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TOP 100

LINUX

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

QUESTION

What is Linux and why is it so popular?

ANSWER

Linux is an operating system based on UNIX, and was first introduced by Linus Torvalds commonly used in servers. It is based on the Linux Kernel, and can run on different hardware platforms manufactured by Intel, MIPS, HP, IBM, SPARC and Motorola. Another popular element in Linux is its mascot, a penguin figure named Tux.

Popularity of Linux is because of the following reasons

- It is free and open source. We can download Linux for free and customize it as per our needs.
- It is very robust and adaptable.
- Immense amount of libraries and utilities

QUESTION

What is BASH?

ANSWER

BASH is short for Bourne Again SHell. It was written by Steve Bourne as a replacement to the original Bourne Shell (represented by `/bin/sh`). It combines all the features from the original version of Bourne Shell, plus additional functions to make it easier and more convenient to use. It has since been adapted as the default shell for most systems running Linux.

QUESTION

What is the core of Linux Operating System?

ANSWER

The core of the Linux operating system is Kernel. It is broken down into Shell, Command, Script, and Terminal. Shell is a command Line Interpreter, Command is user Instruction to Computer, Script is collection of commands stored in a file, and Terminal is a command Line Interface.

QUESTION

What is the basic difference between UNIX and Linux Operating System?

ANSWER

Linux is free and open-source software (allowing programmers to program with Linux not around it), the kernel of which is created by Linus Torvalds and community. UNIX, on the other hand, is UNIX is copyrighted name only big companies are allowed to use the UNIX copyright and name, so IBM AIX and Sun Solaris and HP-UX all are UNIX operating systems.

QUESTION

What is LILO?

ANSWER

LILO is a boot loader for Linux. It is used mainly to load the Linux operating system into main memory so that it can begin its operations.

QUESTION

What is an INODE?

ANSWER

All files have its description stored in a structure called 'inode'. The inode contains info about the file-size, access and modification time, permission and so on. In addition to descriptions about the file, the inode contains pointers to the data blocks of the file.

QUESTION

What is a swap space?

ANSWER

A swap space is a certain amount of space used by Linux to temporarily hold some programs that are running concurrently. This happens when RAM does not have enough memory to hold all programs that are executing.

QUESTION

What is the advantage of open source?

ANSWER

Open source allows you to distribute your software, including source codes freely to anyone who is interested. People would then be able to add features and even debug and correct errors that are in the source code. They can even make it run better, and then redistribute these enhanced source code freely again. This eventually benefits everyone in the community.

QUESTION

What is the basic difference between BASH and DOS?

ANSWER

The key differences between the BASH and DOS console lies in 3 areas:

- BASH commands are case sensitive while DOS commands are not;
- under BASH, / character is a directory separator and \ acts as an escape character. Under DOS, / serves as a command argument delimiter and \ is the directory separator
- DOS follows a convention in naming files, which is 8 character file name followed by a dot and 3 character for the extension. BASH follows no such convention.

QUESTION

What is the difference between TCP and UDP?

ANSWER

The basic difference is that TCP establishes a connection before sending data and this allows it to control the dataflow and guarantee that all packets get delivered. UDP simply chucks datagrams onto the wire and if some get lost or arrive in bad order there's no way to request a resend. However UDP has low network overhead so some services such as DNS resolution, SNMP, DHCP, RIP and VOIP use UDP for its speed and any errors are usually dealt with on the application layer rather than network layer.

QUESTION

What is the importance of the GNU project?

ANSWER

This so-called Free software movement allows several advantages, such as the freedom to run programs for any purpose and freedom to study and modify a program to your needs. It also allows you to redistribute copies of a software to other people, as well as freedom to improve software and have it released to the public.

QUESTION

How does DNS resolution work?

ANSWER

A client application requests an IP address from the name server usually by connecting to UDP port 53. The name server will attempt to resolve the FQDN based on its resolver library, which may contain authoritative information about the host requested or cached data about that name from an earlier query. If the name server does not already have the answer, it will turn to root name servers to determine the authoritative for the FQDN in question. Then, with that information, it will query the authoritative name servers for that name to determine the IP address.

