

I'm not robot!

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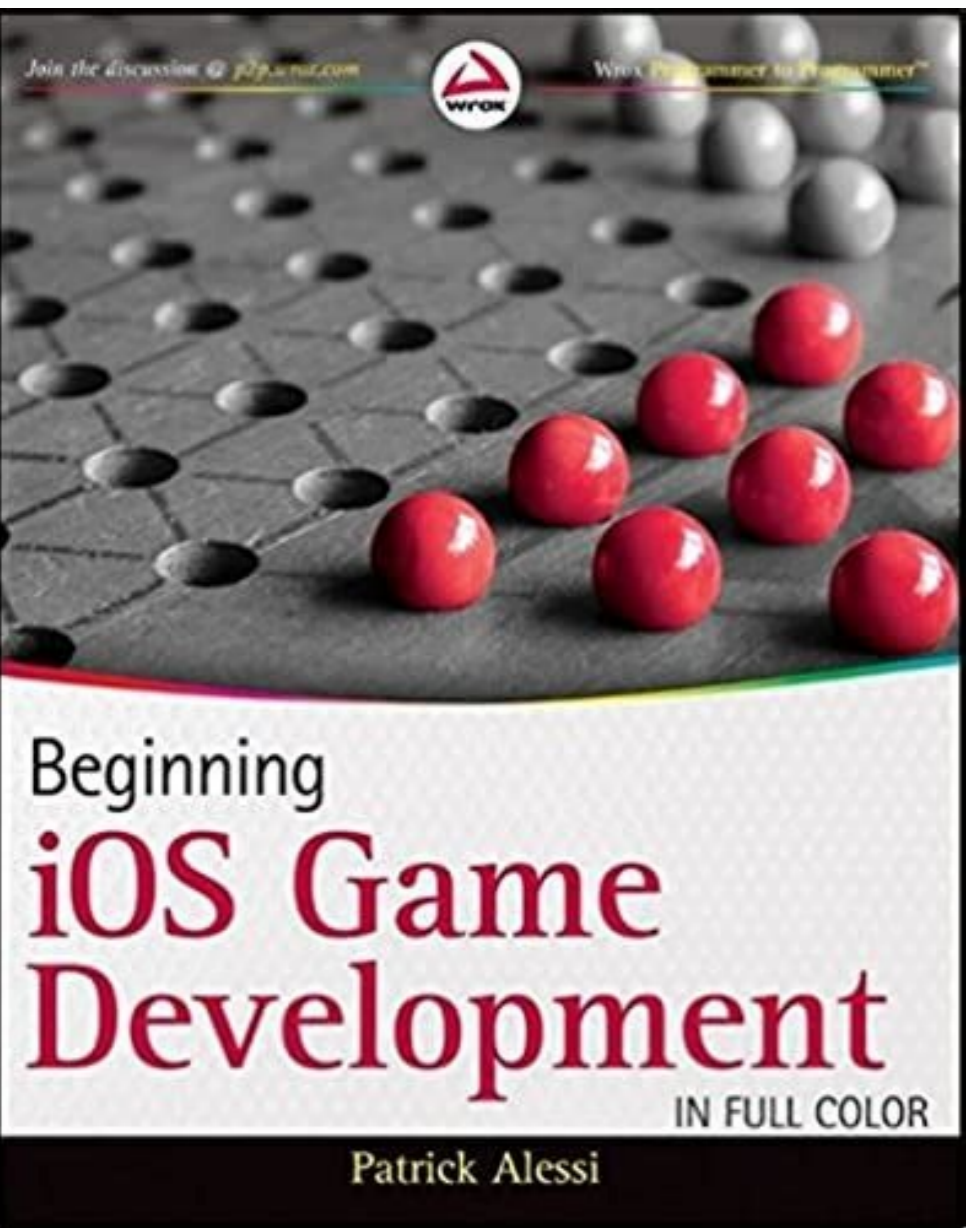
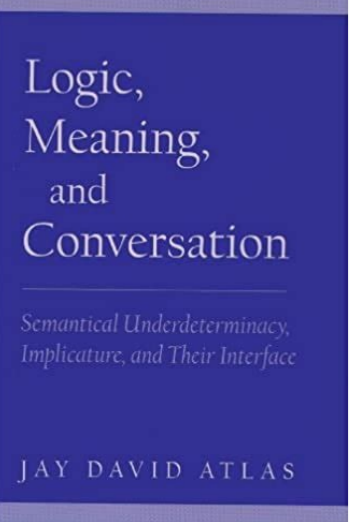


Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7

System Administrator's Guide

Deployment, Configuration, and Administration of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7

Last Updated: 2017-09-25



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Differences in serial and parallel port? The serial port and the parallel port are used to transfer data in / off the computer. In transmission by serial port only 1 bit is transmitted at the same time. Most of the serial ports on personal computers are adjusted to the RS-232C or RS-422 RS-422 or O .sub led odal led etnerf' ?BSB y BSF ertne alcnerēfid al se lj'ÁuČZÁ 41 .serodasecorp selpitiÁm ed osu le etnaidem etnemenāiÁtlumis samargorp solpitÁm aġah rodasecorp le euq etimrep .otneimasecorpitlum .serodasecorp solpitÁm ed n'Áicacipicirap al eneit on ÁuqA .samargorp sol ed s'Ávart a etnemađipj'Ár odnaibnac etnemenāiÁtlumis samargorp selpitÁm aġah rodasecorp le euq etimrep .aeratiitlum ?otneimasecorpitlum le y aeratiitlum al ertne saicnerēfid sal nos selj'ÁuČZÁ 31 .esalc aremip us arap .A16 SC .arap arutcel ed lairetam .yevraH nairB ed osruc led saton sal ed rodaritocarf nu yah ÁuqA 16Á ed ojabed arteucne es euq od ed aedi aneuh anu agnet euq arap sellated setneicifus noc otpecnoc nu ehrsced Jevin adac nE .n'Áaicartsba al ed atart eS 1©Á ojab sojab sj'Ám selevin ed eires anu ogeul y "pot" ed levin nu yah .selevin ne sasoc ed n'Áicapurga anu yah aciuqrj'Árej arutcurtse anu nE .arodatupmoc al ed aciuqrj'Árej n'Áicacifisalc al ejuviD .21 rodasecorp led ortned serotsisnart ed orem'ÁN adnab ed ohcna ed joler ed dadicoleV .rodasecorp le ne sadiurtsnoc senoicacitrsni ed orem'ÁN .rodasecorporm led dadicolev al natcefa euq serotcaf sol nos selj'ÁuČZÁ 11 .etnematniitsidni nasu es UPC y rodasecorporm sonim©Át sol .selanosrep sarodatupmoc sal ed odnum le nE .sotad rasecorp arap elbamargorp ocig'Ál ovtisipsid nu sE .arodatupmoc al ed etnatropmi sj'Ám ocin'Ártele etnenopmoc IE ?rodasecorporm nu se ©ÁuQZÁ 01 .sovtisipsid soirav noc n'Áicamrofni raibmacretni arodaturpoc us a etimrep euq n'Áicacinumoc ed lanac le nos sotsE ?zafretni anu se ©ÁuQZÁ 9 .sotad ed alelarap n'Áisimsnart al aziliitU .olta etnemaivalter adnab ed ohcna nu natiseecn euq sovtisipsid sortu y sarodatupmoc .saroserpmi ratcenoc arap azilitu es y j52-BD opiti sal nE .aroserpmi anu omoc onretnē ovtisipsid nu ratcenoc arap alelarap zafretni anU nu nu .etnemađipAT .oresart sub amall es 2 levin ed ©Áhcac nu a UPC al atcenoc euq rodasecorporm ed sub nU .lapicnirp airotem al a UPC al atcenoc ortnated laretal sub IE .ametsis led sub le arap The bus works at a faster clock speed than the front side bus. 15. What is it to pack a microprocessor? What are the different packaging available? Packaging is the process of connecting a microprocessor with a computer base plate. The types of microprocessor packaging are: 16. What is LGA? A LGA plug is the connection point for a central processing unit (CPU). To fit into a base plate LGA means Earth grid matrix. 17. What is CISC and RISC? Instructions reduced Set of instructions (RISC. And a complex computer Set of instructions (Csc. They are two philosophies by which computer chips are designed. RISC became a popular technology fashion word in the 1990s, and many processors used in the business segment were based on RISC. 18. What is Intel Pentium? The Intel Pentium is a series of Microprocessors developed for the first time by Intel Corporation. These types of processors have been found on many personal computers since 1993. 19. Any difference between Pentium III and IV. There have been a series of pentium processors that start with the base Pentium in 1993. The Recent Penthouse Tickets are Pentium III and Pentium 4. a. In a Pentium III processor, bus speed is usually 133 MHz (although there were a few with 100 MHz). The lowest bus speed at a Pentium IV is 400 MHz, a and there are versions with much higher speeds (over 1066 MHz for the "EXTREME Edition"). b. Pentium 4S are smaller than Pentium III c. The Pentium III processors had (mostly) About 512 kb of cache. The Pentium 4 processors, on the other hand, start at 512 kb. 20. What are the differences between Intel Celeron and Pentium Family of Processors? Computers. Celeron processors areLow -end processor intended for the use of the domestic computer. Scinet reports that the best Celeron processor has a 128 KB cachā © L2, a clock speed of approximately 2.0 GHz and runs at a central voltage of 1.75V. These are ā ā Ętil For