parts like Cpu, memory. Input/output and network,,,-

CPU à You should understand the four critical performance metrics for CPU — context

switch, run queue, cpu utilization, and load average.

Network à monitoring the network communication

I/O à read/write speed.. and iowait ,

Memory à m/y utilization, swap , cached, buffer handling.

39) What is zombie process…?-- -- defunct process is a process that has completed/partially

completed execution but still has an entry in the process table.

40) What is class C…? What is subnet mask for class C network…? 255.255.255.0-C class start

wth 192.168.0.0 series

41) What is difference between hardlink and softlink…? -- Hard Link : It link filename to

INODE, Soft Link : it link filename to other filename i.e it create shortcut

An inode is an entry in inode table, containing information ( the metadata ) about a regular file and directory. An inode is a data structure on a traditional Unix-style file system such as ext3 or ext4.Inode number also called as index number , it consists following attributes.

File types ( executable, block special etc ),Permissions ( read, write etc ),UID ( Owner ),GID ( Group ) ,FileSize,Time stamps including last access, last modification and last inode number change,File deletion time,Number of links ( soft/hard ),Location of ile on harddisk.,Some other metadata about file.

42) While umounting getting error as “device is busy” what you will do…? umount –f

&lt;path&gt;

Lsof &lt;device path&gt; // kill all the process related to this device/folder then try umount

Fuser –vm &lt;device path&gt; // kill all then umount

43) Even forcefully umounting also not working then what…? Same as above

44) How will you kill zombie process…?

# ps aux | awk &#39;{ print $8 &quot; &quot; $2 }&#39; | grep -w Z //find the parent process of each zombie and

kill it or restart it

ps -ef | grep defunct | awk ‘{ print $3 }’ | xargs kill -9,- -- -- - ps -elf | awk ‘{print $2 ” ” $5}’ |

grep -w Z | awk ‘{print $2}’ | xargs kill -9 //kil parent proces

45) How will you check your nfs server performance…? What are the issues you have

faced…? nfsstats –m, -o- ,-c.- s,mount –o remount rw&lt;device name&gt;,rpcbind status,

46) What backup tools you have used…? -- HPDP, TAR, Netbackup

**HP Data Protector** software is automated backup and recovery software for single-server to enterprise environments, supporting disk storage or tape storage targets. It provides cross-platform, online backup of data for Microsoft Windows, Unix, and Linux operating systems.

Tar:

tar -cvpzf backup.tar.gz --exclude=/backup.tar.gz --one-file-system /

47) What is the conf file for kernel parameters…? /etc/sysctl.conf

48) Can you modify kernel parameters in run time…? How will you do that…? Edit

/etc/sysctl.conf or sysctl -w change a temporary settings -p &lt;permanent&gt;

net.ipv4.ip\_forward=1 Or # echo 1 &gt; /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward //this is the

exact process value temporary change

49) How will you find out HDD read/write speed…? Command #iostat ,#hdparam -

tT/dev/sda

50) How will you write a script for showing numbers ….using for ,while loop

51) How we start the script…? #!/bin/bash-ksh- sh-csh – shebang, specifying the default shell

52) What kind of problems you have faced and how did you resolve that..? -- -- - LVM extent,

free –m drop cache, log rotation-high size of logs catalina.out, bulk log removing, renaming

script, NFS mounted – fstab -nfs down system not start..

53) How to connect with samba server from linux and windows machines? Explain steps.

.Through network sharing using SMB protocol,

54) How to install and configure samba server? – smb.conf-nmbd/smbd/testparm

55) How to create user without using any command – edit /etc/passwd-groups- shadow

56) Where to put DNS entry in your system? - /etc/resolve.conf

57) What is iowait? Where do you find that? If iowait load on machine is high, how to

resolve the issue? – check which process on which disk taking time for read/write (iowait),

find the process and take necessary actions

58) How to find out disk logs for last one hour? disk\_log, sar, dmesg..? smartctl à is the

monitoring command to check the status of the disks-SMARTà Self-Monitoring Analysis and

Reporting Technology , smartctl –i &lt;device name&gt; //check hdd supports smartctl ,, smartctl

–s on –d ata &lt;devicename&gt; //for enabling for this disk,, smartctl –d ata –H &lt;device name&gt;//

selft test .. smartctl -- attributes -- log=selftest /dev/sda //details test result,, smartctl –d ata

–a &lt;device name&gt; .. smartct –a /dev/sda //shows all report

59) How to add a user? -- -useradd,passwd,group,chage.home dir

60) Which file you need to edit to configure IP address? /etc/sysconfig/network-script/ifcfg-eth0

61) How to create tar file? Explain – tar –cvf \*.tar &lt;file&gt;

62) Explain boot process of linux -- -- post-bios- mbr-grub- kernal-init- GUI

63) How to flush DNS cache? –nscd

How to Flush DNS cache?