QUESTION

Describe the root account.

ANSWER

The root account is like a systems administrator account, and allows you full control of the system. Here you can create and maintain user accounts, assigning different permissions for each account. It is the default account every time you install Linux.

QUESTION

What is CLI?

ANSWER

CLI is short for Command Line Interface. This interface allows user to type declarative commands to instruct the computer to perform operations. CLI offers an advantage in that there is greater flexibility. However, other users who are already accustomed with using GUI find it difficult to remember commands including attributes that come with it.

QUESTION

What is GUI?

ANSWER

GUI, or Graphical User Interface, makes use of images and icons that users click and manipulate as a way of communicating with the computer. Instead of having to remember and type commands, the use of graphical elements makes it easier to interact with the system, as well as adding more attraction through images, icons and colors.

QUESTION

How can you find out how much memory Linux is using?

ANSWER

From a command shell, use the “concatenate” command: `cat /proc/meminfo` for memory usage information. You should see a line starting something like: `Mem: 64655360`, etc. This is the total memory Linux thinks it has available to use.

QUESTION

What is an MX record?

ANSWER

An MX record numerically ranks the mail servers you would prefer to receive email for a domain. The MX record with the lowest number is preferred over the others, but you can set multiple email servers with the same value for simple load balancing.

QUESTION 18

QUESTION

Please describe the Linux boot-up sequence.

ANSWER

There are seven steps to the boot-up sequence. 1) BIOS (basic input/output system) – executes the MBR where Boot Loader sits, 2) MBR- Master boot reads Kernel into memory, 3) GRUB (Grand Unified Bootloader) Kernel starts Init process, 4) Kernel – Kernel executes the /sbin/init program. Init reads inittab, executes rc.sysinit, 5) Init – the rc script then starts services to reach the default run level and 6) Run level programs – these programs are executed from /etc/rc.d/rc*.dl/

use photo

QUESTION

What is typical size for a swap partition under a Linux system?

ANSWER

The preferred size for a swap partition is twice the amount of physical memory available on the system. If this is not possible, then the minimum size should be the same as the amount of memory installed.

QUESTION

How do you search for a pattern and then replace it in an entire file?

ANSWER

You use Sed, or in Vi editor, the search uses character 's' slash the pattern to be searched, slash the pattern to replace it with, slash 'g' which stands for entire file.

: %s/root/ram/g

QUESTION

Does the Ctrl+Alt+Del key combination work on Linux?

ANSWER

Yes, it does. Just like Windows, you can use this key combination to perform a system restart. One difference is that you won't be getting any confirmation message and therefore, reboot is immediate.

QUESTION

How do you list and flush all Iptables?

ANSWER

First you use the `-L` switch to view all the currently present rules and then `-F` to flush them.

```
iptables -L  
iptables -F
```

QUESTION

How do you change permissions under Linux?

ANSWER

Assuming you are the system administrator or the owner of a file or directory, you can grant permission using the `chmod` command. Use `+` symbol to add permission or `-` symbol to deny permission, along with any of the following letters: `u` (user), `g` (group), `o` (others), `a` (all), `r` (read), `w` (write) and `x` (execute). For example the command `chmod go+rw FILE1.TXT` grants read and write access to the file `FILE1.TXT`, which is assigned to groups and others.

QUESTION

What is a shell? What are their names?

ANSWER

The shell is the part of the system with which the user interacts. A Unix shell interprets commands such as “pwd”, “cd” or “traceroute” and sends the proper instructions to the actual operating system itself. The shells currently available are Ans **SH, BASH, CSH, TCSH, NOLOGIN, KSH**. Other functions of a shell include scripting capability, path memory, multitasking, and file handling.

QUESTION

In Linux, what names are assigned to the different serial ports?

ANSWER

Serial ports are identified as `/dev/ttyS0` to `/dev/ttyS7`. These are the equivalent names of COM1 to COM8 in Windows.

