What are the things you consider when creating a pipeline and you have to include some code which is not your project which is belongs to another source code repository and how you will bring that code to Jenkins pipeline?

node(slaveLabel) {

dir("${BUILD\_DIR}/templates/${IMAGE\_NAME}-cc/output-${IMAGE\_NAME}") {

checkout([$class: 'GitSCM', branches: [[name: '\*/master']], doGenerateSubmoduleConfigurations: false, extensions: [[$class: 'RelativeTargetDirectory', relativeTargetDir: 'deploy\_script']], submoduleCfg: [], userRemoteConfigs: [[url: 'https://github.wdf.sap.corp/C5266064/cloud-deploy']]])

,

**checkout([$class: 'GitSCM',**

**branches: [[name: '\*/master']],**

**doGenerateSubmoduleConfigurations: false,**

**extensions: [],**

**submoduleCfg: [],**

**userRemoteConfigs: [[]]**

**])**

What is Jenkins files?

https://jenkins.io/doc/book/pipeline/jenkinsfile/

What is deployment strategy in Jenkins?

https://medium.com/arabamlabs/blue-green-deployment-with-jenkins-98393bba2327

Will docker and vm takes same memory what are differences?

What are the main configuration you do using the ansible playbook? –

When updating configuration or upgrading some software’s using ansible or chef If you have 50 tomcat servers and if 10 servers are down and if some are not reachable then how you will verify whether tomcat is installed or not ?

we can check the chef server logs why it failed to check tomcat , we can check the port 8080

of that server not only software any patch updation

If two developers create pull request and it has same code how to avoid merge?

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/14391421/merging-pull-requests-together>

**How you create docker images with only some security settings updation?**

# Merge Requests in Jenkins Pipelines ?

https://vetlugin.wordpress.com/2017/01/31/guide-jenkins-pipeline-merge-requests/

Difference between Switch and relocate in SVN?

Difference between reset soft reset hard ?

Difference fast forward merge in GIT?

I have two jobs and when i schedule job the second should trigger after first job and first job parameter should pass to second job in jenkins?

Parameterized build trigger plugin is used.

Have you written Jenkins file in pipe line?

How you write Jenkins file to run two jobs in parallel?

How to kill process id? With the name not with process id ?

If you want to run something in back ground?

&

What is nohup?

How to execute the shell script?

Cloud

========

Have you worked as AWS administrator?

Codedeploy tool?

EBS Storage? Difference between ESstorage and S3?

Load balancing?

Difference between PAAS and IAAS?

What are coding activities you do?

Python Programming?

Jenkins activities?

What you did in jira?

Have you kept code in bitbucket?

Dockers questions

================

**Is port for VM and Dockers port is same or different?**

**Dockers and VM are different.**

**How change port of docker?**

**Where is docker images are stored in AWS?**

**Have you mount space in Dockers ? what are challenges you spaced?**

**what are the images and containers?**

Images and containers:

Image: Creating all the binaries and libraries which are required for a particular process. it is a snapshot of the S/W.

Container: Running instances on image is called “container”.

All the docker images present in a site called hub.docker.com

We can download the images & customize them according to our requirement.

**We have dockers containers with mainframe servers. And one of the docker is showing insufficient memory and no alert system is configured ,How you will debug the issues?**

**what type of image you are handling in dockers?**

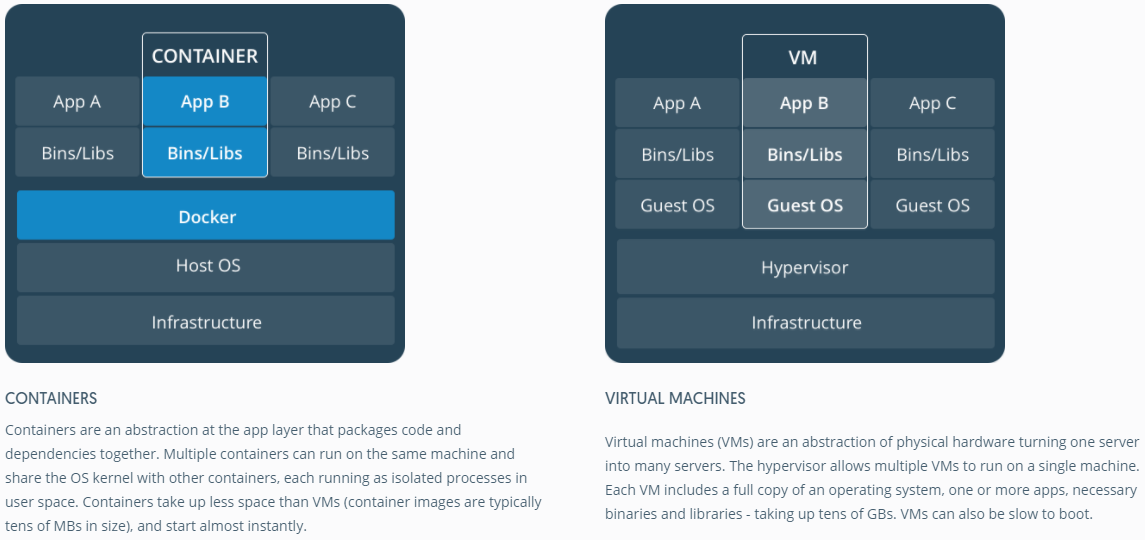
**i want to start the container without any launching any process inside it?**

**Docker by default takes which ip address?**

**How you install docker in window and linux?**

**Difference between normal VM and Dockers Virtualization?**

s. Just to get an image representation of container vs VM, have a look at the one below.



**Docker spin up the container in a way, layers get run time memory with default storage drivers(Overlay drivers) those run within seconds and copy-on-write layer created on top of it once we commit into the container, that powers the execution of containers.**

The **VM stack** consist of a physical server which runs an operating system and a hypervisor that manages your virtual machine, shared resources, and networking interface. Each Vm runs a Guest Operating System, an application or set of applications.

**Advantages:**

* Good use of resources ,Easy to scale,Easy to backup and migrate,Cost efficiency, Flexibility

**Disadvantages:**

* Resource allocation is problematic,Vendorlockin,Complex configuration

Here is a pic from docker/rightscale

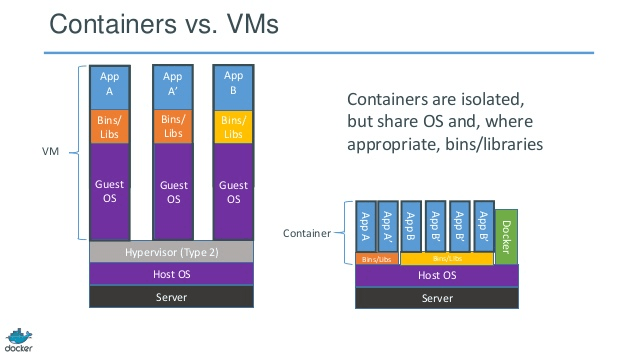
The **Container Setup**, the key difference with other stack is container-based virtualization uses the kernel of the host OS to rum multiple isolated guest instances. These guest instances are called as containers. The host can be either a physical server or VM.

**Advantages:**

* Isolation ,Lightweight, Resource effective Easy to migrate Security, Low overhead,Mirror production and development environment

**Disadvantages:**

* Same Architecture, Resource heavy apps ,Networking and security issues.

: 

**What is the roles and responsibilites for docker or what did you done in docker?**

**1. docker load**

Load an image from a tar archive or STDIN

Load an image or repository from a tar archive (even if compressed with gzip, bzip2, or xz) from a file or STDIN. It restores both images and tags

.<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/load/>

**docker load < busybox.tar.gz**

**2. what is the default location when we run the dockerfile where it save?**

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

**Docker can build images automatically by reading the instructions from a Dockerfile.**

**docker build -f /path/to/a/Dockerfile .**

Traditionally, the Dockerfile is called Dockerfile and located in the root of the context. You use the -f flag with docker build to point to a Dockerfile anywhere in your file system.

The build is run by the Docker daemon, not by the CLI. The first thing a build process does is send the entire context (recursively) to the daemon. In most cases, it’s best to start with an empty directory as context and keep your Dockerfile in that directory. Add only the files needed for building the Dockerfile.

**3. Docker compose? How to use?**

**Compose is tool for defining and running multiple container docker applications.**

**With compose,you use YAML file to configure application services.**

Using Compose is basically a three-step process:

1. Define your app’s environment with a Dockerfile so it can be reproduced anywhere.
2. Define the services that make up your app in docker-compose.yml so they can be run together in an isolated environment.
3. Run docker-compose up and Compose starts and runs your entire app.

A docker-compose.yml looks like this:

**version: '3'**

**services:**

**web:**

**build: .**

**ports:**

**- "5000:5000"**

**volumes:**

**- .:/code**

**- logvolume01:/var/log**

**links:**

**- redis**

**redis:**

**image: redis**

**volumes:**

**logvolume01: {}**

**4. Docker swarm? Briefly?**

**5. what is the docker containers default hosts, or docker?**

**6. How you will run a docker file, if the docker file is another location?**

**7. I am running my docker build command in different location but my docker file is in diffrent location?**

**8. wil they chagre for Docker local registery?[company]**

**9. How u have used docker in ur organization?**

**10. What is the most exciting potential use for docker?**

**11. Why is docker the new crage in vritualization and could computing?**

**12. Why do my service take 10 second to recreate or stop?[container]**

**What is a service in Docker?**

**A service is a group of containers of the same image:tag. Services make it simple to scale your application. With Docker Cloud, you simply drag a slider to change the number of containers in a service. Before you can deploy a service in Docker Cloud, you must have at least one node deployed.**

**Ansible:**

**--------**

**1. What is dynamic inventory? how to use it?**

**how you will pass the dynamic inventorys to playbook**

**2. Anible by default which protocal its run?**

**3. Can you call EC2 instacn using playbook?**

**Git:**

**-----**

**1. GIt bisect?**

**2. git squash?**

**3. git reset?**

**4. what is the differecnce b/w squash and reset?**

**5. how you will combined the 5 to 10 revesions in remote repository?[ ex: i have 1-10 commites}**

**6. Git hook**

**7. git stash**

**8. git merge**

**jenkins:**

**---------**

**1. whta isthe multi configuration projects in jenkins?**

**2. do u work on CI/CD pipeline?[Not build pipeline, deployment pipeline] script-groovy**

**3. what is CI/CD?**

**4. which tools we will use in CI and CD?**

**5. can you tell me one scenairo? which ur facing the in jenkins?**

**Aws:**

**1. AWS deployment experience ?**

**2. In AWS which service are you using?**

**3. Can add the polici for the IAM?**

**4. VPC, Route53?**

**5. WHat is inter getway and intranet getway?**

**Monitoring tools:**

**1. Nagios:**

**2. ELK**

**Today interview questions?**

**-------------------------------**

**1. waht is the template ? How you will call the template?**

**2. In what type work of your done ansible?**

**3. Docker also**

**4. DHCP how to use?**

**5. Ansible in Handilers**

**6. What is roles**

**Ansible**

**============**

**Which protocol ansible communicate?**

protocol is ssh.

