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Redhat Linux Interview Questions and Answers part1

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Q: – How are devices represented in UNIX?

All devices are represented by files called special files that are located in /dev directory.

Q: – Tell me the steps to remove the swap file?

Firstly disable the swap file by "swapoff" command.
Remove Swap file entry from /etc/fstab file.
Now remove the swap file by "rm" command.

Q: – What can we do with "parted" command or utility?

– View the existing partition table
– Add partitions from free space or additional hard drives
– Change the size of existing partitions

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Q: – What is 'inode'?

All UNIX files have its description stored in a structure called 'inode'. The inode contains info about the file-size, its location, time of last access, time of last modification, permission and so on. Directories are also represented as files and have an associated inode.

Q: – Can we resize the size of a partition?

Yes, we can resize the size of partition by "parted" command.
#parted /dev/sda

print

To resize the partition, use the resize command followed by the minor number for the partition, the starting place in megabytes, and the end place in megabytes. For example:

resize 3 1024 2048

After resizing the partition, use the print command to confirm that the partition has been resized correctly, is the correct partition type, and is the correct file system type.
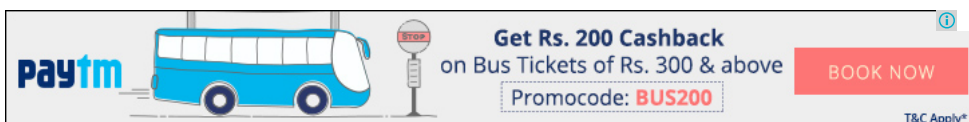
Q: – What is LVM?

LVM stands for Logical Volume Manager. LVM, is a storage management solution that allows administrators to divide hard drive space into physical volumes (PV), which can then be combined into logical volume groups (VG), which are then divided into logical volumes (LV) on which the filesystem and mount point are created.

Q: – What are the steps to create LVM?

– Create physical volumes by "pvcreate" command
#pvcreate /dev/sda2

– Add physical volume to volume group by "vgcreate" command
#vgcreate VLG0 /dev/sda2

– Create logical volume from volume group by "lvcreate" command.
#lvcreate -L 1G -n LVM1 VLG0

Now create file system on /dev/sda2 partition by "mke2fs" command.
#mke2fs -j /dev/VLG0/LVM1

Q: – How we will check free space on drive /dev/sda with parted command?

#parted /dev/sda
print

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Q: – What are the process states in Unix?

As a process executes it changes state according to its circumstances. Unix processes have the following states:

Running : The process is either running or it is ready to run .
Waiting : The process is waiting for an event or for a resource.
Stopped : The process has been stopped, usually by receiving a signal.
Zombie : The process is dead but have not been removed from the process table.

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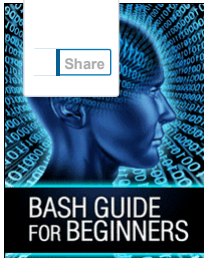
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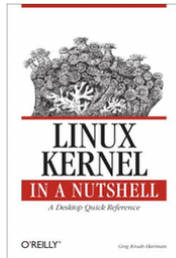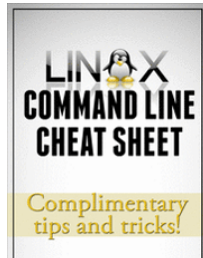
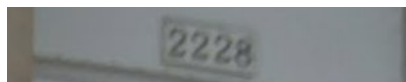Posted in Linux Interview Q & A   No comments

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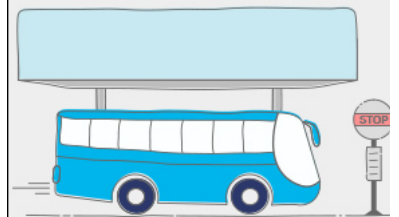
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