QUESTION

What is a zombie?

ANSWER

Cheeky answers get bonus points for this one. But in the Linux world, a zombie process is the process output of 'ps' by the presence of 'Z' in the STAT column. Zombies are essentially the premature processes whose mature parent processes died without reaping its children. Note that zombies can't be killed with the usual 'kill' signal.

QUESTION

How do you access partitions under Linux?

ANSWER

Linux assigns numbers at the end of the drive identifier. For example, if the first IDE hard drive had three primary partitions, they would be named/numbered, /dev/hda1, /dev/hda2 and /dev/hda3.

QUESTION

You need to define a macro, a key binding for the existing command. How would you do it?

ANSWER

There is a command called bind, in bash shell which is capable of defining macro, or binding a key. In order to bind a key with an existing command, we need to generate Character Sequence emitted by the key. Press Ctrl+v and then key F12, I got `^[[24~`

QUESTION

Your assistant needs to print directory stack, what would you suggest?

ANSWER

The Linux command 'dirs', will print the directory stack.

For Example: [root@localhost ~]# **dirs**

/usr/share/X11

QUESTION

What is the maximum length for a filename under Linux?

ANSWER

Any filename can have a maximum of 255 characters. This limit does not include the path name, so therefore the entire pathname and filename could well exceed 255 characters.

QUESTION

What does the command 'hash' is used for in bash Shell?

ANSWER

Linux command 'hash' manages internal hash table, finds and remember full path of the specified command, Display used command names and number of times the command is used.

```
[root@localhost ~]# hash
```

```
hits  command
```

```
2  /bin/l
```

```
2  /bin/su
```


QUESTION

Which built-in Linux command performs arithmetic operation of Integers in Bash?

ANSWER

The 'let' command that performs, arithmetic operation of integer in bash shell.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
let c=a+b
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

QUESTION

Explain virtual desktop.

ANSWER

This serves as an alternative to minimizing and maximizing different windows on the current desktop. Using virtual desktops, each desktop is a clean slate where you can open one or more programs. Rather than minimizing/restoring all those programs as needed, you can simply shuffle between virtual desktops with programs intact in each one.

QUESTION

Differentiate multiuser from multitask.

ANSWER

Multiuser means that more than one person can use the computer at the same time. Multitask means that even a single user can have the computer work on more than one task or program at the same time.

QUESTION

You have a large text file, and you need to see one page at a time. What will you do?

ANSWER

You can achieve the above result by pipeling the output of 'cat file_name.txt' with 'more' command.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat file_name.txt | more
```

QUESTION

Who own the data dictionary?

ANSWER

The user 'SYS' owns the data dictionary. Users 'SYS' and 'SYSEM' are created by default, automatically.

QUESTION

How do you share a program across different virtual desktops under Linux?

ANSWER

To share a program across different virtual desktops, in the upper left-hand corner of a program window look for an icon that looks like a pushpin. Pressing this button will “pin” that application in place, making it appear in all virtual desktops, in the same position onscreen.

QUESTION

What command should you use to check the number of files and disk space used by each user's defined quotas?

ANSWER

The command 'repquota' comes to rescue here. Command repquota summaries quotas for a file system.

QUESTION

What are daemons?

ANSWER

Daemons are services that provide several functions that may not be available under the base operating system. Its main task is to listen for service request and at the same time to act on these requests. After the service is done, it is then disconnected and waits for further requests.

QUESTION

You have lots of running jobs, how would you remove all the running processes, without restarting the machine?

ANSWER

The Linux command `'disown -r'` will remove all the running Processes.

QUESTION

A user is new to Linux and he wants to know full list of available commands, what would you suggest him?

ANSWER

A command 'compgen -c' will show a full list of available commands.