policy is agentless

**How ansible will communicate with clients?**

**Through SSH protocol**

**what is playbook?**

**What is port of SSH?**

**22**

**How to install ansible?**

**what is role and what are roles you created.**

**what is the precedence if same war is present in different locations?**

**How to run play book as different user?**

**These can be set from play to task level, but are overridden by connection variables as they can be host specific.**

**become**

**set to ‘true’/’yes’ to activate privilege escalation.**

**become\_user**

**set to user with desired privileges — the user you ‘become’, NOT the user you login as. Does NOT imply become: yes, to allow it to be set at host level.**

**become\_method**

**What is prevelize escalation in ansible?**

**Prevelize escalation means we shd give access to the different users**

**Become: true**

**Become\_user:true**

**How to debug the ansible playbook?**

**Ansible --debug**

**Ansible --dryrun**

**What are the tasks you in playbook in projects?**

**Aptmodule**

===========================

**Do you have experience in managing applications over Production Linux servers?**

Answer: YES

**2. Expand the following protocols abbreviations with port numbers. HTTPS, SNMP, LDAP, DNS. (At least 3 should be answered).**

Answer:

HTTPS: Hypertext transfer protocol secure, Port: 443

SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol, Port: 161/162

LDAP: Light weight directory access protocol, Port: 389

SMTP: Simple mail transfer protocol, Port: 25

**3. What is the default port DNS server listens on and what protocol is uses(TCP/UDP)?**

Answer: Port = 53 , protocol = UDP

**4. Which OSI Layer a network switch belongs to?**

Answer: Data link Layer

5. **How would you find exit status of a shell script**.

Answer: By executing a command echo $?

**6. What is the default SMTP port?**

Answer: 25

**8. What command you will use to check if the remote server is responding to port 587?**

Answer: telnet OR nc OR netstat or ping

**9. What command you will use to perform network packet capture from a Linux server?**

Answer: tcpdump

====================================**GIT**=====================================

$ git init

$ git add remote origin http://example@exampleurl.com/repository-path

the url being your username and the path to your repository, once done you can do an initial push indicating your branch.

$ git push -u origin master.

How to merge one branches to another branches in GIT?

Git merge <branchname>

I have webserver if i get 404 page what to do?

404 page not found, check it nd server diagnose

i page is not reachable we have to check the managed node it might be issue firewall,iptables**,**

**What is differnce between git fetch and git pull?**

**Fetch means changes will come into our machine**

**Pull=fetch+merge**

**UPDATE**

**I thought I'd update this to show how you'd actually use this in practice.**

**Update your local repo from the remote (but don't merge):**

**git fetch**

**After downloading the updates, let's see the differences:**

**git diff master origin/master**

**If you're happy with those updates, then merge:**

**git pull**

**So the difference will be:**

**If you do a git fetch it will just fetch all the changes in the remote repository (GitHub) and move the origin/master pointer to HEAD. Meanwhile your local branch master will keep pointing to where it has.**

**If you do a git pull, it will do basically fetch (as explained previously) and merge any new changes to your master branch and move the pointer to HEAD.**

**How to create a tag?**

**git tag**

**to rename branch**

**git branch -m <old name><new name>.**For instance, the command **git branch -m example title\_branch**will rename **example branch** to **title\_branch**.

To delete the branch

**git branch -d <branch name>**

**Switchhing between branches**

**git checkout <branch name>**

**create and swith between branches**

**git checkout -b <branch>**

**switching between uncommited changes**

**git checkout newbranch**

**check differences between two branches**

**git diff <branch name> ... <branch name>**

**to check branches merged or not**

**git branch –merged**.

to verify the two versions of same code in two branches

**git diff –color-words master..newbranch**

**Have you faced any conflicts during merging?**

**Git diff than git merge**

**https://www.cloudways.com/blog/manage-branches-and-resolve-conflicts-git/**

**Resolving Merge Conflicts**

**Git provides three ways of resolving conflicts:**

**Aborting the merge git merge -abort**

**Resolving conflicts manually -** . Also remove >>>>>>Head & ====== from the lines and make sure that the file has proper code syntax.

**Using Tools -**  **gitmergetool**

**How you configure git with Jenkins?**

**In source code management tab we select GIT and give repository link.**

**How to rename branch**

**1. Rename your local branch**

**If you are on the branch you want to rename:**

**git branch -m new-name**

**If you are on a different branch:**

**git branch -m old-name new-name**

**2. Delete the old-name remote branch and push the new-name local branch**

**git push origin :old-name new-name**

**3. Reset the upstream branch for the new-name local branch**

**git push origin -u new-name**

**If you want to create a branch from the current branch?**

**git checkout -b {your\_local\_branch\_name}**

**you want a branch from a remote branch, you can try**

**git checkout -b {your\_local\_branch\_name} origin/<remote\_branch\_name>**

**If you are done with changes you can add the file.**

**git add -A or git add <each\_file\_names>**

**Then do a commit locally**

**git commit -m 'your commit message'**

**When you want to push to remote repo**

**git push -u origin <your\_local\_branch\_name>**

**All together will be**

**git checkout -b bug\_fixes**

**or If you want to create a branch from a remote branch say development**

**git checkout -b bug\_fixes origin/development**

**You can push to the branch to remote repo by**

**git push -u origin \*\*bug\_fixes\*\***

**Anytime you want to update your branch from any other branch say master.**

**git pull origin master.**

**How to do rebase in GIT ?**

first do commit

git rebase -i HEAD~5

change 5 to the number of commits you want to merge

in the vi window , change all pick to squash

except first one

in the next vi window keep only one comment

 git command to checkout particular branch

git clone <https://github.wdf.sap.corp/C5267153>

**====================================Maven===============================**

**Q) How do you compile in maven?**

**mvn clean package**

**Q) What is the life cycle of maven?**

#### A Build Lifecycle is Made Up of Phases

Each of these build lifecycles is defined by a different list of build phases, wherein a build phase represents a stage in the lifecycle.

For example, the default lifecycle comprises of the following phases (for a complete list of the lifecycle phases, refer to the [Lifecycle Reference](https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-lifecycle.html#Lifecycle_Reference)):

* validate - validate the project is correct and all necessary information is available
* compile - compile the source code of the project
* test - test the compiled source code using a suitable unit testing framework. These tests should not require the code be packaged or deployed
* package - take the compiled code and package it in its distributable format, such as a JAR.
* verify - run any checks on results of integration tests to ensure quality criteria are met
* install - install the package into the local repository, for use as a dependency in other projects locally
* deploy - done in the build environment, copies the final package to the remote repository for sharing with other developers and projects.

**what are things that happen when we give maven install?**

In a development environment, use the following call to build and install artifacts into the local repository.

mvn install

This command executes each default life cycle phase in order (validate, compile, package, etc.), before executing install. You only need to call the last build phase to be executed, in this case, install:

**What is the Mvn deploy is used?**

**https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-lifecycle.html**

In a build environment, use the following call to cleanly build and deploy artifacts into the shared repository.

mvn clean deploy

The same command can be used in a multi-module scenario (i.e. a project with one or more subprojects). Maven traverses into every subproject and executes clean, then executes deploy (including all of the prior build phase steps).

**Q)How to skip test cases in mvn at run time?**

**http://maven.apache.org/surefire/maven-surefire-plugin/examples/skipping-tests.html**

You can also skip the tests via the command line by executing the following command:

mvn install -DskipTests

If you absolutely must, you can also use the maven.test.skip property to skip compiling the tests. maven.test.skip is honored by Surefire, Failsafe and the Compiler Plugin.

mvn install -Dmaven.test.skip=true

**=====================================================================**

**Linux**

**=======================================================================**

1) Beyond nagios,splunk any custom security utilities you used ?

2) Write simple script that has to run every 2 minutes to call some file or service and if response is taking more 20 seconds check if threshold of process and get write to file?

3) if Ps -ef | grep"java" | wc-l how many process it show? it will show 11 process

4) How to avoid getting 11 process in above command?

4) which options to get 10 process only in above command?

5)why TOP command is used ?

TOP command is used to show the process running on your machine.

.This will show complete information about the process which includes the process id,name of process ,how much memory,CPU it is consuming etc

How to know the process that is taking 30% cpu utilization using any other command after checking ?

6)Why netstat is used?

netstat (network statistics) is a command line tool for monitoring network connections both incoming and outgoing as well as viewing routing tables, interface statistics etc. netstat is available on all Unix-like Operating Systems and also available on Windows OS as well.

7) what is the command to know the linux version ? cat /etc/\*release,cat /proc/version, uname -r.

8) what is command to copy the file to other server? scpusername@IP destination folder/file

it will create destination is folder and place the file

9) How to replace word in a file without opening and with opening the file?

sed -i's/fea/asd/g' hello.txt

g: Global

s: substitute

-i : realtime works with file

changes changes and more changes

To change the permissions on files we can use chmod

Read - 4

Write - 2

Execute - 1

To give all permissions to owner,group and others on file1

chmod 777 file1

To give read and write permissions to owner,write to group

and read and execute to others

chmod 625 file1

To give execute permsiions to owner,wite and execute to group

and no permissions to others

chmod 130 file1

To change the permissions for the parent dir and also all

subdirectories and files present in it

chmod -R 777 file1

Permissions can also be set using the alphabetical notations

user u

group g

others o

we can use + - = to modify permissions

To add read permissions only for user

chmod u+r file1

To remove read and execute permissions for user,add write

permissions for group and assign execute permissions for others

chmod u-rx,g+w,o=x file1

Process related commands

=============================

to find the list of processes currently running

ps

To find all the processes ie user defined and system processes

ps -aux

To perform live monitoring of processes

top

To find memory info

free or free -h

To find disk usage

du or du -h

To find disk free space

df -h

To kill a process

kill : kill is used generally will 2 signals 9 and 15

kill -9 pid

kill -15 pid

===============================

sed is the stream editor, in that you can use | (pipe) to send standard streams (STDIN and STDOUT specifically) through sed and alter them programmatically on the fly, making it a handy tool in the Unix philosophy tradition; but can edit files directly, too, using the -i parameter mentioned below.

