**Round over 1.booting process in linux?**

A.6stages,BIOS,MBR,grub,kernel,runlevel,init

1.BIOS basic input ouput system some system intergrated tasks are executed here .like hardware disk ram processor.post power on self test .

2./boot/grub/grub.cof : contains boot disk parameters  
3./etc/fstab : contains File systems which need to mount at  
boot time  
4./etc/initab : Contains default runlevel  
5./etc/init.d/rc.d/rcN.d : This is a dir it contains  
6.runlevel scripts which services are going to start at boot time.  
Note : N is numeric value ( 0....6)

**2.port numbers which is used linux services like http,https,ssh,telnet,ftp,samba,nfs?**

Hhtp-80,https-443,ssh-22,telnet-23,ftp-20&21,samba-139,445 nfs-2046,dns-53,smtp-25,imap-143

**3.what is swap memory? how to increase swap memory,how to check,change priorty,create?**

Swap memory is used when physical memory if full linux uses virtual memory for this we create swap memory.

Swapon –s --to check swapmemory / cat /proc/swaps

dd if=/dev/zero of=/home/swap bs=1M count=2G

mkswap /dev/swap --**Swap Area on swapfile  using mkswap**

swapon /root/swapfile --**Enable Swap space on the file**

**To activate swapfile after reboot, add below entry to /etc/fstab file**

/root/swapfile           swap                   swap    defaults        0 0

Fdisk /dev/sda > n > partition no:1 > t > 82—swap partition > w write disk> partx /dev/sda

This is swap disk partition .

4.lvm, create, delete and modify? How to lv from existing lvm?covert ext2 to ext3 in file system?

5.how to check process in linux? how to find which process killing memory?

**6.how to configure nfs ?how to mount nfs to client?how to check list present nfs shared directory?**

Vi /etc/exports --the main configuration file in nfs

/home/vinodh 192.168.10.0/24(rsync,ro,no\_root\_squash) nfs port no:2049

Showmount -e ---to check available shared folders on server

Vi /etc/fstab > 192.168.0.100:/nfsshare /mnt nfs defaults 0 0

For permanent mounting

Exportfs -r ---to refersh for adding any new shared folder in server

Go to client machine showmount -e 192.168.10.90 --nfs server ip

It will display the available shred folders on server

Mount -t nfs 192.168.10.90:/vinodh /root/shared

Showmount -a --to show all nfs shared folders

7.what is samba?how to mount samba server to linux client machine?  
8.can you configure nagios?explain how will configure nagios?

9.how to check unallocated space in linux ?

10.what is mkfs and e2fsck ?difference?

11.how to backup data using tar and rsync?i want timestamp and preserve permissions?

12.how do you take mysql backup from database,how to reset password and grant permission to users?create users?

13.how to create ssl in webserver(http)?what is buffer and cache?

14.how to create diskquotes in linux ?how to update perment diskquotes?

15.what is the difference between telnet and ssh?

16.can you configure password less authentication in ssh ?what is ida\_rsa\_pub and ida\_rsa\_private?

17.what is crontab ?tell fields in cronttab?

18.for creating small disk space we use fdisk command but when u are creating more than 2TB hard disk only PARTED command.

19.what are raid levels and difference between raid levels in linux?

20.users and group management in linux?file permissions,sub directories,chmod,usermod,chgrp,chown,chgrp(g-primary group, G-supplementray groups),stickey bit.

21.what is softlink and hardlink in linux?setbool and getbool?

# How to Clear RAM Memory Cache, Buffer and Swap Space on Linux

1. Clear PageCache only.
2. # sync; echo 1 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches

**2.** Clear dentries and inodes.

1. # sync; echo 2 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches

3.Clear PageCache, dentries and inodes.

