By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

Redhat Linux Interview Questions

Q1. What is Red Hat Linux?

Red Hat Linux is the platform provided by the world's leading enterprise Linux. It's an open-source operating system (generally known as OS). It is a foundation to scale existing apps and roll out emerging technologies across bare-metal, virtual, container, and all types of cloud environments.

Q2. Is Redhat Linux is free or paid?

Linux is an open-source Operating System that can be available free of cost.

Q3. What is the difference Linux and Redhat?

"Linux" is a generic term to describe any collection of programs that runs the Linux kernel whereas RedHat Linux is a specific distribution of those variations backed by the company Red Hat.

Q4. Enlist few advantages of Red Hat Linux?

Few advantages of Red Hat Linux are listed below:
1. RHEL is abbreviated as Red Hat Enterprise Linux.
2. RHEL is Secure.
3. RHEL is Fast.
4. RHEL is Open Source.
5. RHEL is a GUI(Graphical User Interface) based Operating System.
6. RHEL provides Open Source Technical Support.

Q5. What is Full form of RHEL?

The Full form of RHEL is **Red Hat Enterprise Linux**. RHEL is also known as Red Hat Linux Advanced Server and distributed as a business version of Linux Server.

Q6. What is RPM Package Manager?

RPM was originally written by Erik Troan and Marc Ewing in 1997. It is based on pms, rpp, and pm experiences. RPM Package Manager (simply known as RPM), originally called the Red-hat Package Manager. It is used as installation, uninstallation, and management software packages in Linux. RPM was developed on the basis of the LSB generally known as Linux Standard Base. The term RPM indicates because the fact of .rpm is the default extension for files used by the program.

Q7. Difference between Redhat Linux and Redhat Enterprise Linux RHEL?

There is no difference between Redhat Linux and Redhat Enterprise Linux RHEL.

Q8. What are NAS and SAN in Linux?

NAS and SAN in Linux are tabulated below:

NAS	SAN
NAS stands for network-attached storage. A NAS is a single storage device that serves files over Ethernet and is relatively inexpensive and easy to set up. NAS devices look like volumes on a file server and use protocols like NFS and SMB/CIFS.	SAN is a set of storage devices that are accessible over the network at a block level. A SAN is a tightly coupled network of multiple devices that work with block-based data and is more expensive and complex to set up and manage. SAN-connected disks appear to the user as local drives.

Q9. What is the total number of primary partitions you can have on one drive in Linux Red Hat?

What is the total number of primary partitions you can have on one drive in Linux Red Hat?There have only four primary partitions, with no extended partition, on one drive in Linux Red Hat. If more than four partitions needed, there have three primary partitions, one extended partition, and multiple logical partitions within the extended.

Q10. What Is LVM?

The full form of LVM is Logical Volume Management that is a system of managing logical volumes, or filesystems. It provides an advanced and flexible solution than the traditional method of partitioning a disk into one or more segments and formatting that partition with a filesystem.

Q11. How can you check the installed version Of Red Hat?

You can check the installed version Of Red Hat from the following steps:
1. To determine RHEL version, type: cat /etc/redhat-release.
2. Execute command to find RHEL version: more /etc/issue.
3. Show RHEL version using command line, rune: less /etc/os-release.
4. RHEL 7. x or above user can use the hostnamectl command to get RHEL version.

Q12. The tar command stands for

The **tar command** stands for "tape archive." It is a Unix utility that is used to create, maintain, and extract files from archive files, which are collections of files that are stored in a single file or directory.

The tar command is typically used to create archive files in the tar format, which is a standard format for storing multiple files in a single file or directory. However, the tar command can also be used to create and extract archives in other formats, such as gzip, bzip2, and xz, by using the appropriate flag.

Here is an example of how you might use the tar command to create a tar archive:

```
tar -cf archive.tar file1 file2 file3
```

In this example, the -c flag tells tar to create a new archive, the -f flag specifies the name of the archive file, and the file1, file2, and file3 arguments specify the files to be included in the archive.

The tar command has many options and flags that can be used to customize the way it creates and extracts archives. You can learn more about the tar command by consulting the tar manual or by using the man command.

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