Consider the following:

sed -i -e 's/few/asd/g' hello.txt

s/ is used to substitute the found expression few with asd:

The few, the brave.

The asd, the brave.

/g stands for "global", meaning to do this for the whole line. If you leave off the /g (with s/few/asd/, there always needs to be three slashes no matter what) and few appears twice on the same line, only the first few is changed to asd:

-i option is used to edit in place on the file hello.txt.

-e option indicates the expression/command to run, in this case s/.

Note: It's important that you use -i -e to search/replace. If you do -ie, you create a backup of every file with the letter 'e' appended.

find ./ -type f -exec sed -i's/string1/string2/gI' {} \;

**10)What is the difference between apt-get update and apt-get upgrade?**

**The main objectives of update is to provide bug and errors fixes to present existing system....**

**The main objectives of upgrade is to introducing new features and functionalities to an existing system...**

**Upgrading involves transforming old system into newer version.....**

**• apt-get update updates the list of available packages and their versions, but it does not install or upgrade any packages.**

**• apt-get upgrade actually installs newer versions of the packages you have. After updating the lists, the package manager knows about available updates for the software you have installed. This is why you first want to update.**

How jenkins code is deployed in to AWS?

**7. In Ansible, what is an inventory?**

Answer: It is a set of hosts / server used by Ansible to execute plays / commands on those server / hosts

8.What is groupvar in ansible?

Group Vars

The group\_vars/ files are files that live in a directory alongside an inventory file, with an optional filename named after each group. This is a convenient place to put variables that are provided to a given group, especially complex data structures, so that these variables do not have to be embedded in the inventory file or playbook.

9. What are handlers? What is the use?

• Handlers: Used to trigger service status changes, like restarting or stopping a service.

<https://wherenow.org/ansible-handlers/>

<https://medium.com/@george.shuklin/handling-handlers-for-ansible-88b0c91515a4>

### How to do handlers right

(it’s my personal novel idea, so the word ‘right’ is very opinionated here).

We will use declarative syntax for handlers.

---  
- hosts: test  
 tasks:  
 - name: 'do something'  
 debug: msg='important job'  
 notify:  
 - restart my service  
 - name: flush hanlers  
 meta: flush\_handlers  
 - name: Restart my service  
 service: name=myservice state=restarted  
 register: restart\_status  
 until: restart\_status|success  
 retries: 30  
 delay: 5  
 when: myservice\_restart is defined  
 serial: 1

handlers:  
 - name: restart my service  
 set\_fact:  
 myservice\_restart: True

10.What is differences between import and include in ansible?

<https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.4/playbooks_reuse_includes.html#includes-vs-imports>

• All import\* statements are pre-processed at the time playbooks are parsed.

• All include\* statements are processed as they encountered during the execution of the playbook.

<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!msg/ansible-project/ab_dp_eor6A/w6Ok1wm0BgAJ>

New import/include keywords to replace the old bare include directives. The use of static: {yes|no} on such includes is now deprecated.

* Using import\_\* (import\_playbook, import\_tasks, import\_role) directives are static.
* Using include\_\* (include\_tasks, include\_role) directives are dynamic

11. when you use lookup in ansible?

One way of using lookups is to populate variables. These macros are evaluated each time they are used in a task (or template):

vars:

motd\_value: "{{ lookup('file', '/etc/motd') }}"

tasks:

- debug:

msg: "motd value is {{ motd\_value }}"

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/24003880/ansible-set-variable-to-file-content

<http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/playbooks_lookups.html>

12.where we use $ and ! in linux?

<https://superuser.com/questions/247127/what-is-and-in-linux/247131>

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/85021/in-bash-scripting-whats-the-meaning-of>

13. how to read from line 5 to line 10 in linux ? which utility you use?

<https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/unix-linux-show-first-10-20-lines-of-file/>

I have file with 200 lines.

I need to extract lines from 10 to 100 and put them into a new file.

sed -n -e '10,100p' input.txt > output.txt

sed -n means **don't** print each line by default. -e means execute the next argument as a sed script. 10,100p is a sed script that means starting on line 10, until line 100 (inclusive), print (p) that line. Then the output is saved into output.txt.

If your file is longer than suggested, this version (suggested in the comments) will be faster:

sed -e '1,9d;100q'

That means **delete** lines 1-9, **quit** after line 100, and print the rest. For 200 lines it's not going to matter, but for 200,000 lines the first version will still look at every line even when it's never going to print them. I prefer the first version in general for being explicit, but with a long file this will be much faster — you know your data best.

Alternatively, you can use head and tail in combination:

tail -n +10 input.txt | head -n 91 > output.txt

This time, tail -n +10 prints out the entire file starting from line 10, and head -n 91 prints the first 91 lines of that (up to and including line 100 of the original file). It's redirected to output.txt in the same way.

===================================Jenkins Question================================

**1) WHat is CI/CD?**

**2) What is the role of Jenkins?**

Jenkin will pull code,do build and will deploy on server how to ensure security

**1) I have a jenkin environment build jar it has to deploy in server x how to deploy with outcomprimising the security?**

2) what is gated checkin?

3)How you verify the deploy is success?

What are the plugins you used?

Explain the Master slave architecture?

Explain the pipeline plugin usage ?

**Explain the job you did so far?**

**Q)How will the jobs will get build in jenkins immediately after the code is updated in jenkins?**

**A)**

**To have the build triggered immediately once the code is committed, you'll need to have something notifying Jenkins.**

**However you can configure your job to poll your SCM regularly (at my shop we poll our mercurial repositories every 5 minutes) for new changes and build if there's new changes.**

**For this, in the Build Triggers section, you check the Poll SCM checkbox, and fill in a cron expression in the textarea. For polling every 5 minutes, we use**

**H/5 \* \* \* \***

**Note that we used to use**

**\*/5 \* \* \* \***

**but replacing the left \* by the H allow Jenkins to avoid polling for all projects at the same time (it will then poll every 5 minutes, but not necessarily at 0, 5, 10, etc. minutes.**

**Update**

**One can also trigger builds remotely by checking Trigger builds remotely and specifying a token in the textbox. Then a simple contact from a script to the relevant url will trigger the build.**

**JENKINS\_URL/job/JOB\_NAME/build?token=TOKEN\_NAME**

**(this option might require some particular permissions to set up, or some particular global configuration, as it seems it's not available to OP)**

**For the post-commit hook solution, see Jenkins' Subversion Plugin documentation, with the important parts below:**

**what is the default port of the jenkins? -8080**

**where we can change ports of jenkins path of the configuration?**

**You can go to /etc/default/jenkins and add --httpPort=9999 or whatever port to JENKINS\_ARGS.**

**Then you should restart Jenkins with sudo service jenkins restart.**

**How to install jenkins?**

**apt-get install jenkins**

**How to check whether it is successfully installed?**

**service jenkins status.**

How to verify if build fails in jenkins?

=========================== WEBLOGIC QUESTIONS ======================================

**What are the steps involved in Weblogic for deploying?**

================================Tomcat =======================================

Infosys

1)Have you worked Server side ?

4) Have you created any shell scripts ? which scenarios?

5) How to print 1to 100 in Shell script

for( i in 1..100)

do

echo $i

done

6) FInd all the files which has my sarath in all files?

1. Jenkins
2. DNS Cash Server
3. How you find files opened by Particular Process
4. PID
5. How you check what are the file systems are Mounted ?

[root@saisarath5 serverspec\_example]# findmnt

[root@saisarath5 serverspec\_example]# lsblk -f

NAME FSTYPE LABEL UUID MOUNTPOINT

sda

├─sda1 ext4 b0eb88a9-6552-48db-95ea-cf3e9ad1aa9e /boot

└─sda2 ext4 0ae85255-96ee-4c68-98a7-db833f5d76e1 /

1. If you want to change the configuration how will you change ?
2. How you Manually mount the partitions
3. How are you specifying Ec2/S3
4. What is Error 502
5. How to check certificate validating ikeymen tool
6. Difference between VPC & Availability zone
7. What is s3
8. Round robin
9. Load balance level
10. Limit option
11. Difference between task and handles
12. How to run play book in dry run mode
13. GROOVY SCRIPTING
14. SHELL
15. PHYTON
16. SNMP

==================================Genisys=================================

**Ansible how to dry run?**

When ansible-playbook is executed with --check it will not make any changes on remote systems. Instead, any module instrumented to support ‘check mode’ (which contains most of the primary core modules, but it is not required that all modules do this) will report what changes they would have made rather than making them. Other modules that do not support check mode will also take no action, but just will not report what changes they might have made.

Check mode is just a simulation, and if you have steps that use conditionals that depend on the results of prior commands, it may be less useful for you. However it is great for one-node-at-time basic configuration management use cases.

Example:

ansible-playbook foo.yml --check

**Dry run and syntax check for ansible-playbooks**

**To perform dry run and syntax check for ansible-playbooks use:**

ansible-playbook --syntax-check --list-tasks -ihosts\_fileplaybook.yaml

**list={2,4,6,8} if i print {10:} print{10}what is the result?**

**In inventory how to avoid executing the task on one server?**

**what are the datatypes in python?**

**Email Servers**

**Incoming and Outgoing Mail Servers**

**Incoming Mail Server (POP3, IMAP, HTTP)  
The incoming mail server is the server associated with you email address account. There can not be more then one incoming mail server for an email account. In order to access your incoming messages, you need an email client: a program that can retrieve email from an email account, allowing a user to read, forward, delete, and reply to email messages. Depending on your mail server, you can use a dedicated email client (like Outlook Express) or a web browser (like Internet Explorer, for accessing web based email accounts, like Hotmail). The mail is held in storage on the incoming mail server until you download it. Once you have downloaded your mail from the mail server it cannot be downloaded again. In order to download your Email, you must have the correct settings configured in your Email client program. Most incoming mail servers are using one of the following protocols: IMAP, POP3, HTTP.   
  