1. # sync; echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop\_caches

**22. how to check available disk space in linux ?partition size is 10G but i used only 5G for creating partition system doesnt’t show rest of space?**

Parted /dev/sda fdisk /dev/sda blocks fdisk -l

Print free v --unallocatable sectors check end of disk blocks

* Lvm interview pattern

**1.How to extend lvm ?**

Lvextend -L +100M /dev/data/lv1

Resize2fs /dev/data/lv1 --for updating size

**2.how to reduce lvm?**

lvs

Umount -v /dev/data/lv1

E2fsk –ff /dev/datd/lv1 --5 test must be pass

Resize2fs /dev/data/lv1 10G --it will check wheather 10G can reduce or not

Lvreduce -L -10G /dev/data/lv1

Resize2fs /dev/data/lv1

Mount /dev/data/lv1 /home

**3.converting file system from ext3 to ext2**

Umount the partition first

Umount /dev/data/lv1

Tune2fs –O ^has\_journal /dev/data/lv1

E2fsck -y /dev/data/lv1

Mount –t ext2 /dev/data/lv1

**4.how to create a snapshot to logical volume manager?**

Lvm snapshot is mirror copy file for data it is used for taking backup without disturbing the live data u can take the backup from snap folder.snapshot size can be 30% of logical volume so make the size same as logical volume.

First create a lv partition

# lvcreate -s  -n <Snapshot Name> -L <Size of snapshot> <lvm volume for which to take snapshot >

Lvcreate -s -n snap1 -L +1G /dev/data/lv1

# lvcreate -s -n home\_snap -L1G /dev/mapper/VolGroup-lv\_h

Lvdisplay /dev/mapper/VolGrroup-lv\_home\_snap

Check lvs --it will show all pv,vg,lv and snap sizes clearly

Thats it snapshot created it will automatically sync the partition backup of snap.

**5.Restore data to file data using snapshot in lvm**

First of all u mount the snap partition to any directory

[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /mnt/home-backup

[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/mapper/VolGroup-home\_snap  /mnt/home-backup/[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /mnt/home-backup/

[root@localhost ~]# tar zcpvf /opt/home-backup.tgz  /mnt/home-backup/

**If you want the bitwise  backup , then use the below command** :

[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/mapper/VolGroup-home\_snap of=/opt/bitwise-home-backup

10485760+0 records in

10485760+0 records out

5368709120 bytes (5.4 GB) copied, 79.5741 s, 67.5 MB/s

Umount the partition after completion of backup

Umount /dev/mapper/VolGroup-home\_snap

**Remove LVM snapshot after**

[root@localhost ~]# umount /mnt/home-backup/

[root@localhost ~]# lvremove /dev/mapper/VolGroup-home\_snap

Do you really want to remove active logical volume home\_snap? [y/n]: y Logical volume "home\_snap" successfully removed

**FIND COMMNADS :**

Find . –name vinodh ---it will search on pwd

Find / -iname vinodh ---it will search with case sensitive

Find / -type f –iname -name vinodh ---it will search all files

Find /boot –type -perm 0777 --it will search all 777 files

Find / -type f -iname “vinodh.txt” -exec rm -f {} \; --it will search and delete that file

Mtime, atime, -amin , -user, -group, -size,

**GREP COMMANDS :**

GREP command is used to search for string in a file.

Grep -i “#” /etc/inittab --case sentive for i option

Grep –v “#” /etc/inittab --it will search that r not start with #

Find / -type f -name “\*.mp3” | grep -iv “ramix” --it will search mp3 files and exclude remix files

**To change the umask value and password experi date,user information**

default umask value is 0022

umask 0055 --it will change umask value but not permanent

Cat /etc/login.def --it will change permanently

User experieration , password expire uid ,gid change ,

**To add user specific commands for suppose I have third party application some commands need to be executed.**

Vi /etc/skel/.bash\_profile

PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:/var/ --add ur commands location or path here

**How to change kernel parameters in linux?**

Sysctl -a ---it will show all available parameters

Ipcs -l --to list current kernel parameters list

To modify kernel parameters go to below location

Vi /etc/sysctl.conf --- main configuration file for kernel parameter update

Vi /proc/sys/kernel ---as per requirement u can change here

Vi /proc/sys/fs/file-max --u can file max size here

Sysctl -p to update kernel parameters without reboot

# IPv6 disable  
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable\_ipv6 = 1 --to disable ipv6

**How to limit users login , user cpu usage ,user mem usage,nice ...?**

vi /etc/security/limits.conf

edit this file as per req.