Ans : The most common caching daemon on UNIX these days is nscd. It is the Name Service

Caching Daemon. nscd is able to speed up consecutive access and increase overall system

performance. Just restart nscd:

&quot;/etc/init.d/nscd restart&quot;

I don&#39;t know of a way to see the actual contents of the cache, though you can display

statistics with /usr/sbin/nscd -g.

64) How to add user in NIS? --

65) What storage you used in your previous organization? How does it work? –hp3par-san

66) How to find open files in system? How to increase the limit of open files? -- #lsof | grep

&lt;filename&gt;,lsof –u username /etc/security/limits.conf edit this file.

67) How to configure your machine to connect with NIS server?

Seven rpm are required to configure nis server. **ypserv, cach, nfs, make, ypbind, portmap, xinetd**

68) Difference between CIFS and NFS? Common Inetrnet File System (SMB)-NFS (RPC)

69) RAID levels 0,1,5,6,10,01 – already make note

70) Difference between NFS versions? NFSV2, NFSV3, NFSV4

Version 2 and Version 3 use the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) running over an IP network to provide a stateless network connection between the client and server.NFS version 3 (NFSv3) has more features, including variable size file handling and better error reporting.  
•Version 3 of NFS started to support files that are larger than 2 gb.  
•It was version 3 which started a performance option of async, which we saw earlier, to improve performance.  
•NFS version 4 was made for better and ease of access over the internet  
•NFS version 4 does not require portmap to run (Which is a vulnerable service)  
•The virtual root directory concept, that we have implemented with the help of fsid=0, argument improves security  
•NFS version 4 uses TCP bydefault for better reliablity over internet  
•NFS Version 4 is capable of using 32KB page size which improves the performance a lot, compared to the default 1024 bytes

71) How to install package in your system? Explain methods -- #rpm –ivh, yum,

72) How to configure yum repository? Explain -- install yum-server rpm , configure

/etc/yum.repos.d/create a repoà edit this file…run createrepo on package folder to create

repomd.xml, then use # yum install &lt;package name&gt;

73) Suppose your CPU shows high load/iowait? How will you resolve it? – kill or change the

priority of that process

74) Suppose you are not able to access the remote host? What will you do? Check the

connectivity .#ping,#telnet,ping same series of servers, traceroute to host n find where it is drops..

75) If the website is not working? How will you analyze and resolve the issue? Check it from

my side , and ping to the server connectivity, telnet, check server service running fine, check

the ports are open or not, check the error logs from the server, n solve it

76) What will you do to resolve the server and database connectivity issue? .. check the

communicating ping,telnet, port between DB and Server, check DB service are running fine,

check the logs if any error generated, try to connect DB using root user, check the databases

are there,check the user who is using that DB and their privileges.

77) What may be the issue if server is not connecting to database and suddenly you get very

slow speed with database operations? Check the process on server and slow quries in DB

78) What are the system variables? What are their values? How will you use them in a

script? -- bulit in variables in linux, $HOME , its values are prewritten, use in script

79) How will you delete 40 lines from start of the file in vi editor? /// 40dd mouse pointer

wil be the top line which want to delete from .

80) How will you go to line number 1064 in vi editor?-- esc:&lt;1064&gt;

81) How will delete lines starting from 900 to 1000 in vi editor? –goto -esc:900,100dd

82) If I want to deny root login to server or login from a particular user? How will you do it?

//can disable the sudo access normal user then he cannot login as root, disable a particular

user by the lock the user account by passwd –l &lt;username&gt; ,,less /etc/ssh/sshd\_config |

grep &quot;Root&quot; //disable ssh login,, PermitRootLogin yes/no/without-password

83) How will you set a particular service to auto start on boot after a restart?

