http://blog.opusway.com/wp/?p=113

1. What is the diffrence between RAID 5 and RAID 10.

Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) is a storage technology that combines multiple disk drive components (typically disk drives or partitions thereof) into a logical unit.

Raid 0 🡪 stripped no mirror,parity (no redundancy)

Raid 1 🡪 mirrored (redundancy)

Raid 5 🡪 sripped and parity

Raid 10 🡪 mirrore and stripped  
2. What will you do if the Squid Server does not work.

3. How will you troubleshoot if the QMAIL server is not working or the client complains that he is not able to send or receive emails.  
4. What are Inode, Soft Link, Hard Link and the command to check the Soft Link.

5. How do you add the other computers in the NAGIOS server  
6. What is the use of Squid Proxy?. Can we reset the bandwidth in Squid Proxy.  
7. Why do we use YUM. What is the full-form of YUM.  
8. Tell me about RPM.  
9. Which backup tool you used. When do you used to take backups. What is full backup or incremental backup  
10. What Restoring methods you used.  
11. Difference between NFS & Samba  
12. Tell me about IPtables  
13. What are the supporting services for Samba  
14. Scenario: I have a Linux Server installed with DNS Server and DHCP Server. I have an Windows XP client.  
Client is not able to get the IP address from the DHCP server. What is the problem.  
Client isnot able to resolve the hostname. What is the problem  
15. Scenario: Client complains that he is not able to send an email or receive email. Problem is with the QMAIL server. How will you troubleshoot.  
16. How do you change user’s home directory  
17. How do you configure Kickstart  
18. How to login into a system without a password.  
19. How to create a self sign-on certficate  
20. Do you know what is /etc/pki  
21. How do you see the memory usage  
22. How do you see the system boot messages  
23. Do you know about OS Hardening  
24. What OS applications you know  
25. How do you change the gateway permanently  
26. What do you know about fencing in clusters  
27. What is the difference between cp, scp, rsync  
28. How do you configure Apache with SSL i.e. HTTPS  
29. How do you configure DHCP, NFS, FTP, SAMBA APACHE, TOMCAT server  
30. How do you check for already installed packages using RPM.  
31. How do you check whether the directory is mounted or not using NFS share at the client side  
32. How do you tar and untar.  
33. What is the difference between tar and gunzip  
34. How much will the file be compressed  
35. How many fields are there in crontab  
36. How do you create a crontab file and how do you list the crontab  
37. If you have 200 log files, how will you search a particular file. Use grep  
38. If I have 2 servers. I want to transfer server1 2GB data to server2 without causing any overhead on the server1 and on the network. It should be fast. Also server1 space is full and you cannot add any more overhead on it. What is the method.  
39. I have some 50 servers, how will you apply a patch on all the 50 servers at one time (using scripts) and what is the command to copy the patch on all the 50 servers at a time.  
40. What is kernal panic & memory leak. Can you tell me where it happens and how it happens.  
41. How do you implement quotas on the filesystem.  
42. What is Autofs.  
43. What do you mean by centralize LOG server. How will you configure the clients to that centralize Log server.  
44. How will you monitor the process and memory.  
45. What is inside the directory /etc/init.d  
46. How to check a particular PID when ps, top are not working.  
47. What type of environment are you working. Data center, etc  
48. What type of storage device you are using.  
49. Tell me about the types of backup strategy. and what are the different tyoes of method.  
50. What are your responsibilities as a Linux admin and which task you liked to do the most.  
51. Can you use cp to copy between 2 different systems.  
52. What is Samba and can it be installed in either Linux or Windows.  
53. How will you tune the system for the optimum level of performance.  
54. What is the difference between Single user mode and Emergency mode.  
55. Tell me about your project  
56. How will you do monitoring of the system without any tools.  
57. What type of logs you used to monitor. Is there any pattern you used to follow in analysing the logs or just blankly see it. How do you search for any errors in the log files  
58. What is the filesystem to which the sticky bit is set by default.  
59. What is the dhcp client name  
60. What is umask. Why umask has 4 values. Why we set sticky bit in a Umask.  
61. What is the processor you are using? Intel or Risc. What is Risc  
62. Types of Administration: User/Group, Cluster, Server, Virtualization, Process, Perfomance  
63. How do you check the syntax of Samba server. What does it display.  
64. What are the 2 daemons of Samba and what are they used for.  
65. What tools you use for file sharing.  
66. When using the top cmd, in the top screen – extreme right, you see 3 values. What those 3 values indicate.  
67. What is sticky bit & SGID  
68. What does the command exportfs -a do. Which file does it reads  
69. How to find IP address  
70. Why is Kickstart used. How to use Kickstart. Explain Kickstart  
71. How do you create DNS client. /etc/resolve.conf  
72. What is pgrep. What is the difference between grep & egrep.  
73. What type of Hardware you support – printer, switch, laptop, desktop  
