**Modue: 5- Linux server - Deploy, configure, and maintain systems Assignment**

38. · Schedule tasks using cron or at.

Ans. **1. Cron (for recurring tasks)**

cron is used for scheduling recurring tasks at fixed intervals, such as daily, weekly, or monthly.

**2. At (for one-time tasks)**

The at command is used for scheduling one-time tasks. Unlike cron, which is for recurring jobs, at is used for scheduling a task to run at a specific time in the future.

39. · Use apt or yum (depending on your Linux distribution) to install, update, and remove software packages.

Ans  **. Using apt (Advanced Package Tool)**

apt is the package manager used in **Debian-based distributions** like Ubuntu, Debian, and Linux Mint.

**apt install <package\_name>**

**2. Using yum (Yellowdog Updater, Modified)**

yum is the package manager used in **Red Hat-based distributions** like CentOS, Fedora, and RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux).

**yum install <package\_name>**

40. Install all httpd package

Ans. yum install httpd

systemctl start httpd

systemctl enable httpd

41. Open kickstart configuration graphically

Ans. system-config-kickstart is a graphical user interface (GUI) for creating and editing Kickstart files.

On **RHEL**, **CentOS**, or **Fedora**, you can install the system-config-kickstart package. To do so, follow the appropriate method depending on your distribution.

After the installation, you can start the graphical Kickstart configuration tool.

42. Configure new kickstart file

43. Show full configuration of new kickstart file

44. Validate new kickstart file

45. All http on firewall

46. Reload firewall.

Ans. **firewall-cmd --reload**

47. Start and restart http

Ans**. systemctl restart httpd**

48. Install new foundation using new kickstart file