```
[root@localhost ~]$ compgen -c
```

I.	else	select
II	elif	while
Is	fi	until
which	case	do
if	esac	done
then	for	...

QUESTION

What are the kinds of permissions under Linux?

ANSWER

There are 3 kinds of permissions under Linux:

- Read: users may read the files or list the directory
- Write: users may write to the file or new files to the directory
- Execute: users may run the file or lookup a specific file within a directory

QUESTION

You need to track events on your system. What will you do?

ANSWER

For tracking the events on the system, we need a daemon called **syslogd**. The syslogd daemon is useful in tracking the information of system and then saving it to specified log files.

Running 'syslogd' application in terminal generates log file at the location **'/var/log/syslog'**. The syslogd application is very useful in troubleshooting Linux systems. A sample log file looks similar to below.

QUESTION

How will you restrict IP so that the restricted IP's may not use the **FTP Server**?

ANSWER

We can block suspicious IP by integrating tcp_wrapper. We need to enable the parameter "tcp_wrapper=YES" in the configuration file at `/etc/vsftpd.conf`. And then add the suspicious IP in the 'host.deny' file at location `/etc/host.deny`.

```
vim /etc/host.deny
```

```
ssh: 172.25.3.11/24
```

QUESTION

What are the different modes when using vi editor?

ANSWER

There are 3 modes under vi:

- **Command** mode – this is the mode where you start in
- **Edit** mode – this is the mode that allows you to do text editing
- **Ex** mode – this is the mode wherein you interact with vi with instructions to process a file

QUESTION

Is it possible to use shortcut for a long pathname?

ANSWER

Yes, there is. A feature known as filename expansion allows you do this using the **TAB key**. For example, if you have a path named /home/iceman/assignments directory, you would type as follows: /ho[tab]/ice[tab]/assi[tab] . This, however, assumes that the path is unique, and that the shell you're using supports this feature.

QUESTION

Tell us the difference between Telnet and SSH?

ANSWER

Telnet and SSH both are communication protocol which are used to manage remote system. SSH is Secured, which requires exchanging of key opposite of telnet which transmit data in plain text, which means telnet is less secure than SSH.

QUESTION

You need to stop your X server. When you tries to kill your X server, You got an error message that you cannot quit X server. What will you do?

ANSWER

When killing a X server, it won't work normal way like doing '/etc/init.d/gdm stop'. We need to execute a special key combination 'Ctrl+ Alt+ Back Space' which will force X server to restart.

QUESTION

What is the difference between command 'ping' and 'ping6'?

ANSWER

Both the commands are same and used for the same purpose except that the fact that ping6 is used with **ipv6** IP address.

QUESTION

What is redirection?

ANSWER

Redirection is the process of directing data from one output to another. It can also be used to direct an output as an input to another process.

QUESTION

You want to search for all the *.tar files in your Home directory and wants to delete all at once. How will you do it?

ANSWER

We need to use find command with rm command to delete all “.tar” files.

