1)What is DevOps?

DevOps is the combination of development and operation.

DevOps is the union of people, process and technology to continually provide value to customers.

DevOps is an IT mindset that encourages communication, collaboration, integration, and automation

among software developers and IT operations teams with the overall goal to enhance the speed and quality of delivering software.

2)Advantages or Benifits of DevOps?

‌ Improve deployment frequency

‌ Process improvements

‌ Achieve faster time to deploy

‌ Lower failure rate of releases

‌ Shorten time interval between the discovery of a bug and the deployment of the fix

‌ Improve time to recovery

‌ Improved collaboration

3)Why we need DevOp?

We need a DevOps to achieve software development in less time with more productivity;

releases can happen very frequently, work can be divided into small tasks and assign to proper teams,

we can roll back to the previous versions easily and it will reduce the cost to the company.

4)Before DevOps vs After DevOps?

5)What is RCA in software

RCA means root cause analysis. This process of identifying WHY the problem has occurred in the software is called Root Cause Analysis (RCA).

6)What is Dev environment in software?

A development environment is a collection of procedures and tools for developing, testing and debugging an application or program

7)What is QA or Testing environment in software?

A Test environment is where you test your upgrade procedure against controlled data and perform controlled testing of the resulting Waveset application.

Quality assurance(QA) environment is where you test your upgrade procedure against data, hardware, and software that closely simulate the Production environment and where you allow intended users to test the resulting Waveset application.

8)Differents between windows and Linux?

Both of these are operating systems with slightly different functionalities..

Linux is free and open source operating system whereas Windows is a commercial operating system whose source code is inaccessible.

Linux provides high security than windows because Linux is open source.

Windows must boot from the primary partition. In contrast, there is no such constraint in Linux it can be booted from either primary or logical partition

9)Linux components?

are kernel:-Kernel is the core of the Linux based operating system

system library:-special types of functions that are used to implement the functionality of the operating system.

shell:-It takes commands from the user and executes the kernel’s functions.

hardware layer:-This layer consists all peripheral devices like RAM/ HDD/ CPU etc.

system utility:- It provides the functionalities of an operating system to the user.

10)What is IP in server?

IP stands for "Internet Protocol," which is the set of rules governing the format of data sent via the internet or local network

11)Why u choose DevOps...why not other Technologies?

nenu

bez i like to decome a software eng . i start knowing some codeing and technologies bt on that time devops is more popular and high scale more over time saving.high velocity..

i have an ambision to became software engg.

12)What is RAM and CPU in linux?

13)Linux vs window's?

When we compare file system in Windows and Linux, in Microsoft Windows, files are stored in folders on different data drives.

But, in Linux, files are ordered in a tree structure starting with the root directory.

In Linux you can have 2 files with the same name in the same directory while in Windows, you cannot have 2 files with the same name in the same folder.

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14)What is EC2 instance?

EC2 stands for amazon elastic compute cloud

Ec2 is a basic virtual machine with customizable hardware components and an OS. The system allows you to run various virtual computers and manage the same with a single hardware

15)Types of EC2 instances?

These ec2 instances can be used in different cases

1) General Purpose Instances:-

General Purpose Instances is the most used ec2 instance type. They are designed for beginners with an easy to use application

2) Compute Optimized Instances:-

this types are ideal for raw compute power systems like scientific modeling, web servers with high-performance, and gaming servers. They are pricier when compared to other instance types, but deploy faster

3) Memory-Optimized Instances:-

Memory-Optimized Instances are perfect for memory sensitive applications. They include a high-performance database, real-time massive data analytics, and more

4) Storage Optimized Instances:-

If you require high SSD storage, it’s best to opt for Storage Optimized Instances. These ec2 types provide high sequential reading and writing formats for large volume data sets

16)What is pem file in AWS?

PEM or Privacy Enhanced Mail . PEM certificates are frequently used for web servers as they can easily be translated into readable data using a simple text editor

17)Differents between pem and private key

PEM (Privacy Enhanced Mail) is a base64 container format for encoding keys and certificates. .pem download from AWS when you created your key-pair. This is only a one time download and you cannot download it again.

