Linux IPC Job Interview Questions And Answers

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Linux IPC Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What are the Advantages and disadvantages of script vs compiled program?

Ans:

While scripts have the advantages of
1) flexibility to change the of script
2) and being more portable.
Compiled executables have the advantages of
1) less memory footprint
2) less execution time.

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Question - 2:

Which Linux distros do you have experience with?

Ans:

Linux is the open source product so if u knows linux command
line interface so that we can use not only single distros
all most i have linux all distros experience.

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Question - 3:

Why have you choosen such a combination of products?

Ans:

because it is combination of every thing.

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Question - 4:

Which distro you prefer? Why?

Ans:

i think RHEL 5.x very stable for production enviroment. i
found that most of required rpm available in this release
that require for to get install Oracle database and
instance on RHEL

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Question - 5:

Which tool would you use to update Debian / Slackware / RedHat / Mandrake / SuSE?

Ans:

Mandrake, Redhat

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Question - 6:

What does "route" command do?

Ans:

Route command allows you to make manual entries into the
network routing tables. The route command distinguishes
between routes to hosts and routes to networks by
interpreting the network address of the Destination

variable, which can be specified either by symbolic name or
numeric address. The route command resolves all symbolic
names into addresses

Question - 7:

How shared memory are accessed if we have two processors trying to acquire the same region?

Ans:

Synchronization should be done to protect the data
corruption by simultaneous writes from two processes
running on two different processors.
Synchronization between two processors is best done with
the help of spinlocks.
When a process on one processor had locked the shared
memory the other process running on the second processor
shall be doing a busy spin until the first process released
the lock. This is the funda of Spin locks.

Question - 8:

Why do we have serial and parallel interface, which one was faster and why and when we should go for this interface?

Ans:

Parallel interface works efficiently for short transmittance
distance, for longer ranges the link cribs because of EMI
and other interferences.
Serial on the other hand supports longer ranges as it is a
sole carrier of bits
so long range and slow transmission :serial
short range and faster transmission : parallel

Question - 9:

What is symbolic link in unix?

Ans:

Linux has two kinds of file system links: symbolic links and
hard links.
A symbolic link - also called a soft link or symlink -
resembles a Windows shortcut. A symlink is a little file
that contains the pathname of another object on the
filesystem: a file, a directory, a socket, and so on -
possibly even the pathname of another link. This pathname
can be absolute or relative. To make a symlink, use ln with
the -s option. Give the name of the target first, then the
name of the link.
ln -s existing-file-name link-name
We can still edit the original file by opening the symbolic
link, and changes we make doing that will "stick." But if we
delete the symbolic link, it has no impact on the original
file at all. If we move or rename the original file, the
symbolic link is "broken," it continues to exist but it
points at nothing.
A hard link isn't itself a file. Instead, it's a directory
entry. It points to another file using the file's inode
number. Means both have same inode number. Any changes to
the original file will get reflected in the link file also
as both are same.
ln existing-file-name link-name
To give a file more than one name or to make the same file
appear in multiple directories, you can make links to that
file instead of copying it. One advantage of this is that a
link takes little or even no disk space. Another is that, if
you edit the target of the link, those changes can be seen
immediately through the link.

Question - 10:

Who are the author of LINUX operation system?

Ans:

Many. many people. Linus is the primary author and
gatekeeper of the Linux kernel

Question - 11:

How to get typed command history in vi editor?

Ans:

in command mode typing in
:history
will show the list of commands used in

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Question - 12:

How to transfer a file from windows xp to RHEL5(LINUX) with bootable os?

Ans:

share the folder by configuring samba in Linux server which
will be accessible form Xp

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Question - 13:

What are the IPC techniques?

Ans:

IPC Techniques are mainly semaphores,message
queues,pipes,sockets,and shared memory.
1.semaophore is a synchronizing tool between the proceess in
sharing f resource.
it consists either 1 or 0 for allocating or deallocate a
resouce respectively.
2.message queue is a queue which is used by a proceess
comunication.

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