```
# find /home/ -name '*.tar' | xargs rm -rf
```

QUESTION

What is the difference between `locate` and `slocate` command?

ANSWER

The `slocate` looks for the files that user have access whereas `locate` will search for the file with updated result.

QUESTION

What is the SMTP?

ANSWER

SMTP is the most common protocol for an e-mail server.

QUESTION

What **Samba** service do?

ANSWER

The Samba service provides Microsoft SMB support in Linux so that Linux machines can connect to Microsoft network resources.

QUESTION

Which service can be used with NFS to provide remote file access for UNIX systems?

ANSWER

NIS is used with NFS to provide remote file access for UNIX systems.

QUESTION

What is MTA?

ANSWER

MTA is a service of Sendmail server, which transfer mail from one network or host to another network or host.

QUESTION

Name a connection-less protocol for file transfer.

ANSWER

TFTP is a connection-less protocol for file transfer.

QUESTION

You company have slow internet connection. Which Linux service you can use to manage internet connection ?

ANSWER

You should use Squid proxy server, which allows to manage the web contents and also cache the web pages to decrease the amount of traffic going to Internet.

QUESTION

Which port should you open in your host firewall to run web server?

ANSWER

By default web server use port 80 and 443 which you need to open in firewall.

QUESTION

Which IP addressing should you use for Server?

ANSWER

For server you should always use **static** IP address.

QUESTION

Which ports should you open in host firewall for an email server?

ANSWER

Open port **110** which is used by the **POP3** e-mail protocol.

Open port **25** which is used by the **SMTP** e-mail protocol.

Open port **143** which is used by the **IMAP** e-mail protocol.

QUESTION

Which IP address should you use for client desktop?

ANSWER

For client you can use both static and dynamic method. For easy management using **DHCP** to assign IP address would be the best option.

QUESTION

What is **initrd** image and what is its function in the linux booting process ?

ANSWER

The initial RAM disk (initrd) is an initial root file system that is mounted prior to when the real root file system is available. The initrd is bound to the kernel and loaded as part of the kernel boot procedure. The kernel then mounts this initrd as part of the two-stage boot process to load the modules to make the real file systems available and get at the real root file system. Thus initrd image plays a vital role in linux booting process.

QUESTION

Explain the terms suid, sgid and sticky bit ?

ANSWER

In addition to the basic file permissions in Linux, there are few special permissions that are available for executable files and directories.

SUID : If setuid bit is set, when the file is executed by a user, the process will have the same rights as the owner of the file being executed.

SGID : Same as above, but inherits group privileges of the file on execution, not user privileges. Similar way when you create a file within directory, it will inherit the group ownership of the directories.

Sticky bit : Sticky bit was used on executables in linux so that they would remain in the memory more time after the initial execution, hoping they would be needed in the near future. But mainly it is on folders, to imply that a file or folder created inside a stickybit enabled folder could only be deleted by the owner. A very good implementation of sticky bit is /tmp ,where every user has write permission but only users who own a file can delete them.

QUESTION

List out few of the **differences** between Softlink and Hardlink ?

ANSWER

- a) Hardlink cannot be created for directories. Hard link can only be created for a file.
- b) Symbolic links or symlinks can link to a directory.
- c) Removing the original file that your hard link points to does not remove the hardlink itself; the hardlink still provides the content of the underlying file.
- d) If you remove the hard link or the symlink itself, the original file will stay intact.
- e) Removing the original file does not remove the attached symbolic link or symlink, but without the original file, the symlink is useless

QUESTION

What is the difference between **umask** and **ulimit** ?

ANSWER

umask stands for 'User file creation mask', which determines the settings of a mask that controls which file permissions are set for files and directories when they are created. While ulimit is a linux built in command which provides control over the resources available to the shell and/or to processes started by it.

You can limit user to specific range by editing /etc/security/limits.conf at the same time system wide settings can be updated in /etc/sysctl.conf

QUESTION

What is the functionality of a Puppet Server ?

ANSWER

Puppet is an open-source and enterprise application for configuration management tool in UNIX like operating system. Puppet is an IT automation software used to push configuration to its clients (puppet agents) using code. Puppet code can do a variety of tasks from installing new software, to check file permissions, or updating user accounts and lots of other tasks

QUESTION

What is SeLinux?

ANSWER

SELinux is an acronym for Security-enhanced Linux. It is an access control implementation and security feature for the Linux kernel. It is designed to protect the server against misconfigurations and/or compromised daemons. It put limits and instructs server daemons or programs what files they can access and what actions they can take by defining a security policy.

contexts
booleans

enforcing
permissive
disabled

QUESTION

Explain briefly the procedure for re-installing Grub in Linux?

ANSWER

- 1) Download Ubuntu Installation / Live cd
 - 2) Boot from Ubuntu Installation / Live cd - usb, burned cd etc.
 - 3) During boot select "Try Ubuntu" , Don't select install !
 - 4) Mount your Linux root partition
`sudo mount /dev/sda6 /mnt (Assuming /dev/sda6 is the Linux root partition)`
 - 5) Install / reinstall grub
`$ sudo grub-install --root-directory=/mnt/ /dev/sda (where /dev/sda is your primary disk)`
 Installation finished. No error reported.
