**Give me 15 commands which you use frequently?**

**mkdir** , lsof, top, netstat, sh, history, cd, vi, chmod, mount, service, chkconfig, fdisk –l, chown,

**Give me some commands for user management/**

last, chage, chsh, [lsof](http://www.linuxnix.com/2009/05/lsof-command.html), chown, chmod, useradd, userdel,[newusers](http://www.linuxnix.com/2011/08/create-multiple-users-linux.html).

**What is the command to do password less logins to other machines?**

expect and ssh-keygen

**Give me some security monitoring related commands?**

lsof, netstat, top, ps -ef, tail, last, tcpdump, sestatus, history, w.

**What is the difference between man, info, whatis commands and a –help option for a command?**

whatis gives you one line answer.

–help option for a command gives you one line answers for each option supported by a command

man command gives you medium size info

info command gives full details about a commands, lots and lots of information about a command.

**How to check current run level of a linux server ?**

‘who -r’ & ‘runlevel’

**How to check the default gatway in linux ?**  
route -n and netstat –nr

**What is cpio command ?**  
cpio stands for Copy in and copy out.

Cpio copies files, lists and extract files to and from a archive

**How to find files larger than 10MB in size in /usr directory ?**  
 find /usr -size +10M

**How to find files in the /home directory that were modified more than 120 days ago ?**  
find /home -mtime +120

**How to find files in the /var directory that have not been accessed in the last 90 days ?**  
find /var -atime -90

**What would the command ll | awk ‘{print $3,”owns”,$9}’ do ?**  
The ll command provided will display file names and their owners.

**What is the use of at command in linux ?**

The at command is used to schedule a one-time execution of a program .

**How will you suspend a running process and put it in the background?**

Ctrl+z for suspend all running process

**write a command to find all of the files which have been accessed within the last 30 days/**

find / -type f -atime -30 > filename.txt

**what is a zombie?**

Zombie is a process state when the child dies before the parent process. In this case the structural information of the process is still in the process table.

**what daemon is responsible for tracking events on your system?**

syslogd

**what do you mean a File System?**

File System is a method to store and organize files and directories on disk

**Tell me the name of directory structure hierarchy for Linux**

/root /boot /bin /sbin /proc /mnt /usr /var /lib /etc /dev /opt /srv /tmp /media

**what does /boot directory contains?**

The /boot/ directory contains static files required to boot the system, such as the Linux kernel, boot loader configuration files. These files are essential for the system to boot properly.

**if someone deletes /boot directory from your server, than what will happen?**

In that case your server will be in unbootable state

**what does /dev directory contain?**

The /dev directory contains all device files that are attached to system

**What is SWAP Space?**

Swap space in Linux is used when the amount of physical memory (RAM) is full

**What are the steps to create SWAP files or Partition?**

 Create swap partition or file

– Write special signature using “mkswap”

– Activate swap space by “swapon –a” command

– Add swap entry into /etc/fstab file.

**How you will create swap file of size 4 GB and explain swap file** **entry in /etc/fstab file?**

Use “dd” command to create swap file.  
dd if=/dev/zero of=/SWAPFILE bs=1024 count=4  
mkswap /SWAPFILE  
8  
swapon –a  
Entry into /etc/fstab file.  
/SWAPFILE swap swap defaults 0 0

**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.

**How you will install software by YUM?**

yum install <pkgname>

**Which option is required to assume the answer “yes” to any questions asked during installation of package dependencies for YUM?**

**yum –y install packagename**

**How to remove a software by YUM?**

yum remove <pkgname>

**How Many Run Levels present in Linux?**

1: Single-user mode

2: Not used –

3: Multi-user mode with text login –

4: Not used –

5: Multi-user mode with graphical login –

6: Reboot

**Which configuration file is required to change the Run Level of Server or system?**

/etc/inittab

To change the default run level, modify this line.  
id:5:initdefault:

**How to install Linux software’s by RPM?**

rpm -ivh test-1.0-1.i386.rpm

**If you are getting error “package is already installed” but you have to install package any how. what option you will use?**

rpm -ivh –replacepkgs test-1.0-1.i386.rpm

**Which options are required to upgrade a RPM?**

rpm -Uvh test-2.0-1.i386.rpm

**Explain the command “rpm -qa”?**

It will shows currently installed packages.

**How to verify all installed packages?**

**rpm –Va**

**What is the difference between SSH and Telnet ?**

ssh data transfer between the systems is in encrypted form.

In Telnet data transfer between the systems is in plain text.

SSH uses a public key for authentication.

Telnet does not use any authentication.

**What is difference between AT and CRON?**  
Cron command is used to schedule the task daily at the same time repeatedly.  
at command is used to schedule the task only one time.

**What is Super Block in Linux/Unix**   
File system type  
Size  
Status  
Information about other metadata structures

**How to check running kernel?**  
Uname –r