 Outgoing Mail Server (SMTP)  
This is the server used only to send emails (to transport them from your email client program to the receiver). Most outgoing mail servers are using the SMTP protocol (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) for sending emails. Depending on your network settings, the outgoing mail server can belong to your ISP or to the server where you setup your email account. As an alternative, you can use a subscription based SMTP server (like**[**smtp.com**](http://www.smtp.com/)**), which will allow you to send emails from any email account you already own. Due to anti-spam reasons, most of outgoing mail servers will not let you send emails if you are not logged on their network. An open-relay server will allow you to use it for sending emails, no matter if you belong to its network group or not, thus it is a heaven for spammers.**

**eMail Servers and Ports**

**Email Ports  
For networks, a port means an endpoint to a logical connection. The port number identifies what type of port it is. Here are the default email ports for:**

**POP3 - port 110**

**IMAP - port 143**

**SMTP - port 25**

**HTTP - port 80**

**Secure SMTP (SSMTP) - port 465**

**Secure IMAP (IMAP4-SSL) - port 585**

**IMAP4 over SSL (IMAPS) - port 993**

**Secure POP3 (SSL-POP) - port 995**

**2) DNS Cash Server**

**DNS cache (sometimes called a DNS *resolver*cache) is a temporary database, maintained by a computer's operating system, that contains records of all the recent visits and attempted visits to websites and other internet domains.**

**In other words, a DNS cache is just a memory of recent DNS lookups that your computer can quickly refer to when it's trying to figure out how to load a website.**

**Most people only hear the phrase "DNS cache" when it refers to flushing/clearing the DNS cache in order to help fix an internet connectivity issue.**

**There's more on that at the bottom of this page**

**How a DNS Cache Works**

**Before a browser issues its requests to the outside network, the computer intercepts each one and looks up the domain name in the DNS cache database. The database contains a list of all recently accessed domain names and the addresses that DNS calculated for them the first time a request was made.**

**The Purpose of a DNS Cache**

**The internet relies on the**[**Domain Name System (DNS)**](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-dns-domain-name-system-2625855)**to maintain an index of all public websites and their corresponding**[**IP addresses**](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-an-ip-address-2625920)**. You can think of it like a phone book.**

**With a phone book, we don't have to memorize everyone's phone number, which is the only way phones can communicate: with a number. In the same way, DNS is used so we can avoid having to memorize every website's IP address, which is the only way network equipment can communicate with websites.**

**=====================================================================**

**How you find files opened by Particular Process**

**List all open files by a specific process**

**You can list all the files opened by a specific process using ‘-p’ option. It will be helpful sometimes to get more information about a specific process.**

**# lsof -p 1753**

**COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME**

**bash 1753 lakshmanancwd DIR 8,1 4096 393571 /home/lakshmanan/test.txt**

**bash 1753 lakshmananrtd DIR 8,1 4096 2 /**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan 255u CHR 136,0 0t0 3 /dev/pts/0**

**...**

**List files opened by a specific user**

**In order to find the list of files opened by a specific users, use ‘-u’ option.**

**# lsof -u lakshmanan**

**COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME**

**update-no 1892 lakshmanan 20r FIFO 0,8 0t0 14536 pipe**

**update-no 1892 lakshmanan 21w FIFO 0,8 0t0 14536 pipe**

**bash 1995 lakshmanancwd DIR 8,1 4096 393218 /home/laks**

**Task: UNIX List Open Files For Process**

**First use ps command to get PID of process, enter:  
$ ps -aef | grep {process-name}  
$ ps -aef | grephttpd**

**===========================================**

**What is PID?**

**A PID is an acronym for process identification number on a Linux or Unix-like operating system. A PID is automatically assigned to each process when it is created**

**A PID (i.e., process identification number) is an identification number that is automatically assigned to each process when it is created on a Unix-like operating system. A process is an executing (i.e., running) instance of a program.**

**In addition to a unique process ID, each process is assigned a parent process ID (PPID) that tells which process started it. The PPID is the PID of the process's parent**

**==================================================**

[**How to check a particular directory is mounted?**](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/151390/how-to-check-a-particular-directory-is-mounted)

**mount | column -t**

**http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2013/01/mount-umount-examples/?utm\_source=tuicool**

**===========================================================**

**WHat is Errror 502**

**How the 502 Error Appears**

**502 Bad Gateway**

**502 Service Temporarily Overloaded**

**Error 502**

**Temporary Error (502)**

**502 Proxy Error**

**502 Server Error: The server encountered a temporary error and could not complete your request**

**HTTP 502**

**502. That's an error**

**Bad Gateway: The proxy server received an invalid response from an upstream server**

**HTTP Error 502 - Bad Gateway**

**===================================================================**

**=============================================================**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **If your version of ls has a way not to sort files, such as**[**-U for GNU ls**](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/21471/how-to-limit-ls-files/21472#21472)**, use it. With no option, lswillfirst read all the files, then sort the names, then start printing.**  **Another possibility is to run find, which prints names as it finds them.**  **find . -name . -o -prune | head** |

**===============================================================**

**Pre-screening interview questions**

**1. Do you have experience in managing applications over Production Linux servers?**

**Answer: YES**

**2. Expand the following protocols abbreviations with port numbers. HTTPS, SNMP, LDAP, DNS. (At least 3 should be answered).**

**Answer:**

**HTTPS: Hypertext transfer protocol secure, Port: 443**

**SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol, Port: 161/162**

**LDAP: Light weight directory access protocol, Port: 389**

**SMTP: Simple mail transfer protocol, Port: 25**

**3. What is the default port DNS server listens on and what protocol is uses(TCP/UDP)?**

**Answer: Port = 53 , protocol = UDP**

**4. Which OSI Layer a network switch belongs to.**

**Answer: Data link Layer**

**5. How would you find exit status of a shell script.**

**Answer: By executing a command echo $?**

**6. What is the default SMTP port?**

**Answer: 25**

**7. In Ansible, what is an inventory?**

**Answer: It is a set of hosts / server used by Ansible to execute plays / commands on those server / hosts**

**8. What command you will use to check if the remote server is responding to port 587?**

**Answer: telnet OR nc OR netcat**

**9. What command you will use to perform network packet capture from a Linux server?**

**Answer: tcpdump**

**How you ensure security in cloud, if i know ip and i moved organization if i access that IP how to ensure it should not access out of organization?**

**i have alot of services and every 2 min i have to run webservice check the response and if the threshold is more than 20 sec it should response that it is taking more?**

**ps -ef | grep "java" | wc -l if 10 proccess are running how many process it will show?**

**11 as it counts as grep java is also considered as one process**

**If there are 10 threads and need to know that thread 3 is taking 30 mb which is supposed to take 10mb ?**

**Top**

**Or df -h**

**Capgemini Interview**

**1) what are the tasks you did using Jenkins?**

Configured Sequence jobs.

Master /Slave Jobs.

Pipeline jobs

**2)Explain more about the Master Slave server?**

A)

**3) In Master/Slave Concept if any issues there we see only Master side the issues in logs if any slave side issues how to now that?**

**=====================================**

**How to kill a process?**

**ps -ef**

**Kill -9 #pid**

**Take that pid use the kill command.**

**Have used sed?**

**How to check last command executed successfully?**

**echo $?**

**How to read one line and hello and read second line and print hello?**

**echo $1**

**What is hooks?**

**If i have stop the commit frequently for build how to avoid that?**

**Git Questions**

**repo**

**git**

**How to create branch?**

**How many branches are exists?**

**Have used command line to Use GIT or through webinterface?**

**Have given user permissions in GIT?**

**https://help.github.com/articles/repository-permission-levels-for-an-organization/**

**what is manifest and repo?**

**what is git repo tool?**

**What is rebase and merge?**

* Merge takes all the changes in one branch and merges them into another branch in one commit.
* Rebase says I want the point at which I branched to move to a new starting point

### Merge

* Let's say you have created a branch for the purpose of developing a single feature. When you want to bring those changes back to master, you probably want **merge** (you don't care about maintaining all of the interim commits).

### Rebase

* A second scenario would be if you started doing some development and then another developer made an unrelated change. You probably want to pull and then **rebase** to base your changes from the current version from the repo.

**https://stackoverflow.com/questions/804115/when-do-you-use-git-rebase-instead-of-git-merge**

* a rebase is quite often a good idea to do before a merge, because the idea is that you integrate in your branch Y the work of the branch B upon which you will merge.  
  But again, before merging, you resolve any conflict in your branch (i.e.: "rebase", as in "replay my work in my branch starting from a recent point from the branch B)  
  If done correctly, the subsequent merge from your branch to branch B can be fast-forward.
* a merge impact directly the destination branch B, which means the merges better be trivial, otherwise that branch B can be long to get back to a stable state (time for you solve all the conflicts)
* ================================================================

**What is remote?**

**=======================================**

**IF i two remote server server A is for code checkout and another Server B is to commit or push changes?**

**If i hundred of repositories i want to create a branch in all repositories?**

**How to create branch on checkout repository?**

**What is hooks?**

**How to check last command has executed successfully?**

some\_command

if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then

echo OK

else

echo FAIL

fi

**========================**

**Jenkins**

**=========**

**How to add a branch in jenkins?**

**How to drop down in Jenkins if any branch is created in Git?**

**Yes, you can do that using Extended Choice Parameter plugin. Once you have installed the plugin, go to your job's configuration page. Now follow the steps mentioned below:**

**Enable check box This build is parameterized.**

**In the dropdown menu, Add Parameter, select Extended Choice Parameter**

**Since you will be selecting only one branch for a build, leave the Parameter Type as Single Select**

**In section Choose Source for Value, click on radio button Property File. Specify the absolute (full) path to the file.**

**Just below Property File, you will see Property Key. Here you have to specify the key. The property file is in the form of key-value pairs. For ex., key=value1,value2,...**

**As you can see from the property file content shown below, i will be using branch\_name as the key in Property Key box.**

**================================**

**How to get the code build immediately when is checked in code?**

**poll SCM**

**Build after other projects are build**

**GItHub hook trigger for GITScm polling**

**=======================================**

**What is Yacto?**

**===============================================**

**What is continuous integration vs. continuous delivery vs. continuous deployment?**

<https://www.atlassian.com/blog/continuous-delivery/practical-continuous-deployment>

<http://www.tothenew.com/blog/continuous-delivery-pipeline-jenkins-delivery-pipeline-view-plugin/>

**Rubocop is a Ruby command-line tool that performs lint and style checks based on the community driven Ruby Style Guide. It performs static analysis of any Ruby code, which includes Chef recipes, resources, library helpers, and so forth. Rubocop can be configured via .rubocop.yml to exclude certain rules, and it can be run with “–lint” to perform only lint checking, excluding all style checks.**