 - 6) Reboot your system, remove bootable CD and we should have the boot menu ready when the system starts.
- Note: There would be slight difference when using with other distros

QUESTION

Explain the different Scenarios involved in TCP 3 way handshake?

ANSWER

The TCP three way handshake is the process for establishing a TCP connection. We can explain 3 way handshake with a simple scenario where we assume a client computer is contacting a server to send it some information.

- a) The client sends a packet with the SYN bit set and a sequence number of N.
- b) The server sends a packet with an ACK number of N+1, the SYN bit set and a sequence number of X.
- c) The client sends a packet with an ACK number of X+1 and the connection is established.
- d) The client sends the data.

The first three steps in the above process is called the three way handshake.

QUESTION

What is rDNS and explain its benefits in the Linux Domain Name Systems?

ANSWER

A typical DNS lookup is used to determine which IP address is associated with a hostname, and this is called Forward DNS lookup. A reverse DNS lookup is used for the opposite, to determine which hostname is associated with an IP address. Sometimes reverse DNS lookups are required for diagnostic purposes. Today, reverse DNS lookups are used mainly for **security** purposes to trace a hacker or spammer. Many modern mailing systems use reverse mapping to provide simple authentication using dual lookup: hostname-to-address and address-to-hostname. The rDNS (reverse DNS) is implemented using a specialized zone record for reverse lookups called PTR record. PTR records always resolve to names, never IP addresses.

QUESTION

Why is LVM required?

ANSWER

LVM stands for Logical Volume Manager, to **resize** filesystem's size **online** we required LVM partition in Linux. Size of LVM partition can be extended and reduced using the `lvextend` & `lvreduce` commands respectively.

QUESTION

How to check Memory stats and CPU stats?

ANSWER

Using `free` & `vmstat` command we can display the physical and virtual memory statistics respectively. With the help of `sar` command we see the CPU utilization & other stats.

QUESTION

How to increase the size of LVM partition?

ANSWER

Below are the Logical Steps:

- Use the lvextend command (**lvextend**) -L +100M /dev/<Name of the LVM Partition>, in this example we are extending the size by 100MB.
- **resize2fs** /dev/<Name of the LVM Partition>
- check the size of partition using 'df -h' command

QUESTION

How to create partition from the raw disk?

ANSWER

Using fdisk utility we can create partitions from the raw disk. Below are the steps to create partition from the raw disk:

- fdisk /dev/hd* (IDE) or /dev/sd* (SCSI)
- Type n to create a new partition
- After creating partition, type w command to write the changes to the partition table.

QUESTION

What is load average in a linux?

ANSWER

Load Average is defined as the average sum of the number of process waiting in the run queue and number of process currently executing over the period of 1,5 and 15 minutes. Using the 'top' and 'uptime' command we find the load average of a linux sever.

QUESTION

What is the role of **udev** daemon?

ANSWER

The udev demon used to create and remove all these device nodes or files in /dev/ directory.

QUESTION

What is RAID?

ANSWER

RAID, stands for Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks. RAID is a method by which same data or information is spread across several disks, using techniques such as disk striping (RAID Level 0), disk mirroring (RAID Level 1), and disk striping with parity (RAID Level 5) to achieve redundancy, lower latency, increased bandwidth, and maximized ability to recover from hard disk crashes.

QUESTION

What is CUPS? What is the location of log files for CUPS?

ANSWER

CUPS stands for "Common UNIX Printing System". CUPS is a open source printing system developed by Apple Inc. CUPS uses the Internet Printing Protocol (IPP) to allow local printing and print sharing. The log files for the CUPS printing system are located in the `/var/log/cups/` directory.

QUESTION

What is YUM?

ANSWER

YUM stands for Yellow dog Updater, Modified because it is based on YUP, the Yellow dog Updater. Where does the name Yellow dog come from? Yellow Dog is a version of Linux for the Power Architecture hardware and is RPM-based, just like Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Fedora. YUP, and later YUM, were written by the Linux community as a way to maintain an RPM-based system.

QUESTION

Differentiate relative path from absolute path.

ANSWER

Relative path refers to the path relative to the current path. Absolute path, on the other hand, refers to the exact path as referenced from the root directory.

QUESTION

What is piping?

ANSWER

Piping, represented by the pipe character “|”, is used to **combine** two or more commands together. The output of the first command serves as input the next command, and so on.

QUESTION

What is a superuser?

ANSWER

A superuser is a special type user who has open access to all files and commands on a system. Note that the superuser's login is usually root, and is protected by a so-called root password.

QUESTION

What is the use of the tee command?

ANSWER

The tee command does two things: one is to get data from the standard input and send it to standard output; the second is that it redirects a copy of that input data into a file that was specified.

QUESTION

What is parsing?

ANSWER

Parsing is the process of breaking up of a command line into words. This is made possible by using delimiters and spaces. In the event that tabs or multiple spaces are part of the command, these are eventually replaced by a single space.

QUESTION

What is pid?

ANSWER

Pid is short for Process ID. It is used primarily to identify every process that runs on the UNIX system, whether it runs on the foreground or runs at the background. Every pid is considered unique.

QUESTION

What is ldd?

ANSWER

List dynamic dependencies – print shared library dependencies

Eg: – # vim new.c

gcc new.c -o new

ldd new

QUESTION

What is the command to uninstall processes in Linux?

ANSWER

