**.1: What is the core of Linux Operating System?**

1. Shell
2. Kernel
3. Command
4. Script
5. Terminal

**Answer :** Kernel is the core of Linux Operating System. Shell is a command Line Interpreter, Command is user Instruction to Computer, Script is collection of commands stored in a file and Terminal is a command Line Interface

2.Yes, Kernel is released under General Public Licence (GPL), and anyone can edit Linux Kernel to the extent permitted under GPL. Linux Kernel comes under the category of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS).

**Linux is which kind of Operating System?**

1. Multi User
2. Multi Tasking
3. Multi Process

Boot loader ?

**How can you find out how much memory Linux is using?**

From a command shell, use the “concatenate” command: cat /proc/meminfo for memory usage information. You should see a line starting something like: Mem: 64655360, etc. This is the total memory Linux thinks it has available to use.

**What is typical size for a swap partition under a Linux system?**

The preferred size for a swap partition is twice the amount of physical memory available on the system. If this is not possible, then the minimum size should be the same as the amount of memory installed.

**What are symbolic links?**

Symbolic links act similarly to shortcuts in Windows. Such links point to programs, files or directories. It also allows you instant access to it without having to go directly to the entire pathname.

**How do you change permissions under Linux?**

There are 3 kinds of permissions under Linux:

Assuming you are the system administrator or the owner of a file or directory, you can grant permission using the chmod command. Use + symbol to add permission or – symbol to deny permission, along with any of the following letters: u (user), g (group), o (others), a (all), r (read), w (write) and x (execute). For example the command chmod go+rw FILE1.TXT grants read and write access to the file FILE1.TXT, which is assigned to groups and others.

**What are hard links?**

Hard links point directly to the physical file on disk, and not on the path name. This means that if you rename or move the original file, the link will not break, since the link is for the file itself, not the path where the file is located.

**What is the maximum length for a filename under Linux?**

Any filename can have a maximum of 255 characters. This limit do

Explain virtualization and types

**Explain virtual desktop.**

**What is snapshot?**

**Resource pool?**

Have you worked in rhel7?

**What is grep command?**

grep a search command that makes use of pattern-based searching. It makes use of options and parameters that is specified along the command line and applies this pattern into searching the required file output

how to serach file content in a folder with grep/

### How to pass argument to a script ?

./script argument

### How to get script name inside a script ?

$0

### How to check if previous command run successful ?

$?

### How to get last line from a file ?

tail -1

### Give an example how to write function ?

function example {  
echo "Hello world!"  
}

### How to check if file exist on filesystem ?

if [ -f /var/log/messages ]  
then  
echo "File exists"  
fi

### What command "export" do ?

Makes variable public in subshells

### How to run script in background ?

add "&" to the end of script

Redirects output stream to file or another stream.

### hat difference between = and ==

= - we using to assign value to variable  
== - we using for string comparison

Pid 1 & 2

How to read argument while running script.

**What is the significance of $#?**

$# shows the count of the arguments passed to the script.

Sed command

**What are zombie processes?**

These are the processes which have died but whose exit status is still not picked by the parent process. These processes even if not functional still have its process id entry in the process table.

Port no:

**VPN** uses PPTP to encapsulate IP packets over a public network, such as the Internet. A **VPN** solution based on Point-to-Point Tunneling **Protocol** (PPTP

### [What is dora process in DHCP and how it works](http://www.geekinterview.com/question_details/55539)

Dynamic allocation

A [network administrator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_administrator) reserves a range of IP addresses for DHCP, and each DHCP client on the LAN is configured to request an IP address from the DHCP [server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server_%28computing%29) during network initialization. The request-and-grant process uses a lease concept with a controllable time period, allowing the DHCP server to reclaim (and then reallocate) IP addresses that are not renewed.

Automatic allocation

The DHCP server permanently assigns an IP address to a requesting client from the range defined by the administrator. This is like dynamic allocation, but the DHCP server keeps a table of past IP address assignments, so that it can preferentially assign to a client the same IP address that the client previously had.

1. Client makes a UDP Broadcast to the server about the DHCP discovery.  
     
   2) DHCP offers to the client.  
     
   3) In response to the offer Client requests the server.  
     
   4)Server responds all the Ip Add/mask/gty/dns/wins info along with the acknowledgement packet.

Rsync

###### Let’s say you maintains a backup on regular basis for the company you are working. The backups are maintained in Compressed file format. You need to examine a log, two months old. What would you suggest without decompressing the compressed file?

**Answer :** To check the contents of a compressed file without the need of decompressing it, we need to use ‘zcat’. The zcat utility makes it possible to view the contents of a compressed file.

# zcat ­f phpshell­2.4.tar.gz

###### How will you restrict IP so that the restricted IP’s may not use the FTP Server?

**Answer :** We can block suspicious IP by integrating tcp\_wrapper. We need to enable the parameter “tcp\_wrapper=YES” in the configuration file at ‘/etc/vsftpd.conf’. And then add the suspicious IP in the ‘host.deny’ file at location ‘/etc/host.deny’.

vi /etc/hosts.deny

Add the IP address that you want to block at the bo

Telnet and SSH both are communication protocol which are used to manage remote system. SSH is Secured, which requires exchanging of key opposite of telnet which transmit data in plain text, which means telnet is less secure than SSH.