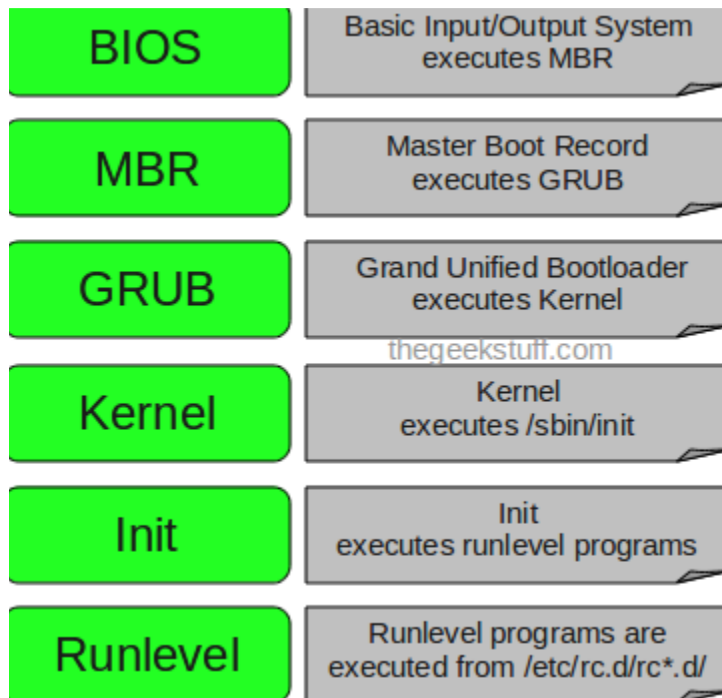


Linux Interview Question for DevOps

1. What is the boot process in Linux?

Ans->



2. How to create zero size file Linux?

Ans-> Using -touch command we can create zero size file .

3. What is soft link and hard link? How to create? What is the difference between these two?

Ans:->

A symbolic or soft link is an actual link to the original file,
Where as a hard link is a mirror copy of the original file.
If you delete the original file, the soft link has no value,because it points to a non-existent file

How to create

=====

this is for the softlink

ln -s file1.txt sfile1.txt

this is for the hardlink

ln file2.txt hfile2.txt

What is the difference between these two

Comparison Parameters

Hard link

Soft link

File system
across file systems.

It cannot be used across file systems.

It can be used

inode	inode
hardlink	my file.txt<-softlink

4. What is first line written in shell script? What is the meaning of that? If I didn't write that line what will happen?

Then how to run the script?

Ans->

`#!/bin/bash` – Execute the file using the Bash shell.

- `#!` Called shebang

- The `#!` syntax used in scripts to indicate an interpreter for execution under UNIX or Linux operating systems

- If not written in file we need to execute like below

`/bin$ bash /home/madhu/test.sh`

5. How to run a shell script in background?

Ans->

Execute a command in the background using **&**

`$./my-shell-script.sh &`

- 2. Execute a command in the background using **nohup**

- After you execute a command (or shell script) in the background using **&**, if you logout from the session, the command will get killed. To avoid that, you should use **nohup** as shown below.

- `$ nohup ./my-shell-script.sh &`

6. What is cron tab? Explain it? How to configure the schedule a job?

Ans->

crontab uses a daemon, **crond**, which runs constantly in the background and scheduled jobs need to be executed.

-> crontab -> scheduler

go to web site crontab.guru

---> scheduler

minute	hour	dom	moy	dow
*	*	*	*	*
0-59	0-23	1-31	1-12	0-7

* * * * *

To check the crontablist crontab -l

To edit the crontab -e

7. How to allow the ports in Linux?

Ans:->

- iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 12375 -j ACCEPT
- iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 12375 -j ACCEPT
- you can also add them to your iptables-config file then restart iptables /etc/init.d/iptables restart

8. How to trouble shoot the remote server having some issue?

Ans:->

- First will do ssh if it's connected
- Uptime
- Top
- Free
- df
- du

9. What is ping? Telnet? Curl? Wget?

Ans:->

- **Ping** commonly used to check whether your **connection to the server** is healthy or not.
- **Telnet** is a user command and an underlying TCP/IP protocol for accessing remote computers.
- **wget** is a tool to download files from servers.
- **curl** is a tool that let's you exchange requests/responses with a server

10. How to check the services in Linux machine?

Ans:-> chkconfig --list

11. How to kill the process in Linux?

Ans:->

- First check the which process you want to kill using ps command. Then will get pid. Kill -9 <pid>

12. What is nice and renice?

Ans:->

- You can ask the kernel to put a particular process of yours, on higher priority than others using **nice** command
- Process priority values range from **-20 to 19 nice value**.
nice -10 <command name>
- In order to change the priority of an already running process you can use "renice" command.
renice 13 -p <PID>
- -20 (most favorable to the process) to 19 (least favorable to the process)

13. What is inode value?

- An inode is an entry in inode table, containing information (the metadata) about a regular file and directory. An inode is a data structure on a traditional Unix-style file system such as ext3 or ext4
- \$ ls -il myfile.txt
1150561 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Mar 10 01:06 myfile.txt

14. How to check the CPU utilization?

Ans->

- Using top command

15. Difference between Top/HTop?

- In 'htop' you can scroll the list vertically and horizontally to see all processes and complete command lines.
- In 'top' you are subject to a delay for each unassigned key you press (especially annoying when multi-key escape sequences are triggered by accident).
- 'htop' starts faster ('top' seems to collect data for a while before displaying anything).
- In 'htop' you don't need to type the process number to kill a process, in 'top' you do.
- In 'htop' you don't need to type the process number or the priority value to renice a process, in 'top' you do.
- 'htop' supports mouse operation, 'top' doesn't
- 'top' is older, hence, more used and tested

16. What is mount? How to create mount?

- Mounting a filesystem means making the particular filesystem accessible at a certain point in the Linux directory tree.

- **\$ mount**

- When you type this at a command prompt, this command will display all the mounted devices, the filesystem type it is mounted as, and the mount point.

- `mount [OPTION...] DEVICE_NAME DIRECTORY`

- <https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-mount-and-unmount-file-systems-in-linux/>

17. How to trouble shoot live logs?

- Using “tail -f filename”

18. What is sed command?

- SED command in UNIX is stands for stream editor and it can perform lot's of function on file like, searching, find and replace, insertion or deletion.

- **\$sed 's/unix/linux/' file.txt**

19. What is AWK command?

- Awk is a scripting language used for manipulating data and generating reports. The awk command programming language requires no compiling, and allows the user to use variables, numeric functions, string functions, and logical operators.

- Awk is abbreviated from the names of the developers – Aho, Weinberger, and Kernighan

20. What is grep and egrep?

- grep command we will use to search particular content.

grep madhu filename.txt

- Egrep we will use you want grep mutiple word at a time

- egrep 'madhu|sudhan' filename.txt

21. How to list out the only directories in a Linux?

- **\$ ls -l | grep '^d'**

22. How to check the process in Linux?

- Using ps command

23. How to get the java thread dump?

- Using jstack command

24. How to check the running ports?

- Using **netstat -tulpn | grep LISTEN**