/etc/rc.d/rc.local à add an entry into this file ,,ntsysv..chkconfig –list &lt;service name&gt;

84) How will you set a service for an externally installed application to auto start on boot

after a restart? ,, ntsysv..chkconfig –list &lt;service name&gt;//put the application inside

/etc/init.d/&lt;here&gt; and /etc/rc.d/rc.local—add the service entry here.

85) What is the syntax of awk, sed and cut command? Awk –F &lt;file&gt;’{print $}’,cut –f1 –d

&lt;file&gt; ok sed –n ‘/&lt;start&gt;,&lt;end&gt;/p’ &lt;file&gt; . - cut -d' ' -f2 file.txt, sed '$!N;$!D' file.txt

86) How will you get UIDs using the cut command? cut -f3 -d: /etc/passwd

87) How will you use awk or sed for the same output? Awk –F : ‘{print $3}’ /etc/passwd,,sed?

88) Who provides you the storage for your system? Hp 3par

89) How the storage is configured in your system? Lun mounted DM multipath

90) What is the difference between RAID 0, RAID 1 and RAID 5?

91) What is the difference between RAID 5 and RAID 6? ..Single diskfailure raid 5 mnm 3

disks, double distributed parity raid 6-mnm 4 disks

92) How many disks you need to configure RAID 5 and RAID 10? Raid 5 -3 10 Mnm 4

93) Where do get the DNS information for a domain? Explain –dig,nslookup,host

94) How will you find which process is causing load on server? How will you resolve the

issue? Top cmd giv the process id ,username, cmd,,,renice or kill,,, P –To sort by CPU

utilization

M –To sort by RAM utilization

95) Run level diferance between “s” and “S” or single “1” try df –h in each mode

96) Three modes for vi

Command mode, i/o mode, last line execution mode

Additional points

Autofs –mounting NFS automatically after booting the server

/etc/auto.master ,, /etc/sysconfig/autofs

Mount point options location

/dir –fstype=nfs &lt;hostname&gt;:/share

#Service autofs status //service for handling nfs mount autofs

#automount

Cat /etc/auto.master

/home /etc/auto.misc

Cat /etc/auto.misc

Mount point options location

/dir –fstype=nfs &lt;hostname&gt;:/share

#nfsstat –m-- mount, -c -- client, -s -- -server , -o all

Sestatus,Getenforce ,setenforce 0.,getsebool | grep nfs

Hardware and software raid:-- --

Better to use hardware raid, external hardware appliance for raid,,not depends on cpu

capacity, can do hot swapping(changing disks without down the server), faster rebuild than

software raid

-rw- r-- -- -+ à + symbol shows ACL applied on this dir

-rwxr- xr-x . à selinux enabled .(dot) indicated

-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 16-08- 2013-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -

Set a user can only update date in server..? wht is dmidecode

Disk log details-how can I see disk logs

Last and w, top cmd showing logged user details ..check different

Steps proceed if server having high load or running slowà uptime,load average,issues are

related to three cpu-on top cmd, memory,i/o., top , iostat

tps: transactions per second, Blk\_read/s: blocks read per second

-rwxr- xr-x . à selinux enabled .(dot) indicated

Sudo syntax

The basic entry for a user looks like this:

user hostlist = (userlist) commandlist

Typically you will find an entry like this:

root ALL=(ALL) ALL

Running a command through another user

tester ALL=(ALL) ALL

kan ALL=(root) NOPASSWD: /bin/su

TIME zone changin

Less /usr/share/zoneinfo/ //u can see the information about timezones

export TZ=&lt;zone name&gt;

date –s “date n time&gt; //updating the time n date

tzselect :- for selecting a time zone

kblockd -:- the kblockd kernel threads are responsible for performing low-level disk

operations,. Also the kblockd message is a symptom of &quot;server running low on memory and

starting to fail normal kernel memory allocations

issues faced ..? major

no I dont know—iam not aware about that right now

28-08- 2013

ESXI –created two virtual machine

LIMIT /Process number

less /etc/security/limits.conf –all file open limits mention here

less /etc/security/limits.d/90-nproc.conf –soft and hard values ,\* for all user, we can

mention a user and it values too

/etc/security/limits.confà set limit the number of process for the user named faculty

