1) Give 2 ways that you can minimize entropy of a system that has been configured and in use.
2) How does automation of an install help prevent problems?
3) What makes Server hardware different from Desktop hardware?
4) If you have a critical system, what could you do so that if the hard drive fails, the system will continue to operate without error?
   - When it is time to replace the drive, you want to minimize down time. What type of swappable drive you require for your system?
5) You have a system that is critical that it must always have power, even if the power supply breaks. What would you do in your system design to help prevent a power failure?
6) Why is it poor design to have a single machine running all the services your organization needs (even if this single system is powerful enough to handle it all)?
7) Why is mail.yourcompany.com a good domain for your email server, rather than eagle.yourcompany.com?
8) Why is it better to refer to a machine by a hostname on your local network than by its IP address? Think about if you move the services of a server to a new machine.
9) What does a boot loader do?

10) Why is it a good idea to put some partitions on a separate drive from other files and programs?
11) The /etc/passwd file can be read by users, but only the superuser can write to it. However, users can run the passwd command, and the passwd command can edit the /etc/passwd file. How is this possible?

RAID Questions:

For each of the follow RAID configurations:

RAID 0

RAID 1

RAID 5

RAID 10

RAID 01

What is the benefit of this configuration?

What is the minimum amount of drives in each configuration?

What percent of the disks can you use to store data?

How many drives can fail in the system until the RAID drive is no longer useable?