#<domain> <type> <item> <value>

#@student hard nproc 20 #ftp hard nproc 0

#@student - maxlogins 4 #@faculty soft nproc 20

**How to disable ipv6 in etho network?**

Vi /etc/sysctl.conf

# vi /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING\_IPV6**=**no IPV6INIT**=**no

 lsmod | grep ipv6 --verify ipv6 enable or no

**what is bashrc ?what are the files created when we create a user in linux?**

.bashrc , .bash\_profile, .bash\_history, .bash\_logout

.bashrc --- u can set start up banner and print name when we login user shell and startup shells

.bash\_profile-----we will environment variables here for java path settings

#echo “$PATH” ----it will print present java settings

.bash\_history----all commands executed by user stored here

**How to creating,removing,different folder for home dir for a user? how to create a user without useradd command ?**

Useradd test

Useradd –m /var/ test --this is for different home directory

Useradd -s /bin/bash -g vinodh -m /opt --it will create user vinodh as /opt home dir

Userdel vinodh --- delete user vinodh

Userdel -r vinodh --delete all files which are related to home dir ,group and everything

Usermod --to change user group -g for primary group change

-G adding to sub group for user

Usermod -G vinodh :apache apache ---apache user will to add to vinodh subgroup

-a = To add anyone of the group to a secondary group.

Usermod -g vinodh :apache apache -- apache primary group changed to vinodh

/etc/passwd ---- userinfo..... uname:x: uid:gid:comment:user path:shell(bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin)

/etc/shadow ---userpasswd information stored in this

/etc/group --- group information stored ---gname:x:gid:

**We can add user without using useradd command**

vi /etc/passwd edit the file add user details

user:x:501:501:test user:/home/user:/bin/bash

vi /etc/group --user:x:501:

Mkdir vinodh

Cp –rf /etc/skell /vinodh

Passwd vinodh

**How to make normal user as super user like root user ?**

Visudo ---uncomment wheel group and

Root ALL=ALL(root) ALL

Vinodh ALL=ALL(vinodh) ALL

Usermod -aG wheel vinodh

Edit vi /etc/group wheel:x:10:vinodh

To use sudo commands you don't need to give root password. A user with appropriate right from /etc/sudoers can execute root privilege command form his own passwords.

**How to create ftpuser and do not change ftp user to all directory,upload multiple files at a time?**

Useradd -m /home/ftpuser -s /sbin/nologin vinodh

To limit ftpuser to home directory

Chroot\_environment = yes --/etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf --main configuration file

Allowed\_chroot\_local =yes --/etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf --main configuration file

usermod --home /var/www/ username --method 2

**How do know about kernel name and version process archetiture ?**

Uname –a , uname -r , uname -m, uname -s, uname -p

**How do know about linux os name in linux ?**

cat /etc/redhat-release, /etc/issue

**How to limit the access from console, pts and vc and tty?**

Vi /etc/securrety go and remove unwanted.

**My desktop icon removed how to get back?**

Yum install nautils ..

**what are acl permissions..? what is automation of jobs..?**

acl- giving a file or permission explicitely regardless of the file owner and file group.

Acl stand for access control list.It use to allow particular user to access directory.  
ex.  
If we use chmod cmd to give permission on directory at that time it will applicable for all user but if you want to give on particular user than you will have to use "setfacl"   
cmd and if you want to check what permission has given on   
the folder than use "getfacl" cmd.  
Another use of Acl is when you are configuring "DNS" at   
that you use Acl to query for particular domain.

setfacl -m u:karthi:rwx /var/check

getfacl /var/check

automation of jobs- daily or recurrent jobs can be scheduled to run at a particular time at the intervels mentioned using crontab.

->list all jobs running crontab -l  
->edit the crontab crontab –e

Minutes:hours:DOM:MOD:DOW /command to path

**Who –r it will give present run level**

**How to send automated email to a set of people at fixed time ?**

 Crontab -eu username  
12 16 \* \* \* /bin/echo "hi how are you" | mail -s  
textmail username  
:wq  
#service crond restart

**How to restrict access for users to root access only wheel group user login to root?**

vi /etc/pam.d/su --go to this file

# auth required pam\_wheel.so use\_uid --uncomment this line

**What is the minimum number of partitions you need to install Linux?**

/  
/boot  
/swap

**How to install,configure interview on samba?**

Yum install samba -🡪 to install samba

/etc/samba/smb.conf -> main config file **smb means server message block**

Smb uses 137 – 139 ports

UDP port 137 for NetBIOS-ns, NETBIOS name Service

UDP port 138 for netbios-dgm, NetBIOS Datagram service

TCP port 139 for netbios-ssn , NETBIOS session service

TCP port 445 for microsoft-d, Microsoft domain service

Chcon -t samba\_share\_t dir\_name ---selinux security contest

Smbstatus ---to get connected list of users to samba serve

Smbclient -L 192.168.10.90 -U vinodh ---it will list the available shares on server

smbclient //192.168.10.90/homes -U vinodh%123 ---- from linux client machine to samba server for connecting

smbmount //server1/data  /data ---mount shared directorys

in /etc/fstab

//server1/data /data smbfs username=user1,password=user1@123,fmask=666,dmask=777 0 0