**Rubocop is used in the Chef community in cookbooks to make contributions more consistent and easier to manage.**

**====================================================**

**Autodesk questions**

**===================**

**UNIX COMMANDS**

**How to replace some text in file with out opening the file in unix?**

**for example find 'a' and replace it to 'b': sed's/a/b/g'.**

**sed -i's/old-word/new-word/g' \*.txt**

**sed -i -e 's/abc/XYZ/g' /tmp/file.txt**

**How to check the diskspace using unix command?**

**By using "df" command in UNIX. For example "df -h ."**

**How to find all text file which contains word Exception using find command in Unix ?**

**find . –name "\*.java" –print | xargsgrep “MemoryCache”, this will search all java files starting from current directory for the word "MemoryCache". we can also leave -print option in all cases because its default for UNIX**

**finds command as pointed out by Ben in comments. You can further sort the result of find command using Sort command in unix.**

**find . –name "\*.txt" –print | xargsgrep"Exception"**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/03/10-find-command-in-unix-examples-basic.html#ixzz4e1zuXD9a**

**========================================**

**What is difference between find and grep?**

**How to delete temporary files using find command in Unix?**

**In order to delete files, you can use either –delete option of find command or use xargs in combination. It's better to create housekeeping script for such task which can perform cleanup on a periodic basis.**

**find . -name "\*.tmp" -print | xargsrm –f**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/03/10-find-command-in-unix-examples-basic.html#ixzz4e20IYAc4**

**============================**

**How do you check how much space left in current drive ?**

**By using "df" command in UNIX. For example "df -h ."**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/05/unix-command-interview-questions.html#ixzz4e20UZnbe**

**================================**

**How do you find which process is taking how much CPU?**

**By using "top" command in UNIX**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/05/unix-command-interview-questions.html#ixzz4e20bCfzw**

**============================================**

**In a file word UNIX is appearing many times? How will you count number?**

**grep -c "Unix" filename**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/05/unix-command-interview-questions.html#ixzz4e20jFXTO**

**How to find hidden files in current directory?**

**ls –lrta**

**How to find current running processes in current directory?**

**Ps -ef**

**How to find specific running processes in current directory ?**

**Ps –ef | grep – i ‘application’**

**How to find process which is taking maximum memory in Server?**

**Top . Top command tells about CPU usage, process id and other details.**

**How to find the exception in current directory and how many times it occurred count?**

**Grep ‘Exception’ log.txt | wc –l**

**Find files in current and subdirectories which contain the file name as ‘log’**

**Find -.name ‘log’**

**How to tails last 200 line of any log file ?**

**tail -200f filename.txt**

**How to find remaining diskspace in unix/linux server?**

**df –kl**

**How to make any script file as executable?**

**Chmod 755 \*.sh**

**How to kill process in unix server?**

**Kill -9 #pid**

**Ls – list all files**

**Ls –l – list long files with exact information.**

**Ls –a – list all files including files that start with .**

**More filename - show a part of file and hit space to continue and q to quit.**

**MV filename1 filename2 - moves a file (i.e gives different name or move it into a different directory.**

**Cp filename1 filename2 – copies a file**

**rm filename – removes a file. Use rm –i it will prompt for the confirmation before actually deleting.**

**Diff filename1 filename2 – compares files and show whether they differ.**

**Chmod options filename –let you change the read,write and execute permissions on your files.**

**Chmodo+r filename – makes file readable.**

**File compression**

**Gzip filename - compresses the files.**

**Gunzip name – uncompress the file compressed by gzip.**

**Gzcat filename – you see the file without gunzip it.**

**Gzcat filename | lpr – we can directly print it.**

**Lpr –filename –to print file . –P to give filename.**

**Write a command to list all the links from a directory?**

**Ls –lrt | grep “^l”**

**Create a readonly file in your home directory?**

**Touch file**

**Chmod 400 file**

**How to find which operating system is running on in Unix?**

**“ Uname –a “**

**How to run a process and bring it to foreground ?**

**Gt and command line and fg “jobid”**

**How to know your remote host is live or not?**

**Ping or telnet.**

**How do you check if a particular process is listening on a particular port on remote host?**

**telnet hostname port**

**How do you see command line history in Unix?**

**History with grep in command line**

**How do you copy file from one host to another?**

**Scp or rsync or sftp**

**How do you check how space left in current drive?**

**“df –h”**

**How to find how many CPU are in your system and there details?**

**Cat /proc/cpuinfo**

**How to find a file that appears many times?**

**Grep –c “unix” filename**

**How to check whether your system is 32 bit or 64 bit?**

**Uname –a or arch**

**How to find which processes are using a particular file?**

**Lsof- will file all the PIDs which is using a particular file.**

**How do you which remote hosts are connecting to your remote hosts on a particular port?**

**Netstat –a | grep “port”**

**How to check whether any processes are running continuously or not?**

**Watch**

**How to replace Unix with UNIX in a file Unixfile.txt?**

**Sed s/Unix/UNIX/g filename**

**How to get phone num list alone from the text file with Name,Address and Phone number?**

**Cut –f3 fileName - CUT use tab as default separator so you can use**

**How will you find which directory is taking how much space?**

**Du**

**Example give all files which has gigs in size.**

**du –sh . | grep G**

**How to check how many days server is up?**

**Uptime**

**How hostname with IP address?**

**nslookup**

===========================

**Do you have experience in managing applications over Production Linux servers?**

Answer: YES

**2. Expand the following protocols abbreviations with port numbers. HTTPS, SNMP, LDAP, DNS. (At least 3 should be answered).**

Answer:

HTTPS: Hypertext transfer protocol secure, Port: 443

SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol, Port: 161/162

LDAP: Light weight directory access protocol, Port: 389

SMTP: Simple mail transfer protocol, Port: 25

**3. What is the default port DNS server listens on and what protocol is uses(TCP/UDP)?**

Answer: Port = 53 , protocol = UDP

**4. Which OSI Layer a network switch belongs to?**

Answer: Data link Layer

5. **How would you find exit status of a shell script**.

Answer: By executing a command echo $?

**6. What is the default SMTP port?**

Answer: 25

**8. What command you will use to check if the remote server is responding to port 587?**

Answer: telnet OR nc OR netcat

**9. What command you will use to perform network packet capture from a Linux server?**

Answer: tcpdump

**=====================================================================**

**Linux**

**=======================================================================**

1) Beyond nagios,splunk any custom security utilities you used ?

2) Write simple script that has to run every 2 minutes to call some file or service and if response is taking more 20 seconds check if threshold of process and get write to file?

3) if Ps -ef | grep "java" | wc-l how many process it show? it will show 11 process

4) How to avoid getting 11 process in above command?

4) which options to get 10 process only in above command?

5)why TOP command is used ?

TOP command is used to show the process running on your machine.

.This will show complete information about the process which includes the process id,name of process ,how much memory,CPU it is consuming etc

How to know the process that is taking 30% cpu utilization using any other command after checking ?

6)Why netstat is used?

netstat (network statistics) is a command line tool for monitoring network connections both incoming and outgoing as well as viewing routing tables, interface statistics etc. netstat is available on all Unix-like Operating Systems and also available on Windows OS as well.

7) what is the command to know the linux version ? cat /etc/\*release, cat /proc/version, uname -r.

8) what is command to copy the file to other server? scp username@IP destination folder/file

it will create destination is folder and place the file

9) How to replace word in a file without opening and with opening the file?

sed -i 's/fea/asd/g' hello.txt

g: Global

s: substitute

-i : realtime works with file

===============================

sed is the stream editor, in that you can use | (pipe) to send standard streams (STDIN and STDOUT specifically) through sed and alter them programmatically on the fly, making it a handy tool in the Unix philosophy tradition; but can edit files directly, too, using the -i parameter mentioned below.

Consider the following:

sed -i -e 's/few/asd/g' hello.txt

s/ is used to substitute the found expression few with asd:

The few, the brave.

The asd, the brave.

/g stands for "global", meaning to do this for the whole line. If you leave off the /g (with s/few/asd/, there always needs to be three slashes no matter what) and few appears twice on the same line, only the first few is changed to asd:

-i option is used to edit in place on the file hello.txt.

-e option indicates the expression/command to run, in this case s/.

Note: It's important that you use -i -e to search/replace. If you do -ie, you create a backup of every file with the letter 'e' appended.

find ./ -type f -exec sed -i 's/string1/string2/gI' {} \;

=========================== WEBLOGIC QUESTIONS ======================================

**What are the steps involved in Weblogic for deploying?**

================================Tomcat =======================================

Monitoring tools?

Autosys and cTRl+M

Infosys

1)Have you worked Server side ?

4) Have you created any shell scripts ? which scenarios?

5) How to print 1to 100 in Shell script

for( i in 1..100)

do

echo $i

done

6) FInd all the files which has my sarath in all files?

1. DNS Cash Server
2. How you find files opened by Particular Process
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4. How you check what are the file systems are Mounted ?
5. If you want to change the configuration how will you change ?
6. How you Manually mount the partitions
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17. GROOVY SCRIPTING
18. SHELL
19. PHYTON
20. SNMP

==================================Genisys=================================

**what are the datat ypes in python?**

**Email Servers**

**Incoming and Outgoing Mail Servers**

**Incoming Mail Server (POP3, IMAP, HTTP)  
The incoming mail server is the server associated with you email address account. There can not be more then one incoming mail server for an email account. In order to access your incoming messages, you need an email client: a program that can retrieve email from an email account, allowing a user to read, forward, delete, and reply to email messages. Depending on your mail server, you can use a dedicated email client (like Outlook Express) or a web browser (like Internet Explorer, for accessing web based email accounts, like Hotmail). The mail is held in storage on the incoming mail server until you download it. Once you have downloaded your mail from the mail server it cannot be downloaded again. In order to download your Email, you must have the correct settings configured in your Email client program. Most incoming mail servers are using one of the following protocols: IMAP, POP3, HTTP.   
  