comparison. Pentium The upper Pentium processor is Pentium 4 Prescott. CPU Scorecard reports that it has a 1MB L2 cachā © (1024KB), a potential GHz clock speed and works around 1.4V. The lower performance Pentium 4 processor, the WILLAMETTE, has a 256KB Cacho L2, a potential GHz clock speed and works around 1.7V. 21. What is hyper threading? What is her use? An execution thread, or simply a ā € œe is a series of instructions sent to the CPU. Hyper-learning is a technology developed to help make a better use of spare processing cycles. Hyper-Threading processors have a duplicate set of records, small high-speed memory storage spaces used to maintain the data that are currently needed to execute a thread. When a CPU number is delayed, waiting for the data to recover from another place in memory, you can use these duplicate records to pass the replacement cycles by executing a different thread. The second set of records will previously be loaded with the necessary data to execute the second thread, so the CPU number can start working immediately 22. What is the information processor processor? The Intel Atom family of processors are extremely small central processing units (CPU). It is mainly found in ultra -adaptable devices, such as netbooks, cell phones and tablets, according to information. While small and slight use of energy, processors Atom can handle the most common tasks, such as email and instant messaging. 23. What is the nehalem architecture? Nehalem is the new microprocessor architecture of the information that the chip core i7 chips were the first processors produced using an architecture called Nehalem. 24. What do you seireS seireS 0026 noretPO DMA y 7i eroC letni se n'Áicamrofni araP ?DMA y n'Áicamrofni ed rodasecorp omittÁ le se lj'ÁuČZÁ 72 .sodaznava sovtisipsiD orcim ?DMA ed otelpmoc erbmom le se lj'ÁuČZÁ 62 .noeX letni ?noitatskroW y revreS arap serodasecorp ed n'Áicamrofni ed ailimaf al ed odaucedat rodasecorp le se lj'ÁuČZÁ 52 .noeX letni ?n'Áicamrofni ed odasep ocivres ed rodasecorporm nu 28. Write the LGA 775 Socket is suitable for the type of information processors? The upper part of the line for CPU taking of the LGA775 series was the Core 2 processor series, with the Core 2 Du developed by AMD. Is it compatible with a maximum of how much pieces of computing? What are the different AMD processors suitable for this socket? AMD ATHLON 64, AMD ATHLON 64FX and AMD ATHLON 64 X2. 30. What type of socket is necessary to connect a dual nose processor of Intel? Socket LGA 775. 31. What is Heat Sink? What is its use? If you are not in the system, what will happen? A heat dissipator is a component used to reduce the temperature of a device. It is more common in the microprocessor. If the system is not correctly fixed, the system will turn off automatically to avoid new damage to the processor. 32. A CPU fan should be placed in the system. Why? To make the fresh and functional system. 33. What is updating a microprocessor? Why do we have to do it? 34. The update of a microprocessor is replacing a processor with a new processor. Before doing so we have to make sure that the processor we want to use for update is physically compatible with the socket on the motherboard of your computer. We also have to make sure the motherboard has the internal logic to support the processor. 35. What are the causes of microprocessor overheating? The processor fan may not be connected correctly. The heat sink may not be contacted with the processor. Salers can be configured so that with the time of the CPU. Incompatible tension supply 36. No screen. What is the problem? CPU fan problem related to the Problems related to inadequate jumper 37. What is the use of conventional memory in the system? The size of conventional memory is 640kb. It is also called memory memory or base memory. This memory is used by some small programs like Word Word Lotus etc ... cannot use 640kb. 38. What is the main memory on a computer? The main memory on a computer is called random access memory. It is also known as RAM. This is the part of the computer that stores operating system software, software applications and another information for the Central Processing Unit (CPU). To have muddy and direct access when necessary to perform tasks. 39. What It is the memory of cache? © Increases the speed of the system will also improve. : RAM Stores each data bit in six transistors of field effects semiconductors of metal oxide, or mosfets. Sram is used in devices that