#@faculty soft nproc 20

#@faculty hard nproc 50

Tune2fs:-

Tune2fs –O ^&lt;clearing features&gt; &lt;partition&gt; // the mentioned features are removed

Tune2fs –l &lt;partition&gt; // showing the all details of partition

Tune2fs -O &lt;features&gt; // adding ext3 ext4 features

Blkid // show the UUID and type of filesystem of disk,mount , cat /etc/fstab, df –T also show

the same

EXT2

Filesystem features:ext\_attr resize\_inode dir\_index filetype sparse\_super large\_file

EXT3

Filesystem features:has\_journal ext\_attr resize\_inode dir\_index filetype sparse\_super

large\_file

EXT4

Filesystem features:has\_journal ext\_attr resize\_inode dir\_index filetype extent

sparse\_super large\_file uninit\_bg

sfdisk - Partition table manipulator for Linux

ipconfig /flushdns -- : //flush the DNS cache in windows environment

we have daily routine tasks and other task like

additional server configuration new backup policy creation, extending the disk space etc as

per requirement and its approval.

1) Working in hp prolient servers, configure ILO IP, upgrading PSP, hardware raid

configuration in servers

2) Installed and configure rhel5.6 , ip config- ip bonding, lvm config, jboss installation

3) Configure HP data protector backup tool,(port 5555) add clients and create backup policy,

schedule backups, report generation and all.

4) Install nagios monitoring tool add clients to monitor filesystem and memory cpu status of

clients and it alerts, Hp sitescope for monitoring the production URL stability .

5) Working with RHEL os cluster(HA:active-passive,LB:active- active ) 2 node cluster

6) Configure NTP, FTP and NFS configuration

7) Basic shell scripting

8) Before Production deployment we are following through dev-qa- prod strategy.

1.4 yrs in HCL infosystem as a customer support engineer in the client location, there we

are handling linux rhel 5.3, 5.6 ,

1) troubleshooting the issues of all Linux clients and servers,

2) backup and restore the database and tables (mysql)

3) configure and handling samba server

4) handling the internal website loaded in httpd apache server.

Remove and reconfigure new vm on Atlanta cluster

Detail study about LVM concept

Httpd apache

Service httpd status/start/stop/restart

Syntax checking by à httpd –t

For viewing the virtual host by à httpd –S

Access/error log in /var/log/httpd/acess//error.log à there will be a format for logs

Engine name is apache

IP based /Name based virtual hosting :- virtual ip’s/ virtual names

Configuaration file /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Having three main portions

1) control the operation of the Apache server process called public or globel

2) define the parameters of the &#39;main&#39; or &#39;default&#39; server default sections

3) virtual host section for define virtual hosts.

Maxclients à define the maximum accesing clients

Listen à specifying the listening port

Include à including another files (vhost like) together with httpd.conf

AllowOverride à controls what directives may be placed in .htaccess files

Two types of virtual hosts IP/Name based

Different between HPDP and Semantec NBU

In small industry –HPDP better performance and can add policy for each system, reporting

is easy in built report generator, :-

Create a pool add clients and then create backup selections from clients,

In vast industry –SNBU cos we create policy and add clients into to:- create policy and add

backup selections then adding clients into policy, report generation is difficult there is no

inbuilt reporting system

FOR NEW ..

03-10- 2013

Anaconda :- is the installer program which

Memcache :- (database into RAM )

memcached - high-performance memory object caching system

memcached is a flexible memory object caching daemon designed to alleviate database load

in dynamic web applications by storing objects in memory. Itâs based on libevent to scale

to any size needed, and is specifically optimized to avoid swapping and always use non-

block-ing I/O.

Memcached is free, open-source memory caching system with focus on high-

performance,speed up website by caching frequently used items loaded from database into

memory. It is often used to speed up dynamic database-driven websites by caching data and

objects in RAM to reduce the number of times an external data source (such as a database

or API) must be read. Memcached runs as a separate service/daemon listening for incoming

connection on TCP/IP. Memcached by default listen on TCP port 11211 -- file having the

details /etc/sysconfig/memcached The simplest way is to firewall memcached server(s)

which would allow only machines - connecting to memcached directly (web servers) to open

the connection, memcached is not a database, it’s a key-value pair store

Tomcat6 : -

Running with java , java based web application , listening port 8080

Java –version

Echo $JAVA\_HOME

Echo $CATALINA\_HOME

Echo $CATALINA\_BASE

Cd $CATALINA\_HOME/webapps/ROOT //default root directory

varnish

shell scripting

backup (hpdp -nbu)

esxi -VM

application httpd

network -status n all

ssh-keygen –R &lt;hostname&gt; to login

ssh-keygen -R localhost

/root/.ssh/known\_hosts updated.

