1. What is AI-ops?

AIOps is Artificial intelligence for IT Operations (AIOps) which is a way to automate the system with the help of ML and Big Data.

2. Why do we use Ai-ops?

AIOps has multiple use cases and benefits from MLOps as it leverages Machine-learning techniques to improve IT Operations.

* Proactive IT Operations
* Detecting anomalies and deviation from baseline
* Data-driven decision making

3. What is the difference between AI-ops and ML-ops?

AIOps is a way to automate the system with the help of ML and Big Data, While MLOps is a method to standardize the process of deploying ML systems and filling the gaps between teams, to give all stakeholders more clarity.

4. What do you mean by CI-CD?

CI/CD is a technique for regularly delivering apps to clients. Continuous integration, continuous delivery, and continuous deployment are the three core CI/CD concepts.

5. What do you mean by Bash?

BASH is an acronym for Bourne Again Shell, a punning name, which is a tribute to Bourne Shell (i.e., invented by Steven Bourne).Bash is a shell program written by Brian Fox as an upgraded version of Bourne Shell program 'sh'. It is an open source GNU project. In basic terms, Bash is a command line interpreter that typically runs in a text window where user can interpret commands to carry out various actions. The combination of these commands as a series within a file is known as a Shell Script. Bash can read and execute the commands from a Shell Script.

6. What do you mean by kernels? Explain the functions of kernels.

Kernel is the core part of Linux which is responsible for all major activities of this operating system. It interacts directly with the underlying hardware and consists of various modules. Kernel provides the required abstraction to hide low-level hardware details to system or application programs.

7. What are the essential elements or components of Linux?

Kernel - Kernel is the core part of Linux. It is responsible for all major activities of this operating system. It is consists of various modules and it interacts directly with the underlying hardware. Kernel provides the required abstraction to hide low level hardware details to system or application programs.

System Library- System libraries are special functions or programs using which application programs or system utilities accesses Kernel's features. These libraries implement most of the functionalities of the operating system and do not require kernel module's code access rights.

System Utility- System Utility programs are responsible for doing specialized, individual level tasks.