 Outgoing Mail Server (SMTP)  
This is the server used only to send emails (to transport them from your email client program to the receiver). Most outgoing mail servers are using the SMTP protocol (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) for sending emails. Depending on your network settings, the outgoing mail server can belong to your ISP or to the server where you setup your email account. As an alternative, you can use a subscription based SMTP server (like**[**smtp.com**](http://www.smtp.com/)**), which will allow you to send emails from any email account you already own. Due to anti-spam reasons, most of outgoing mail servers will not let you send emails if you are not logged on their network. An open-relay server will allow you to use it for sending emails, no matter if you belong to its network group or not, thus it is a heaven for spammers.**

**eMail Servers and Ports**

**Email Ports  
For networks, a port means an endpoint to a logical connection. The port number identifies what type of port it is. Here are the default email ports for:**

**POP3 - port 110**

**IMAP - port 143**

**SMTP - port 25**

**HTTP - port 80**

**Secure SMTP (SSMTP) - port 465**

**Secure IMAP (IMAP4-SSL) - port 585**

**IMAP4 over SSL (IMAPS) - port 993**

**Secure POP3 (SSL-POP) - port 995**

**2) DNS Cash Server**

**DNS cache (sometimes called a DNS *resolver*cache) is a temporary database, maintained by a computer's operating system, that contains records of all the recent visits and attempted visits to websites and other internet domains.**

**In other words, a DNS cache is just a memory of recent DNS lookups that your computer can quickly refer to when it's trying to figure out how to load a website.**

**Most people only hear the phrase "DNS cache" when it refers to flushing/clearing the DNS cache in order to help fix an internet connectivity issue.**

**There's more on that at the bottom of this page**

**How a DNS Cache Works**

**Before a browser issues its requests to the outside network, the computer intercepts each one and looks up the domain name in the DNS cache database. The database contains a list of all recently accessed domain names and the addresses that DNS calculated for them the first time a request was made.**

**The Purpose of a DNS Cache**

**The internet relies on the**[**Domain Name System (DNS)**](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-dns-domain-name-system-2625855)**to maintain an index of all public websites and their corresponding**[**IP addresses**](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-an-ip-address-2625920)**. You can think of it like a phone book.**

**With a phone book, we don't have to memorize everyone's phone number, which is the only way phones can communicate: with a number. In the same way, DNS is used so we can avoid having to memorize every website's IP address, which is the only way network equipment can communicate with websites.**

**=====================================================================**

**How you find files opened by Particular Process**

**List all open files by a specific process**

**You can list all the files opened by a specific process using ‘-p’ option. It will be helpful sometimes to get more information about a specific process.**

**# lsof -p 1753**

**COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan cwd DIR 8,1 4096 393571 /home/lakshmanan/test.txt**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan rtd DIR 8,1 4096 2 /**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan 255u CHR 136,0 0t0 3 /dev/pts/0**

**...**

**List files opened by a specific user**

**In order to find the list of files opened by a specific users, use ‘-u’ option.**

**# lsof -u lakshmanan**

**COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME**

**update-no 1892 lakshmanan 20r FIFO 0,8 0t0 14536 pipe**

**update-no 1892 lakshmanan 21w FIFO 0,8 0t0 14536 pipe**

**bash 1995 lakshmanan cwd DIR 8,1 4096 393218 /home/laks**

**Task: UNIX List Open Files For Process**

**First use ps command to get PID of process, enter:  
$ ps -aef | grep {process-name}  
$ ps -aef | grep httpd**

**===========================================**

**What is PID?**

**A PID is an acronym for process identification number on a Linux or Unix-like operating system. A PID is automatically assigned to each process when it is created**

**A PID (i.e., process identification number) is an identification number that is automatically assigned to each process when it is created on a Unix-like operating system. A process is an executing (i.e., running) instance of a program.**

**In addition to a unique process ID, each process is assigned a parent process ID (PPID) that tells which process started it. The PPID is the PID of the process's parent**

**==================================================**

[**How to check a particular directory is mounted?**](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/151390/how-to-check-a-particular-directory-is-mounted)

**mount | column -t**

**http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2013/01/mount-umount-examples/?utm\_source=tuicool**

**===========================================================**

**WHat is Errror 502**

**How the 502 Error Appears**

**502 Bad Gateway**

**502 Service Temporarily Overloaded**

**Error 502**

**Temporary Error (502)**

**502 Proxy Error**

**502 Server Error: The server encountered a temporary error and could not complete your request**

**HTTP 502**

**502. That's an error**

**Bad Gateway: The proxy server received an invalid response from an upstream server**

**HTTP Error 502 - Bad Gateway**

**===================================================================**

**=============================================================**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **If your version of ls has a way not to sort files, such as**[**-U for GNU ls**](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/21471/how-to-limit-ls-files/21472#21472)**, use it. With no option, lswill first read all the files, then sort the names, then start printing.**  **Another possibility is to run find, which prints names as it finds them.**  **find . -name . -o -prune | head** |

**===============================================================**

**Pre-screening interview questions**

**1. Do you have experience in managing applications over Production Linux servers?**

**Answer: YES**

**2. Expand the following protocols abbreviations with port numbers. HTTPS, SNMP, LDAP, DNS. (At least 3 should be answered).**

**Answer:**

**HTTPS: Hypertext transfer protocol secure, Port: 443**

**SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol, Port: 161/162**

**LDAP: Light weight directory access protocol, Port: 389**

**SMTP: Simple mail transfer protocol, Port: 25**

**3. What is the default port DNS server listens on and what protocol is uses(TCP/UDP)?**

**Answer: Port = 53 , protocol = UDP**

**4. Which OSI Layer a network switch belongs to.**

**Answer: Data link Layer**

**5. How would you find exit status of a shell script.**

**Answer: By executing a command echo $?**

**6. What is the default SMTP port?**

**Answer: 25**

**7. In Ansible, what is an inventory?**

**Answer: It is a set of hosts / server used by Ansible to execute plays / commands on those server / hosts**

**8. What command you will use to check if the remote server is responding to port 587?**

**Answer: telnet OR nc OR netcat**

**9. What command you will use to perform network packet capture from a Linux server?**

**Answer: tcpdump**

**How to kill a process?**

**ps -ef**

**Take that pid use the kill command.**

**Have used sed?**

**How to check last command executed successfully?**

**echo $?**

**How to read one line and hello and read second line and print hello?**

**echo $1**

**===============================================**

**Git Questions**

**=======================================**

**How to check last command has executed successfully?**

some\_command

if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then

echo OK

else

echo FAIL

fi

**========================**

**=======================================**

**===============================================**

**====================================================**

**Autodesk questions**

**===================**

**UNIX COMMANDS**

**How to replace some text in file with out opening the file in unix?**

**for example find 'a' and replace it to 'b': sed 's/a/b/g'.**

**sed -i 's/old-word/new-word/g' \*.txt**

**sed -i -e 's/abc/XYZ/g' /tmp/file.txt**

**How to check the diskspace using unix command?**

**By using "df" command in UNIX. For example "df -h ."**

**How to find all text file which contains word Exception using find command in Unix ?**

**find . –name "\*.java" –print | xargs grep “MemoryCache”, this will search all java files starting from current directory for the word "MemoryCache". we can also leave -print option in all cases because its default for UNIX**

**finds command as pointed out by Ben in comments. You can further sort the result of find command using Sort command in unix.**

**find . –name "\*.txt" –print | xargs grep "Exception"**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/03/10-find-command-in-unix-examples-basic.html#ixzz4e1zuXD9a**

**========================================**

**What is difference between find and grep?**

**How to delete temporary files using find command in Unix?**

**In order to delete files, you can use either –delete option of find command or use xargs in combination. It's better to create housekeeping script for such task which can perform cleanup on a periodic basis.**

**find . -name "\*.tmp" -print | xargs rm –f**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/03/10-find-command-in-unix-examples-basic.html#ixzz4e20IYAc4**

**============================**

**How do you check how much space left in current drive ?**

**By using "df" command in UNIX. For example "df -h ."**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/05/unix-command-interview-questions.html#ixzz4e20UZnbe**

**================================**

**How do you find which process is taking how much CPU?**

**By using "top" command in UNIX**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/05/unix-command-interview-questions.html#ixzz4e20bCfzw**

**============================================**

**In a file word UNIX is appearing many times? How will you count number?**

**grep -c "Unix" filename**

**Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2011/05/unix-command-interview-questions.html#ixzz4e20jFXTO**

**How to find hidden files in current directory?**

**ls –lrta**

**How to find current running processes in current directory?**

**Ps -ef**

**How to find specific running processes in current directory ?**

**Ps –ef | grep – i ‘application’**

**How to find process which is taking maximum memory in Server?**

**Top . Top command tells about CPU usage, process id and other details.**

**How to find the exception in current directory and how many times it occurred count?**

**Grep ‘Exception’ log.txt | wc –l**

**Find files in current and subdirectories which contain the file name as ‘log’**

**Find -.name ‘log’**

**How to tails last 200 line of any log file ?**

**tail -200f filename.txt**

**How to find remaining diskspace in unix/linux server?**

**df –kl**

**How to make any script file as executable?**

**Chmod 755 \*.sh**

**How to kill process in unix server?**

**Kill -9 #pid**

**Ls – list all files**

**Ls –l – list long files with exact information.**

**Ls –a – list all files including files that start with .**

**More filename - show a part of file and hit space to continue and q to quit.**

**MV filename1 filename2 - moves a file (i.e gives different name or move it into a different directory.**

**Cp filename1 filename2 – copies a file**

**rm filename – removes a file. Use rm –i it will prompt for the confirmation before actually deleting.**

**Diff filename1 filename2 – compares files and show whether they differ.**

**Chmod options filename –let you change the read,write and execute permissions on your files.**

**Chmod o+r filename – makes file readable.**

**File compression**

**Gzip filename - compresses the files.**

**Gunzip name – uncompress the file compressed by gzip.**

**Gzcat filename – you see the file without gunzip it.**

**Gzcat filename | lpr – we can directly print it.**

**Lpr –filename –to print file . –P to give filename.**

**Write a command to list all the links from a directory?**

**Ls –lrt | grep “^l”**

**Create a readonly file in your home directory?**

**Touch file**

**Chmod 400 file**

**How to find which operating system is running on in Unix?**

**“ Uname –a “**

**How to run a process and bring it to foreground ?**

**Gt and command line and fg “jobid”**

**How to know your remote host is live or not?**

**Ping or telnet.**

**How do you check if a particular process is listening on a particular port on remote host?**

**telnet hostname port**

**How do you see command line history in Unix?**

**History with grep in command line**

**How do you copy file from one host to another?**

**Scp or rsync or sftp**

**How do you check how space left in current drive?**

**“df –h”**

**How to find how many CPU are in your system and there details?**

**Cat /proc/cpuinfo**

**How to find a file that appears many times?**

**Grep –c “unix” filename**

**How to check whether your system is 32 bit or 64 bit?**

**Uname –a or arch**

**How to find which processes are using a particular file?**

**Lsof- will file all the PIDs which is using a particular file.**

**How do you which remote hosts are connecting to your remote hosts on a particular port?**

**Netstat –a | grep “port”**

**How to check whether any processes are running continuously or not?**

**Watch**

**How to replace Unix with UNIX in a file Unixfile.txt?**

**Sed s/Unix/UNIX/g filename**

**How to get phone num list alone from the text file with Name,Address and Phone number?**

**Cut –f3 fileName - CUT use tab as default separator so you can use**

**How will you find which directory is taking how much space?**

**Du**

**Example give all files which has gigs in size.**

**du –sh . | grep G**

**How to check how many days server is up?**

**Uptime**

**How hostname with IP address?**

**nslookup**

Dockers questions

================

**Is port for VM and Dockers port is same or different?**

**Dockers and VM are different.**

**How change port of docker?**

**Where is docker images are stored in AWS?**

**Have you mount space in Dockers ? what are challenges you spaced?**

**what are the images and containers?**

Images and containers:

Image: Creating all the binaries and libraries which are required for a particular process. it is a snapshot of the S/W.