74. Tell me about your job role and responsibilities  
75. What is the default policy of Iptables  
76. Explain how does YUM works and what database does YUM use.  
77. When you execute yumlistall, umcleanall, what process it will use.  
78. What are the pre-requisite packages required for installing Apache -> NFS, FTP, Portmap  
79. What database does Samba use.  
80. What is the default port for VNC  
81. What is the difference between TCP Wrappers & IPtables (Session based Filtering, Packet based filtering)  
82. How will you enhance more security in SSH  
83. Tell me about DNS  
84. What monitoring you used to do  
85. What is the difference between Raid0 & Raid5  
86. Scenario: I have 4 disks attached. I have configured Raid5 in them. One of the disk gets corrupted and fails. After removing the corrupted disk, what happens to the computer?. Does it resumes the activity or does it initializes the activity from the beginning.  
87. How to restrict users to their home directory.  
88. How will you troubleshoot if you are having booting problems with Windows.  
89. What is a Router, Switch, Hub  
90. What is DNS, DHCP  
91. Why is SAMBA used  
92. What is a firewall  
93. What are the different classes of IP and give their ranges  
94. What are the different layers of OSI  
95. Explain Linux booting process  
96. What is POST, MBR  
97. Where to set the runlevel in Linux  
98. What is a daemon  
99. What is compiling. Why do you compile. How do you compile.  
100. What is the pre-requisite package required for compiling (glibc)  
101. What is glibc  
102. How to limit bandwidth for upload and download in FTP for users  
103. What port NFS uses (dynamic)  
104. How to configure WORKGROUP in Samba.  
105. How to make a script as a command  
106. How to make the script executable other than in the path Environment variable (Export the path to the Env. Variable)  
107. I installed one software in a Linux machine. I lost the dump of the software. Now I want to install that same software in the other Linux machine. Can I use the run-time software to do that. If yes how (There is an option in RPM)  
108. How to create an alias to a command for all the users (Use soft link)  
109. What are the permissions set on /etc/passwd  
110. Is SUID set on /etc/passwd file or on the command passwd  
111. How to view the Samba share in Linux from Windows  
How to know which is the Samba server & which is the Samba share from Windows.  
112. What is the kernel name in Linux (vmlinuz)  
113. What is the use of initrd  
114. Where will you see the ports  
115. If NFS server dynamically changes port, then how will you restrict or firewall this service based on port.  
116. How will you configure Printer in Samba server.  
117. If I configured an ftp location /root/ftp, then can a user upload & download in this location by default. I do not want to change any permissions to this folder /root/ftp. How can I allow the users for upload & download in that location. (Default user cannot download & upload in /root/ftp location. use softlink)  
118. How do you create a soft link  
119. I have configured my share in NFS. Now whenever a user request for this share, it should be automatically be mounted for him and when he does not want to use that service, it should be automaticallt be unmounted. How do I do that. (Use AutoFS)  
120. How many types of Shell are there.  
121. What is a kernel.  
122. How will you scan for any network traffic.  
123. Explain what all information is stored in 512 bytes (446+..)  
124. If I have 3 hard-disks, all 3 harddisks have an MBR. How will the BIOS know where the booting information is stored. If it starts looking in all the 3 hard-disks it will take a hug amount of booting time.  
125. What is NFS. What is the pre-requisite package for NFS (portmap)  
126. What is the difference between compiling and installing  
127. What is soft link and hard link  
128. How do you do LVM extension  
129. How do you change the permission of a directory and all of its contents at once in a single command.  
130. How do you define quotas for a single user.  
131. What are the parameters you will set the quotas  
132. Do you know Tomcat, Sendmail, Dovecot, Qmail  
133. What is the port of SMTP  
134. Tell me about Kickstart  
135. Have you configued VNC server  
136. How will you monitor if a process is taking much resource  
137. How will you monitor if a memory or cpu is taking much resource  
138. What is the difference between service restart & service reload  
139. How will you start a service permanently so that after reboot it remains on  
140. How will you check whether a particular share in NFS is available to you. How will I access NFS share from client  
141. How will you give access to users for commands using SUDO  
142. How will you monitor a particular port  
143. How will you mount a filesystem permanently & temporary by command  
144. If your filesystem gets full & you get a message, then what will you do. How will you monitor and report  
145. What is apatch. How do you apply patches. Is it for OS only. Why do you install patch  
146. What are kernel parameters. What is in the sysctl.conf file  
147. On a particular machine you are having problem with Apache. How will you check the port remotely without ssh & without remote access  
148. What does ps -aux stand for. How is it different from ps -ef. What do the options stand for  
149. What is the file for Ethernet interfaces  