--permanent mounting in filesystem tab

**APACHE SERVER GUIDE HTTP**

/etc/http/conf/httpd.conf ---main configuration file for apache

<VirtualHost 192.168.10.90 or \*:80>

ServerAdmin vinodh.local

DocumentRoot /var/www/html

ServerName server

</VirtualHost>

**FOR CREATING THIRD PARTY HTTP SERVER**

Cd /etc/http/conf.d/nagios.conf --we add here for separate web access

htpasswd –c /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf username

AuthType Basic

**KICKSTART INSTALLTION GUIDE**

Yum install pykickstart system-config-kickstart(GUI) ---- kickstart install

In GUI open terminal system-config-kickstart command to config as per requirement of kickstart file.

Ksvalidator anaconda.cfg ---this is checking for syntax errors in kickstart file

Place the kickstart start file in vsftpd

/var/ftp/pub/vinodh.cfg --- check it is it getting without authentication

Chmod 755 /var/ftp/pub/vinodh.cfg -- change permission

Ksvalidator vinodh.cfg

Copy iso images to http server..

Mkdir /home/vinodh

Mount /mnt/cdrom /home/vinodh

Cp -r /home/vinodh /var/www/html/centos1

Install the required packages for kickstart like dhcp,tftp-server,http,syslinux.

Yum install -y dhcp tftp-server pykickstart\* http

Vi /etc/dhcpd.conf --dhcp main configuration file

Go to dynamic range line add some range here to make dhcp available

range dynamic-bootp 192.168.10.122 192.168.10.128;

add this at end #next-server 192.168.10.90;

#filename "pxelinux.0"; --dhcp is configured

Vi /etc/http/conf/httpd.conf ---apache main config file

<VirtualHost 192.168.10.90:80>

ServerAdmin server.admin.local

DocumentRoot /var/www/html/

ServerName server

</VirtualHost>

Tftp-server config

yum install dnsmasq

cp -r /usr/share/syslinux/\* /var/lib/tftpboot

# mkdir /var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg# touch /var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg/default

# nano /var/lib/tftpboot/pxelinux.cfg/default

Add the following lines

default menu.c32

prompt 0

timeout 300

ONTIMEOUT local

menu title ########## PXE Boot Menu ##########

label 1

menu label ^1) Install CentOS 5 Edition

kernel centos1/images/pxeboot/vmlinuz

append initrd=centos1/images/pxeboot/initrd.img method=http://192.168.10.90/centos1 devfs=nomount

now start boot by pressing F12 for network boot pxe

you will get ipadress from dhcp server

once u got install screen

press TAB option and enter

ks=ftp://192.168.10.90/pub/vinodh.cfg

done kickstart

**Explain the process of kickstart?**

1.)first u r run a (system-config-kickstart) command.  
2.)u r create a .cfg file  
3.)give a permission  
4.)move a .cfg file in /var/ftp/pub  
5.)lan network is is important  
6.)client side is put a dvd in dvd-rom and run a command

**IBM interview questions**

**.if ur volume of drive is full,some files u deleted but still no space is avaible?**

**.in disaster recovery which will used in linux?(dump,restore,scp)** dump

**.which command is best between tar and cpio?(B)**

A)tar and cpio are similar commands

B)tar command is stronger than cpio

C)cpio performance is faster than tar

D)NONE

**.in ur local environment how will u enable remote login with /etc/rsyslog.conf?**

Ans: -r

**In formatting a filesystem in linux mkfs.ext3 -m 0 /dev/sdc**

-m means it store the super user in %

**.Rsysnc --delete “\*.o+ch\*.txt” /dev/sda**

**How will check unallocated space in filessystem in linux(A)?**

A)fdisk –l B)fdisk -n C)fdisk –a D)fdisk -e

**.rsync --dry-run /dev/sda /dev/sdb?**

What is dry-run

**In booting process of linux which one is executed after GRUB?**

A)KERNEL

**In runlevels of linux /etc/inittab what are fields in that?**

Id:runlevels:actions:process

**In selinux security permission which is not violated?(B)**

A)enabled B)p C)permissive D)NONE

**Which one will show all physical volume information including volume group?**

A)vgs B)vgscan C)scan D)NONE

**I want to know the all information of my physical system wheather it is x86 or x64 bit architecture but i don’t want use uname command? (A)**