Container:Running instances on image is called “container”.

All the docker images present in a site called hub.docker.com

We can download the images & customize them according to our requirement.

**We have dockers containers with mainframe servers. And one of the docker is showing insufficient memory and no alert system is configured ,How you will debug the issues?**

**what type of image you are handling in dockers?**

**i want to start the container without any launching any process inside it?**

**Docker by default takes which ip address?**

**How you install docker in window and linux?**

**Difference between normal VM and Dockers Virtualization?**

s

**=======================**

**Ansible**

**============**

**Which protocol ansible communicate?**

protocol is ssh .

policy is agentless

**How ansible will communicate with clients?**

**Through SSH protocol**

**what is playbook?**

**What is port of SSH?**

**22**

**How to install ansible?**

**what is role and what are roles you created.**

**what is the precedence if same war is present in different locations?**

**How to run play book as different user?**

**What is prevelize escalation in ansible?**

**How to debug the ansible playbook?**

**What are the tasks you in playbook in projects?**

===========================

**Do you have experience in managing applications over Production Linux servers?**

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Answer: By executing a command echo $?

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Answer: 25

**8. What command you will use to check if the remote server is responding to port 587?**

Answer: telnet OR nc OR netcat

**9. What command you will use to perform network packet capture from a Linux server?**

Answer: tcpdump

====================================**GIT**=====================================

How to merge one branches to another branches in GIT?

I have webserver if i get 404 page what to do?

i page is not reachable we have to check the managed node it might be issue firewall,iptables**,**

**What is differnce between git fetch and git pull?**

**UPDATE**

**I thought I'd update this to show how you'd actually use this in practice.**

**Update your local repo from the remote (but don't merge):**

**git fetch**

**After downloading the updates, let's see the differences:**

**git diff master origin/master**

**If you're happy with those updates, then merge:**

**git pull**

**So the difference will be:**

**If you do a git fetch it will just fetch all the changes in the remote repository (GitHub) and move the origin/master pointer to HEAD. Meanwhile your local branch master will keep pointing to where it has.**

**If you do a git pull, it will do basically fetch (as explained previously) and merge any new changes to your master branch and move the pointer to HEAD.**

**How to create a tag?**

**Have you faced any conflicts during merging?**

**https://www.cloudways.com/blog/manage-branches-and-resolve-conflicts-git/**

**Resolving Merge Conflicts**

**Git provides three ways of resolving conflicts:**

**Aborting the merge git merge -abort**

**Resolving conflicts manually -** . Also remove >>>>>>Head & ====== from the lines and make sure that the file has proper code syntax.

**Using Tools -**  **git mergetool**

**How you configure git with Jenkins?**

**In source code management tab we select GIT and give repository link.**

**How to rename branch**

**1. Rename your local branch**

**If you are on the branch you want to rename:**

**git branch -m new-name**

**If you are on a different branch:**

**git branch -m old-name new-name**

**2. Delete the old-name remote branch an d push the new-name local branch**

**git push origin :old-name new-name**

**3. Reset the upstream branch for the new-name local branch**

**git push origin -u new-name**

**If you want to create a branch from the current branch?**

**git checkout -b {your\_local\_branch\_name}**

**====================================Maven===============================**

**Q) How do you compile in maven?**

**mvn clean package**

**Q) What is the life cycle of maven?**

#### A Build Lifecycle is Made Up of Phases

Each of these build lifecycles is defined by a different list of build phases, wherein a build phase represents a stage in the lifecycle.

For example, the default lifecycle comprises of the following phases (for a complete list of the lifecycle phases, refer to the [Lifecycle Reference](https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-lifecycle.html#Lifecycle_Reference)):

* validate - validate the project is correct and all necessary information is available
* compile - compile the source code of the project
* test - test the compiled source code using a suitable unit testing framework. These tests should not require the code be packaged or deployed
* package - take the compiled code and package it in its distributable format, such as a JAR.
* verify - run any checks on results of integration tests to ensure quality criteria are met
* install - install the package into the local repository, for use as a dependency in other projects locally
* deploy - done in the build environment, copies the final package to the remote repository for sharing with other developers and projects.

**what are things that happen when we give maven install?**

In a development environment, use the following call to build and install artifacts into the local repository.

mvn install

This command executes each default life cycle phase in order (validate, compile, package, etc.), before executing install. You only need to call the last build phase to be executed, in this case, install:

**What is the Mvn deploy is used?**

**https://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-lifecycle.html**

In a build environment, use the following call to cleanly build and deploy artifacts into the shared repository.

mvn clean deploy

The same command can be used in a multi-module scenario (i.e. a project with one or more subprojects). Maven traverses into every subproject and executes clean, then executes deploy (including all of the prior build phase steps).

**Q)How to skip test cases in mvn at run time?**

**http://maven.apache.org/surefire/maven-surefire-plugin/examples/skipping-tests.html**

You can also skip the tests via the command line by executing the following command:

mvn install -DskipTests

If you absolutely must, you can also use the maven.test.skip property to skip compiling the tests. maven.test.skip is honored by Surefire, Failsafe and the Compiler Plugin.

mvn install -Dmaven.test.skip=true

**=====================================================================**

**Linux**

**=======================================================================**

1) Beyond nagios,splunk any custom security utilities you used ?

2) Write simple script that has to run every 2 minutes to call some file or service and if response is taking more 20 seconds check if threshold of process and get write to file?

3) if Ps -ef | grep "java" | wc-l how many process it show? it will show 11 process

4) How to avoid getting 11 process in above command?

4) which options to get 10 process only in above command?

5)why TOP command is used ?

TOP command is used to show the process running on your machine.

.This will show complete information about the process which includes the process id,name of process ,how much memory,CPU it is consuming etc

How to know the process that is taking 30% cpu utilization using any other command after checking ?

6)Why netstat is used?

netstat (network statistics) is a command line tool for monitoring network connections both incoming and outgoing as well as viewing routing tables, interface statistics etc. netstat is available on all Unix-like Operating Systems and also available on Windows OS as well.

7) what is the command to know the linux version ? cat /etc/\*release, cat /proc/version, uname -r.

8) what is command to copy the file to other server? scp username@IP destination folder/file

it will create destination is folder and place the file

9) How to replace word in a file without opening and with opening the file?

sed -i 's/fea/asd/g' hello.txt

g: Global

s: substitute

-i : realtime works with file

===============================

sed is the stream editor, in that you can use | (pipe) to send standard streams (STDIN and STDOUT specifically) through sed and alter them programmatically on the fly, making it a handy tool in the Unix philosophy tradition; but can edit files directly, too, using the -i parameter mentioned below.

Consider the following:

sed -i -e 's/few/asd/g' hello.txt

s/ is used to substitute the found expression few with asd:

The few, the brave.

The asd, the brave.

/g stands for "global", meaning to do this for the whole line. If you leave off the /g (with s/few/asd/, there always needs to be three slashes no matter what) and few appears twice on the same line, only the first few is changed to asd:

-i option is used to edit in place on the file hello.txt.

-e option indicates the expression/command to run, in this case s/.

Note: It's important that you use -i -e to search/replace. If you do -ie, you create a backup of every file with the letter 'e' appended.

find ./ -type f -exec sed -i 's/string1/string2/gI' {} \;

**10)**

========================================AWS=========================================

How jenkins code is deployed in to AWS?

Have you created custom AMI or used server AMI?

If deployement is going on continously how you will be do monitor if any issues happens?

If found issue will the issues are self heal or you have done any thing?

what are the services in AWS?

EC

what is the VPC? Virtual private cloud?

A *virtual private cloud* (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can configure your VPC; you can select its IP address range, create subnets, and configure route tables, network gateways, and security settings.

what is internet gateway and netgateway?

An Internet Gateway (IGW) allows resources within your VPC to access the internet, and vice versa. In order for this to happen, there needs to be a routing table entry allowing a subnet to access the IGW.

That is to say - an IGW allows resources within your public subnet to access the internet, and the internet to access said resources.

A NAT Gateway does something similar, but with two main differences:

It allows resources in a private subnet to access the internet (think yum updates, external database connections, wget calls, etc), and

it only works one way. The internet at large cannot get through your NAT to your private resources unless you explicitly allow it.

when i am lauching EC2 instance using public ip and also i have another elastic ip i have using ? what is difference?

A) The public id will keep changing , but in case of the elastic ips will not change

when i am writing policies in IAM and in S3 ? which one is good S3?

**IAM is good for writing the policies .**

=================

==============================AWS Interview Questions===========================

1) why are using S3 storage?

**Simple storage service**

2) How you access EC2 instances?

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is a web service that provides resizeable computing capacity—literally servers in Amazon's data centers—that you use to build and host your software systems.

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/concepts.html

**3) what is AMI?**

**4)What is Auto Scaling?**

Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups.

http://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/latest/userguide/WhatIsAutoScaling.html

5.Have you created any roles,firewalls,DNS?

**7. In Ansible, what is an inventory?**

Answer: It is a set of hosts / server used by Ansible to execute plays / commands on those server / hosts

**1.What is S3 & AMI in AWS?**

Answer:

S3: Simple storage service. This is used in AWS to store and retrieve data.

AMI: Amazon Machine Image. This is a kind of template that can be used to build instances from.

**What is Amazon Glacier?**

===================================Jenkins Question================================

**1) WHat is CI/CD?**

**2) What is the role of Jenkins?**

Jenkin will pull code,do build and will deploy on server how to ensure security

**1) I have a jenkin environment build jar it has to deploy in server x how to deploy with out comprimising the security?**

2) what is gated checkin?

3)How you verify the deploy is success?

What are the plugins you used?

Explain the Master slave architecture?

Explain the pipeline plugin usage ?

