**You have generated ssh key pair and copied the corresponding key to the Ubuntu server but SSH login to the server fails. What could have been the issue?**

The issue would be the access mode of .ssh and authorized\_keys. We can change the access mode of a file for .ssh we can make it chmod 700 and for authorized\_keys chmod 600 and then chown ~/.ssh -R. This could solve the issue for more troubleshooting we can check in /var/log/auth.log

**How would you add 2 existing Linux users to a new group and make a directory writable by that group for all .php files inside all directories in all depth?**

We can create new group and add user to that group and set the permissions. Below are the command.

1). sudo groupadd groupname

2). sudo usermod -a -G groupname username1

3). sudo usermod -a -G groupname username2

4). sudo chgrp -R groupname /path/to/the/directory

5). sudo chmod -R 770 /path/to/the/directory

2nd method is:

we can create group in common location add user and set permissions this will also work.

A single Ec2 instance has been used to power API service. API server frequently goes unavailable since the usage exceeds its capacity. How would you improve the resilience of the API availability in this situation?

\*

We can increase the size of the server.

Why would one prefer Ansible over bash/shell scripting?

\*

Very simple to set up and use no special coding skills are necessary to use Ansible's playbooks also ansible lets you model even highly complex IT workflows. We can orchestrate the entire application environment no matter where it's deployed

An ansible script has been configured to provision 2 ec2 machines. A terraform script is also configured to run 2 ec2 machines. If we run scripts more than once, how ansible and terraform would behave?

\*

If the script is run more than once this will show the out that EC2 machine is already provisioned and will do nothing.

The developer requested you to help you with upgrading the PHP 7.4 version to PHP 8. He/she also ask you to prepare rollback if things didn't go well. How would you plan migration with zero downtime, still allowing upgrading/rollback?

\*

This can be achieved by blue/green deployment.

You have cloned a repo in /srv directory in server. You want all the new files get created to retain the parent directory's permission. How would you set up directory permissions and permission bits to accomplish this?

\*

This can be achieved by below command.

1). setfacl -R -m g:<whatever group>:rwX gitrepo

2). find gitrepo -type d | xargs setfacl -R -m d:g:<whatever group>:rwX

What are the benefits of using a Jenkinsfile vs freestyle jobs

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In contrast to freestyle jobs, pipelines enable you to define the whole application lifecycle. Pipeline functionality helps Jenkins to support continuous delivery. The Pipeline plugin was built with requirements for a flexible, extensible, and script-based CD workflow capability.

How do you create a Multibranch Pipeline in Jenkins?

\*

Head over to your Jenkins instance and create a new item. Enter a name for the job and select the Multibranch Pipeline option at the end of the screen