A)arch B)archi C)achit D)NONE

**Which is low level volume management in linux?(C)**

A)lvdump B)adman C)dmsetup D)none

**Which is configuration file for grub in linux? (A)** menu.list 🡪 grub.conf is link file

A)menu.list B)grub.list C)kernel D)NONE

**This port is used for incoming or outgoing transmission of traffic using this port for lpchains ?**

A)649 B)8080 C)20 D)21

I am getting unresponsive error messages which one is correct for unresponsive error msgs in linux

A)ksmod B)lsmod C)

**The 'depmod' gives " "**

**Which one is related to drbd service in linux? ( c)**

**A)RAID B)LVM C)CLUSTER D)DATABASE**

**How to restart drbd service in linux? (A or B)**

**A)/etc/init.d/rc.d/drbd restart**

**B)/sbin/drbd start**

**C)drbd -s**

# .No space left on device – running out of Inodes

One of our development servers went down today. Problems started with deployment script that claimed that claimed “No space left on device”, although partition was not nearly full. If you ever run into such trouble – most likely you have too many small or 0-sized files on your disk, and while you have enough disk space, you have exhausted all available [Inodes](http://www.linfo.org/inode.html). Below is the solution for this problem.

1. check available disk space to ensure that you still have some

#Df

2.check available Inodes

#df -i

if you have IUse% at 100 or near, then huge number of small files is the reason for “No space left on device” errors.

3. find those little bastards

$ for i in /\*; do echo $i; find $i |wc -l; done

This command will list directories and number of files in them. Once you see a directory with unusually high number of files (or command just hangs over calculation for a long time), repeat the command for that directory to see where exactly the small files are.

$ for i in /home/\*; do echo $i; find $i |wc -l; done

4. once you found the suspect – just delete the files

$ sudo rm -rf /home/bad\_user/directory\_with\_lots\_of\_empty\_files

You’re done. Check the results with df -i command again. You should see something like this:check using df command .

# How Do I Find The Largest Top 10 Files and Directories On a Linux / UNIX ?

Sometimes it is necessary to know what file(s) or directories are eating up all your disk space. Further, it may be required to find out it at the particular directory location on filesystem such as /tmp/ or /var/ or /home/. This guide will help you to use Unix and Linux command for finding the largest or biggest the files or directories on filesystem.

Type the following command at the shell prompt to find out top 10 largest file/directories:

# du -a /var | sort -n -r | head -n 10

If you want more human readable output try (GNU user only):

$ cd /path/to/some/where  
$ du -hsx \* | sort -rh | head -10

* **du command -h option** : display sizes in human readable format (e.g., 1K, 234M, 2G).
* **du command -s option** : show only a total for each argument (summary).
* **du command -x option** : skip directories on different file systems.
* **sort command -r option** : reverse the result of comparisons.
* **sort command -h option** : compare human readable numbers. This is GNU sort specific option only.
* **head command -10 OR -n 10 option** : show the first 10 lines.

The above command will only work of GNU/sort is installed. Other Unix like operating system should use the following version (see comments below):

|  |
| --- |
| **for** i **in** G M K; **do** **du** -ah **|** **grep** **[**0-9**]**$i **|** **sort** -nr -k 1; **done** **|** **head** -n 11 |

Find the largest file in a directory and its subdirectories using the find command

## Warning: only works with GNU find ##

find /path/to/dir/ -printf '%s %p\n'| sort -nr | head -10

find . -printf '%s %p\n'| sort -nr | head -10

You can skip directories and only display files, type:

|  |
| --- |
| **find** **/**path**/**to**/**search**/** -type f -printf '%s %p\n'**|** **sort** -nr **|** **head** -10 |

Hunt down disk space hogs with ducks

**alias** ducks='du -cks \* | sort -rn | head'

run this command

$ ducks

**What are the fields in /etc/shadow file?**

Total 8 fileds

**vinodh:$1$2SFhVdGO$cF9/qSRtNxGhGIjb3SUQf0:17147:0:99999:7::12122016:**

username :password:last password updated:Min paswd:Max paswd:Warning:Inactive:Expires

**what are fields in /etc/initab ?**

total 4 fileds

id:runleves:process:action

# Isolating Linux High System Load

There are typically two reasons that a server will show high load and become unresponsive: CPU and disc utilization. On a rare occasion it's something like a hardware error causing a disc to become unresponsive. There are some great tools for tracking and isolating these issues, as long as you know how to interpret the results.