**Explain the job you did so far?**

**Q)How will the jobs will get build in jenkins immediately after the code is updated in jenkins?**

**A)**

**To**

**what is the default port of the jenkins? -8080**

**where we can change ports of jenkins path of the configuration?**

**You can go to /etc/default/jenkins and add --httpPort=9999 or whatever port to JENKINS\_ARGS.**

**Then you should restart Jenkins with sudo service jenkins restart.**

**How to install jenkins?**

**apt-get install jenkins**

**How to check whether it is successfully installed?**

**service jenkins status.**

How to verify if build fails in jenkins?

=========================== WEBLOGIC QUESTIONS ======================================

**What are the steps involved in Weblogic for deploying?**

================================Tomcat =======================================

Infosys

1)Have you worked Server side ?

4) Have you created any shell scripts ? which scenarios?

1. Jenkins
2. DNS Cash Server
3. How you find files opened by Particular Process
4. PID
5. How you check what are the file systems are Mounted ?
6. If you want to change the configuration how will you change ?
7. How you Manually mount the partitions
8. How are you specifying Ec2/S3
9. What is Error 502
10. How to check certificate validating ikeymen tool
11. Difference between VPC & Availability zone
12. What is s3
13. Round robin
14. Load balance level
15. Limit option
16. Difference between task and handles
17. How to run play book in dry run mode
18. GRUBY SCRIPTING
19. SHELL
20. PHYTON
21. SNMP

==================================Genisys=================================

**list={2,4,6,8} if i print {10:} print{10} what is the result?**

**In inventory how to avoid executing the task on one server?**

**what are the datat ypes in python?**

**=====================================================================**

**How you find files opened by Particular Process**

**List all open files by a specific process**

**You can list all the files opened by a specific process using ‘-p’ option. It will be helpful sometimes to get more information about a specific process.**

**# lsof -p 1753**

**COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan cwd DIR 8,1 4096 393571 /home/lakshmanan/test.txt**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan rtd DIR 8,1 4096 2 /**

**bash 1753 lakshmanan 255u CHR 136,0 0t0 3 /dev/pts/0**

**...**

**List files opened by a specific user**

**In order to find the list of files opened by a specific users, use ‘-u’ option.**

**# lsof -u lakshmanan**

**COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME**

**update-no 1892 lakshmanan 20r FIFO 0,8 0t0 14536 pipe**

**update-no 1892 lakshmanan 21w FIFO 0,8 0t0 14536 pipe**

**bash 1995 lakshmanan cwd DIR 8,1 4096 393218 /home/laks**

**Task: UNIX List Open Files For Process**

**First use ps command to get PID of process, enter:  
$ ps -aef | grep {process-name}  
$ ps -aef | grep httpd**

**===========================================**

**What is PID?**

**A PID is an acronym for process identification number on a Linux or Unix-like operating system. A PID is automatically assigned to each process when it is created**

**A PID (i.e., process identification number) is an identification number that is automatically assigned to each process when it is created on a Unix-like operating system. A process is an executing (i.e., running) instance of a program.**

**In addition to a unique process ID, each process is assigned a parent process ID (PPID) that tells which process started it. The PPID is the PID of the process's parent**

**==================================================**

[**How to check a particular directory is mounted?**](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/151390/how-to-check-a-particular-directory-is-mounted)

**mount | column -t**

**http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2013/01/mount-umount-examples/?utm\_source=tuicool**

**===========================================================**

**WHat is Errror 502**

**How the 502 Error Appears**

**502 Bad Gateway**

**502 Service Temporarily Overloaded**

**Error 502**

**Temporary Error (502)**

**502 Proxy Error**

**502 Server Error: The server encountered a temporary error and could not complete your request**

**HTTP 502**

**502. That's an error**

**Bad Gateway: The proxy server received an invalid response from an upstream server**

**HTTP Error 502 - Bad Gateway**

**===================================================================**

**What Is Amazon EC2?**

**Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity, reducing your need to forecast traffic.**

**Amazon EC2 provides the following features:**

**Virtual computing environments, known as *instances***

**Preconfigured templates for your instances, known as *Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)*, that package the bits you need for your server (including the operating system and additional software)**

**Various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity for your instances, known as *instance types***

**Secure login information for your instances using *key pairs* (AWS stores the public key, and you store the private key in a secure place)**

**Storage volumes for temporary data that's deleted when you stop or terminate your instance, known as *instance store volumes***

**Persistent storage volumes for your data using Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), known as *Amazon EBS volumes***

**=======================================================================**

**What Is Amazon S3?**

**Amazon Simple Storage Service is storage for the Internet. It is designed to make web-scale computing easier for developers.**

**Amazon S3 has a simple web services interface that you can use to store and retrieve any amount of data, at any time, from anywhere on the web. It gives any developer access to the same highly scalable, reliable, fast, inexpensive data storage infrastructure that Amazon uses to run its own global network of web sites. The service aims to maximize benefits of scale and to pass those benefits on to developers.**

**================================================================**

**Working with Amazon S3 Buckets**

**Amazon S3 is cloud storage for the Internet. To upload your data (photos, videos, documents etc.), you first create a bucket in one of the AWS Regions. You can then upload any number of objects to the bucket.**

**In terms of implementation, buckets and objects are resources, and Amazon S3 provides APIs for you to manage them. For example, you can create a bucket and upload objects using the Amazon S3 API. You can also use the Amazon S3 console to perform these operations. The console internally uses the Amazon S3 APIs to send requests to Amazon S3.**

**Amazon S3 bucket names are globally unique, regardless of the AWS Region in which you create the bucket.**

**=======================================================**

**What is Amazon VPC?**

**Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) enables you to launch Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources into a virtual network that you've defined. This virtual network closely resembles a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, with the benefits of using the scalable infrastructure of AWS.**

**A *virtual private cloud* (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks in the AWS cloud. You can launch your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, into your VPC. You can configure your VPC; you can select its IP address range, create subnets, and configure route tables, network gateways, and security setting**

**ROUND RObin**

**Round-robin (RR) is one of the algorithms employed by process andnetwork schedulers in computing. As the term is generally used, time slices (also known as time quanta) are assigned to each process in equal portions and in circular order, handling all processes without priority (also known as cyclic executive).**

**================================================**

**what is LOAD Balancing**

**Load balancing refers to efficiently distributing incoming network traffic across a group of backend servers, also known as a server farm or server pool. ... In this manner, a load balancer performs the following functions: Distributes client requests or network load efficiently across multiple servers.**

**=============================================================**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **If your version of ls has a way not to sort files, such as**[**-U for GNU ls**](https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/21471/how-to-limit-ls-files/21472#21472)**, use it. With no option, lswill first read all the files, then sort the names, then start printing.**  **Another possibility is to run find, which prints names as it finds them.**  **find . -name . -o -prune | head** |

**===============================================================**

**Pre-screening interview questions**

**1. Do you have experience in managing applications over Production Linux servers?**

**Answer: YES**

**2. Expand the following protocols abbreviations with port numbers. HTTPS, SNMP, LDAP, DNS. (At least 3 should be answered).**

**Answer:**

**HTTPS: Hypertext transfer protocol secure, Port: 443**

**SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol, Port: 161/162**

**LDAP: Light weight directory access protocol, Port: 389**

**SMTP: Simple mail transfer protocol, Port: 25**

**3. What is the default port DNS server listens on and what protocol is uses(TCP/UDP)?**

**Answer: Port = 53 , protocol = UDP**

**4. Which OSI Layer a network switch belongs to.**

**Answer: Data link Layer**

**5. How would you find exit status of a shell script.**

**Answer: By executing a command echo $?**

**6. What is the default SMTP port?**

**Answer: 25**

**7. In Ansible, what is an inventory?**

**Answer: It is a set of hosts / server used by Ansible to execute plays / commands on those server / hosts**

**8. What command you will use to check if the remote server is responding to port 587?**

**Answer: telnet OR nc OR netcat**

**9. What command you will use to perform network packet capture from a Linux server?**

**Answer: tcpdump**

**10. What is S3 & AMI in AWS?**

**Answer:**

**S3: Simple storage service. This is used in AWS to store and retrieve data.**

**AMI: Amazon Machine Image. This is a kind of template that can be used to build instances from.**

**Capgemini Interview**

**1) what are the tasks you did using Jenkins?**

Configured Sequence jobs.

Master /Slave Jobs.

Pipeline jobs

**2)** **Explain more about the Master Slave server?**

A)

**3) In Master/Slave Concept if any issues there we see only Master side the issues in logs if any slave side issues how to now that?**

**=====================================**

**How to kill a process?**

**ps -ef**

**Take that pid use the kill command.**

**Have used sed?**

**How to check last command executed successfully?**

**echo $?**

**How to read one line and hello and read second line and print hello?**

**echo $1**

**What is hooks?**

**If i have stop the commit frequently for build how to avoid that?**

**===============================================**

**Git Questions**

**repo**

**git**

**How to create branch?**

**How many branches are exists?**

**Have used command line to Use GIT or through webinterface?**

**Have given user permissions in GIT?**

**https://help.github.com/articles/repository-permission-levels-for-an-organization/**

**what is manifest and repo?**

**what is git repo tool?**

**What is rebase and merge?**

**What is remote?**

**=======================================**

**What is hooks?**

**How to check last command has executed successfully?**

**========================**

**Jenkins**

**=========**

**How to add a branch in jenkins?**

**How to drop down in Jenkins if any branch is created in Git?**

**Yes, you can do that using Extended Choice Parameter plugin. Once you have installed the plugin, go to your job's configuration page. Now follow the steps mentioned below:**

**Enable check box This build is parameterized.**

**In the dropdown menu, Add Parameter, select Extended Choice Parameter**

**Since you will be selecting only one branch for a build, leave the Parameter Type as Single Select**

**In section Choose Source for Value, click on radio button Property File. Specify the absolute (full) path to the file.**

**Just below Property File, you will see Property Key. Here you have to specify the key. The property file is in the form of key-value pairs. For ex., key=value1,value2,...**

**As you can see from the property file content shown below, i will be using branch\_name as the key in Property Key box.**

**================================**

**How to get the code build immediately when is checked in code?**

**poll SCM**

**Build after other projects are build**

**GItHub hook trigger for GITScm polling**

**=======================================**

**What is Yacto?**

**===============================================**

**What is lambda in AWS?**

**What is Auto Scaling real time scenarios?**

**what is Launching instance? WHat is spot instance?**

**what is Elastic ip? WHy is required?**

**what is Route F5?**

**what is sns?**

**====================================================**