```
rpm -e sendmail  
-e -- remove
```

QUESTION

What are the Linux boot files?

ANSWER

- 1./boot/grub/grub.conf: contains boot disk parameters
- 2./etc/fstab: contains File systems which need to mount at boot time
- 3./etc/initab: Contains default run level
- 4./etc/init.d/rc.d/rcN.d: This is a dir it contains

QUESTION

Difference between nfs soft and hard mounting points?

ANSWER

Hard mount option: – If the client fails to access the server, then the connection hangs and once the system is up then it will again access the server.

Soft: – If the client failed to connect the server, it immediately gives the error report and closes the connection.

QUESTION

What is the status code 403,404 represented in apache server?

ANSWER

403 represent forbidden error, means if a file misses some selinux security context.

404 represent that there is a cgi script missing or web pages missing.

QUESTION

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF AIX

ANSWER

AIX (Advanced Interactive eXecutive) is an open operating system from IBM which is based on a version of UNIX. AIX/ESA was designed for IBM's System/390 or large server hardware platform. AIX/6000 is an operating system that runs on IBM's workstation platform, the RISC System/6000.

QUESTION

Who invented unix?

ANSWER

Unix was created in 1969 by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie at Bell Laboratories.

QUESTION

What is the command to make a process to run in the foreground from background?

ANSWER

When the process is running, press “control+Z”. Now at the command prompt, type “bg”

QUESTION

I want to see how many interfaces (Ethernet cards) are working using single command?

ANSWER

Ifconfig

QUESTION

A file which is not deleted by normal user and also root (using rm), for that type of file how we delete it?

ANSWER

Using chattr command, we need to change the attributes and then we remove using rm command.

Eg: – **chattr** -ilu example

rm -rf example

QUESTION

What is wild-card interpretation?

ANSWER

When a command line contains wild-card characters such as '*' or '?', these are replaced by the shell with a sorted list of files whose pattern matches the input command. Wild-card characters are used to setup a list of files for processing, instead of having it specified one at a time.

QUESTION

What does this command do? `cat food 1 > kitty`

ANSWER

It redirects the output of `cat food` into the file `kitty`; the command is the same as:
`cat food > kitty`

QUESTION

What "neat" command will do?

ANSWER

"Neat" command provides Graphical interface to change network settings for network devices.

QUESTION

Is there any relation between modprobe.conf file and network devices?

ANSWER

Yes, this file assigns a kernel module to each network device.

For Example:-

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/modprobe.conf
```

```
alias eth0 b44
```

Here b44 is the kernel module for network device eth0.

We can Confirm by following command (This module “b44” is present or not).

```
[root@localhost ~]# lsmod |grep b44
```

```
b44          29005  0
```

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