==Linux Interview Questions All Sessions

* Icon

  Description automatically generated

Created by [Tia Leonard](https://devopseasylearning.atlassian.net/wiki/people/6190eea2c510bc006b03ee1d?ref=confluence&src=profilecard)

Last updated: [Sep 11, 2022](https://devopseasylearning.atlassian.net/wiki/pages/diffpagesbyversion.action?pageId=41812141&selectedPageVersions=5&selectedPageVersions=6)

4 min read3 people viewed

1. Tell me about yourself.
2. What is a swap partition in Linux?
3. What is the difference between mv and cp commands in Linux?
4. What is a kernel in Linux?
5. What is a zombie process?

A zombie process is a process that have completed his execution, also when a child process it is killed it become a zombie process and his entries are not removed from the process table.

1. What are the parent and the child processes?

Parent process is the main process that create a child process or subprocesses to perform certain operations.

Child process is a process created by another process call parent.

1. What are the client and host machines?
2. What is the difference between a regular user and a root user in Linux?
3. What is the difference between Unix and Linux?
4. What is the meaning of the first slash ( /)  in Linux?
5. What is the difference between Linux and Windows?
6. What difference between absolute and relative paths?
7. What is the difference between UDP and TCP?

TCP stand for Transmission Control Protocol, is used to manage and control the flow of data between applications, ensuring that that Data is sent and received reliably and in the correct order.

UDP stand for User Data Protocol, is another method used for communication protocol in linux.

UDP is faster, simpler and efficient and connectionless. TCP is slower, required and establish connection to transmit data and can sent lost packets.

1. What is the difference between the GUI and CLI?
2. What is the difference between 32 and 64 operating systems?
3. What is the size of the swap partition?
4. What are some Linux distributions that you worked with?
5. What is SSH? Secure shell is used to login on a remote server, it enable the communication between between 2 computers
6. How do you get help in linux?
7. Do have any idea about firewalls?

A firewall is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules.

1. What are the basic components of Linux?

Kernel, shell, the programs

1. How do you move from one directory to another in Linux CLI?
2. What is the difference between open source and closed source?
3. What is the shell in Linux?
4. What is vim?
5. What are the different modes that we have in vim?
6. What is the meaning of the current directory?
7. What is the command that allows you to view files and directories located in your current directory?
8. How do you quit a file without saving it while using vim editor?
9. What is the package manager in Linux?

Package management is a critical component of Linux operating systems that provides a convenient and efficient way to install, update, and remove software packages.

1. If we change the default ssh port? How can you log in on that server through ssh?
2. Are you familiar with a port in IT?
3. What are some tools that you can use to connect to a remote server?
4. If the size of the swap partition is more than zero what does it means and what should we do?
5. What port does shh listen to?
6. What is case-sensitive mean in Linux?
7. what are the standard inputs, outputs, and errors in Linux?
8. Where are the configuration files located?
9. What is the difference between the mv and cp command in Linux?
10. How can you modify a user account in Linux?
11. What are some configuration files that you are aware of in Linux?
12. What are some hidden files that you are aware of in Linux?
13. How to list all system variables?
14. How can delete a user with his home directory?
15. What is SCP command in Linux and why it is useful?
16. How do you edit a file in Linux without opening it?
17. Have you worked on a project where you have to back up data?
18. If you are not able to delete a file on the server, what can be the problem?
19. If you are not able to log in on the server through ssh, what can be the problem?
20. How can you check if the user account is locked?
21. How can you force a user to change his password at net login?
22. How do you troubleshoot a slow web server or Linux server?
23. What is the difference between append and redirect in Linux?
24. How do you check all running processes in Linux?
25. What is a NIC and how can you troubleshoot a NIC?
26. What is the meaning recursively in Linux?
27. What is a sudoers file in Linux?
28. What is /dev/null in Linux?
29. What is the daemon?
30. How do you kill the process?
31. How do you start a daemon?
32. How do you check the Linux distribution that you are working with?
33. What does the awk command used for?
34. How can you identify the shell that you are using?
35. What are the challenges that you face working as a Linux system administrator?
36. How do you write the output of a command in the file
37. What does permission 777 mean in Linux?
38. How to move one step and two steps back in Linux?
39. How to move to a previous directory in Linux?
40. What is a NIC?
41. What is a DHCP and DNS?
42. How can you troubleshoot a NIC?
43. What is a ping command? Why it is useful?
44. What is the meaning of a parent directory?
45. How can you check a kernel version in Linux?
46. What command do you use to edit a sudoers file in Linux and why?
47. What is the difference between the primary and the secondary group in Linux?
48. How can you check all ports that the server is listening to?
49. If you are working at Google as a system administrator and your boss hired 5 system administrators, how can you give them root access on all the servers without them knowing the root password of those servers?
50. What is the difference between the etc shadow and password
51. How do you add a user to the group?
52. What are the different types of permission in Linux?
53. What is the difference between the home and the current directory?
54. Is it possible to create a user without being a root? If yes, why? If no, why?
55. What is your day-to-day activities as a Linux system administrator?
56. What are some directories under the root file system?
57. How do you harden or patch a Linux server?
58. How do you free up a server to have more space or a hard disk drive?
59. How can you terminate a running process in Linux?
60. What is the difference between Ubuntu and Centos?
61. How can you search for a particular string in the file?
62. Have even run into an issue that you have to troubleshoot?
63. Can you run me through your day-to-day activities?
64. What is the default shell in Linux and why?
65. How do you schedule a task in Linux?
66. What is the thickening system that you guys use?
67. What drive you in the Linux world?
68. What is the difference between the awk and grep command?
69. Can two Linux processes have the same process ID?
70. How can make a file executable and why?
71. What is the difference between pipe and redirect?
72. What is the export command?
73. How can delete a user with his home directory?
74. Can you give me an example of a project or tasks you have worked on?
75. What is your troubleshooting pattern?
76. What is the difference between the awk, cut, and grep commands?
77. What are some challenges that you face in the past working as a Linux system admin?
78. Is it a good practice to delete a user account with the home directory if the user resigns from his current position?
79. What can we benefit from you if we offer you a position in our company or why should we hire you?



Add label