150. How will you assign IP address, Gateway  
151. What is the version of Linux you used  
152. What ticketing tool you used  
153. What is visudo  
154. Why is kickstart used. How is it different from traditional installation  
155. How will you check whether a service is running or not  
156. What is ILO. If your ssh service does not work, then how do you connect to the console  
157. Why do you use traceroute  
158. How will you add a secondary group to the user  
159. How will you edit password settings for a user. For example I do not want the password of a particular user never to expire  
160. I deletd a user, but his home directory is still there. Why and how to delete all information  
161. What do you put in /etc/rc.d/rc/local & when  
162. How to view daemons: wd, daemons  
163. Apart from df, how will you monitor the filesystem space  
164. What is the difference between Linux & Unix, LILO & GRUB  
165. Why do we put jobs in background, foreground. What is the need. When do we put it.  
166. What will you do if the harddisk gets full. How will you know. Any message you get  
167. What is RAID 5. What is striping & parity. What is the difference between them  
168. How do I add a new harddisk to the Linux box. And how do I move existing filesystem to the other newly added harddisk  
169. What is process, memory, cpu, kernel.  
170. You SSH to a server and the response time seems sluggish, but you can access other servers without any speed issues. Which of the following commands is most likely to help you find the source of the problem? ping, top, free, netstat  
171. On your Debian system you add a network interface (eth0:4) to the /etc/network/interfaces file. Which of the following commands do you use to activate the interface?  
172. Which of the following is a valid reason to update your Linux kernel?  
Increased hardware support  
The ability to dual-boot the Linux system  
Need to use IDE devices  
Need to use SCSI devices  
173. What is the purpose of the .procmailrc file?  
It holds the user’s procmail configuration settings  
It holds the system-wide procmail configuration settings  
It holds recipes to filter the user’s mail  
It holds a record of mail received  
174. What is the significance of square brackets around a process when looking at a listing produced by the ps command?  
The process has died  
The task is a kernel task and cannot be killed  
The task is sleeping  
The task is being run from another virtual terminal  
175. Which of the following would you say is the most important thing to do to secure a server?  
Regularly change server passwords  
Operate a firewall  
Make use of tcpwrapper  
Keep all server software up-to-date  
Use secure replacements like SSH instead of telnet and SCP instead of FTP  
176. Which of the following commands would give you a list of the IDE hard disks installed on your system?  
dmesg | grep hd  
177. What function does the /etc/skel directory provide?  
It holds files that will be copied to user home directories  
178. While working on the server you accidentally deleted certain files which are owned by the customer. Later you are contacted by the client and he complains his files are missing. What do you think would be the best way to handle this situation draft a complete reply to the customer.  
179. A server has unexpectedly crashed and it takes your team about 40 minutes to get it back up-and-running. A large number of customers were affected, therefore during this time you are inundated with queries asking what is going on with their server, as well as a number of regular tech queries. How do you deal with this situation? At what point would you write to the affected customers and what would you tell them?  
180. How would you be responding to a long-term customer of your company and to a customer who recently started using your service. Would you be responding in the same style? If yes/no, please write a complete reply to the customer based on the hypothetical scenario above.You SSH to a server and the response time seems sluggish, but you can access other servers without any speed issues. Which of the following commands is most likely to help you find the source of the problem? ping, top, free, netstat  
181. Have you implemented any mailserver setup in the past, if so what kind of setup they were  
182. Can you briefly explain to me if we have two servers and we want to load balance between them to distribute the load, what all possible options we have to set this up  
183. Whats the benefits of RAID 10 compared to RAID 0+1 and which is better?  
For high performance database server what do you recommend RAID 10 or RAID 0+1 ?  
184. we have two servers, web servers and we have load balancer in front, the customer want to upload files to one node only and we want to replicate files uploaded on both servers. Whats the best possible solution to make them identical and using what technique  
185. How to copy the files using crontab in a simple/automated way and in fastest way  
186. Say the folder of uploading files is /home/user/public\_html/files how to replicate it between the two servers  
give the command you will use  
187. But this will copy the entire folder again and again?. is this the best way to copy the files between the nodes? how to make rsync secure between two nodes ?  
188. Please give me example of the command using ssh with rsync.  
189. what if ssh port is different not standard ssh port how to make it work?