**Uptime**

guin:~$ uptime

13:26:32 up 1 day, 16:52, 21 users, load average: 0.00, 0.14, 0.15

The first thing I'll do when I can get logged into a non-responsive system is do an "uptime". If the load is high, I know I need to start digging into things with the other tools. Uptime gives you 3 numbers which indicate the 1, 5, and 15 minute load averages. From this you can tell if the load is trending up, neutral, or going down:

On my laptop, the load is fairly low, but it is trending down (1 minute average of 0.00, 5 minute of 0.14, and over 15 minutes it's 0.15).

**Dmesg**

it's also useful to look at the bottom of the "dmesg" output. Usually it isn't particularly revealing, but in the case of hardware errors or the out of memory killer it can very quickly reveal a problem.

**Vmstat**

Next I will often run "vmstat 1", which prints out statistics every second on the system utilization. The first line is the average since the system was last booted:

Vmstat 1 5

denver-database:~ # vmstat 1

procs ---------memory---------- --swap-- --io--- -system-- -----cpu-----

r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa st

0 0 116 158096 259308 3083748 0 0 47 39 30 58 11 8 76 5 0

2 0 116 158220 259308 3083748 0 0 0 0 1706 4899 22 14 64 0 0

1 0 116 158220 259308 3083748 0 0 0 276 1435 1490 4 2 93 0 0

0 0 116 158220 259308 3083748 0 0 0 0 1502 1569 5 3 92 0 0

0 0 116 158220 259308 3083748 0 0 0 892 1394 1529 2 1 97 0 0

The first thing I'll look at here is the "wa" column; the mount of CPU time spent waiting. If this is high you almost certainly have something hitting the disc hard.

If the "wa" is high, the next thing I'd look at is the "swap" columns "si" and "so". If these are much above 0 on a regular basis, it probably means you're out of memory and the system is swapping. Since RAM is around a million times faster than a hard drive (10ns instead of 10ms), swapping much can cause the system to really grind to a halt. Note however that some swapping, particularly swapping out, is normal.

Next I'd look at the "id" column under "cpu" for the amount of idle CPU time. If this is around 0, it means the CPU is heavily used. If it is, the "sy" and "us" columns tell us how much time is being used by the kernel and user-space processes.

If CPU "sy" time is high, this can often indicate that there are some large directories (say a user's "spam" mail directory) with hundreds of thousand or millions of entries, or other large directory trees. Another common cause of high "sy" CPU time is the system firewall: iptables. There are other causes of course but these seem to be the primary ones.

If CPU "us" is high, that's easy to track down with "top".

**ps awwlx --sort=vsz**

If there is swapping going on I like to look at the big processes via "ps awwlx --sort=vsz". This shows processes sorted by virtual sizes (which **does** include shared libraries, but also counts blocks swapped out to disc).

**HOW** **TO RECOVER /ETC/SHADOW AND /ETC/PASSWD FILE IN LINUX**?

First of all run the server in single user mode

-Start GRUB on boot (press ESC while booting)  
-Press e over (recovery mode)  
-Press e over the line beginning with kernel  
-Press Space bar and enter "init=/bin/bash" or space bar 1  
-Press enter  
-Press b

At command prompt type "mount -o remount,rw /"  
-At command prompt type: "cp /etc/passwd- /etc/passwd"

Pwconv command to create /etc/shadow file and /etc/passwd file

-reboot to GRUB again

**How to mount dvd/cdrom in linux?**

**First find the device drive 3 methods**

a] The dmesg command can be used to check if given hardware or device was identified correctly by the Linux kernel.

[b] /proc/sys/dev/cdrom/info file name.

[c] lsblk command.

1) dmseg | egrep -I --color ‘cdrom|dvd|writer’

2)cat /proc/sys/dev/

Sr0

3)lsblk

**Mount poitnt error like device busy how to troubleshoot**

First give command like umount /mnt

If u get device bsy error

Fuser -k /mnt

It will close all open files

Lsof /mnt

Kill 9 pid