Original contents retained as /root/.ssh/known\_hosts.old

.bashrc – update the “env” variable in his file of which user want to use “env” vars

Commands showing the ip address of machine by

ip addr

ip r

ifconfig –a

cat /etc/sysconfig/network-script/ifcfg- eth0

nmap -sP 172.28.50.0/24 //shows the used ip in the specified series, using for finding the

vacant ip and thi9s command shows the MAC address of each ip,,

mke2fs-b 2048 -i 4096 -j /dev/hda6 à setting with blocks and inode value

grep &quot;a.\*b&quot; file à grep works .?

/etc/shells à shows the shells available in the OS

16-10- 2013 -- NTP

ntpq –p

ntpstat

ntpdate &lt;server name&gt;

service ntpd restart

offset àThe additional remaining correction to the system clock

jitter à When repeatedly reading the time, the difference may vary almost randomly. The

difference of these differences (second derivation) is called jitter.

Stratum à Generally the stratum of a server will be one more than the stratum of its

reference

&quot;PPM&quot;, or &quot;parts per million&quot;

The units for the drift file are &quot;PPM&quot;, or &quot;parts per million&quot;. Your clock will drift due to

fluctuations in the frequency oscillating the quartz crystal on your motherboard. A

fluctuation of just 0.001% means losing or gaining about 1 second per day. NTP has finer

grained control than that, so we look at errors of margin using 0.0001%

hwclock –r à show the system time

hwclock –s à set system time

ntptime à show the status

ntp\_gettime() returns code 5 (ERROR)

status 0x41 (PLL,UNSYNC),-- ssh root@10.10.21.22

status 0x40 (UNSYNC), pcgllm01

10.10.21.22

ntpdc&gt; kerninfo

ntpdc&gt; quit

ntpdc&gt; version

ntpdc 4.2.2p1@1.1570-o Tue Oct 25 12:54:53 UTC 2011 (1)

ntpdc&gt; sysinfo

Lspci à list interface details

Host hostname à shows full name and ip

Dmidecode | grep –I cpu à show core

PAGING :- is one of the memory-management schemes by which a computer can store and

retrieve data from secondary storage for use in main memory. Unix-like operating systems,

use the term &quot;swap&quot; to describe both the act of moving memory pages between RAM and

disk, and the region of a disk the pages are stored on. In some of those systems, it is

common to dedicate an entire partition of a hard disk to swapping. These partitions are

called swap partitions

SWAP issue :- swap getting full utilized all swap memory , because of memory leakage foe

that we can set swppiness value like (default value is 60 , 1 low , and upto 100)

#echo 1 &gt; /proc/sys/vm/swappiness default is 60,,set into 1 à means kernel reads low priority

#sysctl -w vm.swappiness=10

/etc/sysctl.conf :- kernel parameter file

Add this entry in .bash\_profile

export PS1=&quot;\e];${SHELL##\*/}\a \e[32m\u@\h \e[33m\w $ee\e[m $ &quot;

\e[0;32m - sets colour (in this case, to green)

cat /etc/nsswitch.conf à A naming service stores information in a central place, which

enables users, machines, and applications to communicate across the network. Examples of

information that is stored are hostnames and addresses or user names and passwords.

How many charactors in a linux hostname .? -- &gt; getconf HOST\_NAME\_MAX = 64

# less /usr/include/bits/local\_lim.h //having the value of host name length

93 /\* Maximum host name length. \*/

94 #define HOST\_NAME\_MAX 64

Netapp : a file read by the command “rdfile” ,

Squid –proxy server

3128/tcp open squid-http

Vi /etc/squid/squid.conf

#To block a particular Network:

acl my\_net src 192.168.0.0/24 192.168.1.0/24

http\_access allow my\_net //allow

http\_access deny my\_net //deny

#to block a particular site

acl bad\_site dst www.yahoo.com

http\_access deny bad\_site

dmsetup status ? for knowing the lv is stripped or mirrored