PPK(Putty Private Key) is a windows ssh client, it does not support .pem format. Hence you have to convert it to .ppk format using PuTTyGe

ssh means Secure Shell Protocol

18)How to check the hidden files in linux

ls -a list all files, including hidden

ls -ld to show only hidden files

19)How to check the cpu and memory in linux?

cpu:- to display cpu information

cat /proc/cpuinfo

momery :-to display memory information

free ,free -g(gega bite), free -m(mega bite),free -h

cat /proc/meminfo

20)How to check the processes in linux

$to see all processess

ps

$to view running in system all processess

ps -e

$to see full command line in processess

ps -ef

$to find all processes for user root

ps -fu root

21)What is the kernel in linux?

Linux kernel is a free, open-source,modular . It is the main component of the Linux operating system (OS) and is the core interface between the computer’s hardware and its processes.

Kernel is the core of the Linux based operating system

22)How to check the kernel version in linux?

$ uname -r

$cat /proc/version

-a – Display all information

-o – Display the operating system (usually GNU/Linux)

-r – Display kernel release

-v – Display kernel version

23)What is yum in linux?

yum is the primary tool for getting, installing, deleting, querying, and managing Red Hat Enterprise Linux RPM software packages.

24)Differents between CentOS and Ubuntu?

both are same bt different linux platform

The main difference between CentOS and Ubuntu is that CentOS is a community-supported Linux distribution that is functionally compatible with Red Hat Enterprise Linux while Ubuntu is an open source Linux distribution based on Debian.

25)What is logs in linux?

Linux logs provide a timeline of events for the Linux operating system, applications.When issues arise, analyzing log files is the first thing an administrator needs to do..

26)Why logs are important in software?

bez to see storge and erorrs

$ to see logs files

--->cd /var/log

27)How to check the java version

java -version

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28)How to troubleshoot linux server issue's?

go to log page and seach the error

-->cd /var/log/

-->ls

-->cat messages

not running properlly

-->cat message |grap error (or) failed

29)How to fix server space issues?

--->df -h (see the space)

wether clearup the logs or increase the storage

30)How to check open ports in linux?

sudo lsof -i -P -n

31)What is /var/log/mesages in linux?

This file has all the global system messages located inside, including the messages that are logged during system startup

server log

32)How to secure linux server

33)What is firewall and how to enable?

Firewall is a network security system that filters and controls the traffic on a predetermined set of rules. This is an intermediary system between the device and the internet.

In Linux there are many different types of firewalls used, but most standard ones are Iptables and Firewalld

firewalld :-In Linux there are many different types of firewalls used, but most standard ones are Iptables and Firewalld

Iptables :- Iptables is another service which decides to allow, drop or return IP packets.

service firewalld stop or start or status or disable or enable

iptables -F (clear the rules)

iptables -L (List the current rules of iptable)

iptables -I ( To append a rule at the start of the chain)

34)How to start and stop the. Services ( command )

sevices:-In the systemd utility, a service is referred to as a unit. A unit is any resource that the system knows how to act on and administrate.

1. List all services: systemctl list-unit-files --type service -all

2. Command Start: sudo systemctl start service.service

3. Command Stop: sudo systemctl stop service.service

4. Command Status: sudo systemctl status service.service

5. Command Restart: sudo systemctl restart service.service

6. Command Enable: sudo systemctl enable name\_service.service

systemct1:-The systemctl command is a utility which is responsible for examining and controlling the systemd system and service manager

35)What is application logs?

log is a file of events that are logged by a software application. It contains errors, informational events and warnings

36)What is root in linux?

It is a user account for administrative purposes, and typically has the highest access rights on the system.

37)What is inode in linux?

An Inode number is a uniquely existing number for all the files in Linux and all Unix type systems. When a file is created on a system, a file name and Inode number is assigned to it

38)What is chmod and chown?

chmod: chmod stand for change modification permission and allows changing permissions of files and folders

chown: The chown command stands for “change owner”, and allows changing the owner of a given file or folder, which can be a user and a group.

39)How to provide full access for any file in linux server:

by useing chmod commaind and command is """chmod -R"""

chmod 777 filename

40) What is linux file system?

It is the collection of data and/or files stored in a computer’s hard disk or storage