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QuestionID : 11323      Subject Name Linux

Q1. OPTIND and OPTARG are unix defined variables.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11327      Subject Name Linux

Q2. If shell script is called from antohter then the called shell script should necessarily have a return statement.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11330      Subject Name Linux

Q3. An argument to the option cannot begin with a minu sign.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11340      Subject Name Linux

Q4. Hidden files in Unix always begin with a character " . "

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11353      Subject Name Linux

Q5. The shell performs command substitution before filename substitution

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11366      Subject Name Linux

Q6. All device related files are present in /dev directory.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11369      Subject Name Linux

Q7. what would be the output of the following program:

name=Sanjay

surname=khare

echo {name=rahul}

echo {middlename+Rahul}

echo \${surname-Arora}

1. Sanjay

Blank line

Khare

2. Khare

Blank line

sanjay

3. error

4. none of the above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11379      Subject Name Linux

Q8. What would be the output of the following?

name=Sanjay

surname=khare

echo\${name-Rahul}

echo\${middlename-Rahul}

echo\${surname+Arora}

echo\${newname+Arora}

1. Sanjay

Rahul

Arora

Blank line

2. Blank line

Sanjay

Arora

Rahul

3. error

4. now of the above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11394      Subject Name Linux

Q9. How would you perform the following operation on the contents of a given file.

Replace one or more spaces with a single space

1. 1,\$s/[ ]\*/[ ]/g

2. 1,\$s/[ ]\*/[ ]/g

3. 1,\$s/[ ]+/[ ]/g

4. 1,\$s/[ ]+/[ ]/g

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11401      Subject Name Linux

Q10. Using for loop we can calculate factorial value .

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11402      Subject Name Linux

Q11. How would you perform the following operations on the contents of a given file.

Replace one or more spaces following a fullstop or a comma with two spaces

1. 1,\$s/[.,][][]\*/[]/g
2. 1,\$s/[.,][][]\*/[]/g
3. 1,\$s/[.,][][]\*/[]/g
4. 1,\$s/[.,][][]+/[]/g

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11410      Subject Name Linux

Q12. If in a script value of IFS is changed to : after execution of script the value of IFS is automatically set back to original value

1. True
2. False
3. Can not say
4. Partly True Partly False

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11421      Subject Name Linux

Q13. To logout from your terminal you

1. Switch off the terminal
2. Press ctrl -d or type exit
3. press ctrl-Alt-Del
4. do nothing it is the system administrator who would do this for you

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11422      Subject Name Linux

Q14. The difference between the commands ps -e and ps -a is

1. ps -e gives detail of every process running in memory whereas ps -a gives output for all the process that you have launched.
2. ps -e gives details of every process running in memory whereas ps -a gives details of all user processes.
3. No difference,both give same output.
4. None of the above.

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11423      Subject Name Linux

Q15. A single UNIX file System can be split over multiple hard disks

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11424      Subject Name Linux

Q16. What is the output of following program segments?

```
n="ask me"
```

```
echo $n
```

```
echo "$n"
```

```
echo ` $n `
```

1. ask me

ask me

\$n

2. ask me

\$n

ask me

3. ask me

4. \$n

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11425      Subject Name Linux

Q17. Purpose of .exrc file is convenient way to customize the vi environment and like all

good things you should put it to utmost use to improve your efficiency .

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11427      Subject Name Linux

Q18. You can execute shell script once it has been typed

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11433      Subject Name Linux

Q19. To create files of large size in UNIX file System it is preferable to have blocks of large size

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11447      Subject Name Linux

Q20. AABBBCC is a valid password

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11452      Subject Name Linux

Q21. To change our existing password we can execute the file /etc/passwd

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11453      Subject Name Linux

Q22. Every legal user has to have a login id and a password

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11461      Subject Name Linux

Q23. Any Shell script by default get executed in the current shell

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11466      Subject Name Linux

Q24. echo statements output can be redirected to file

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11469      Subject Name Linux

Q25. to search a pattern which starts with uni the command would be

1. ./ < uni
2. :/ < uni
3. :/ \< uni >
4. none

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11471      Subject Name Linux

Q26. A shell variable can not handled negative value

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11474      Subject Name Linux

Q27. to delete 5 lines from file & to copy them to buffer x we use "x5dd

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11482      Subject Name Linux

Q28. The escape sequence \033[4m is used to

1. underline character
2. marked them as bold
3. displayed them in reversed video
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11485      Subject Name Linux

Q29. The following command will give output:  
command:

at 18:32 tomorrow  
echo "Happy Birthday"

output:

After 15 minute from the time when the command is executed the screen  
will be cleared and a long listing of the current directory would be displayed  
on  
the screen.  
ctrl d

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11486      Subject Name Linux

Q30. Only system administrator can cancel your printing job

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11500      Subject Name Linux

Q31. Which of the following is not true as regards the kill command.

- 1) Superuser can kill daemon processes.
- 2) For sure kill the signal no is 9.
- 3) There is no surety that the shell process  
will get killed by the command kill < PID of shell process >
- 4) Using kill command you can kill other user's processes too.

1. 1,2

2. 2,3

3. 1,4

4. All

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11507      Subject Name Linux

Q32. Which of the following is not true.

- 1) The at command permits you to receive messages only by mail.
- 2) A person's login name appears in the file at.allow if he is not allowed use  
the at command.

1. 1

2. 2

3. Both are false

4. Both are true.

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11511      Subject Name Linux

Q33. The command `cat < file1 > file2` will copy the contents of file1 to file2

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11513      Subject Name Linux

Q34. The shell meta character `$#` represents

1. total number of arguments supplied to the shell script
2. total number of files in the current directory
3. total number of users who have logged in
4. total number of process running in the background

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11516      Subject Name Linux

Q35. The command that Unix offers to a user to find out whether he can send messages to a particular terminal are

1. finger and who
2. finger -mesg and who -T
3. finger -i and who -t
4. finger -i and who -T

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11519      Subject Name Linux

Q36. The command `wc -l < aaa` displays the no of words present in the file aaa.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11535      Subject Name Linux

Q37. Using a tar we can archive files only on magnetic tape

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11543      Subject Name Linux

Q38. Command to Merge the content of file f1 with the inputs supplied from the keyboard and store the output in a file f2

1. `sort -m f1 -> f2`
2. `sort -m f1 f2`
3. `merge -m f1 f2`
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11549      Subject Name Linux

Q39. Unix commands which accept the input from standard input device and send the output to the standard output device are called "filters".

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11559      Subject Name Linux

Q40. k=35

echo `[\$k -eq 35 ]` `[\$k -eq 50]`

1. blank line
2. dotted line
3. error
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11570      Subject Name Linux

Q41. Command for search all lines in a file which do not ends with a semicolon

1. grep -v ";" filename
2. grep -v "\$" filename
3. grep ";" filename
4. grep -x ";" filename

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11573      Subject Name Linux

Q42. x=10

if[x -ge 2] //Is the comparision correct ?

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11576      Subject Name Linux

Q43. x=3 y=3.5

if [\$x -eq \$y ]

then

Echo x and y are equal

else

Echo x and y are not equal

1. Echo x and y are equal
2. Echo x and y are not equal
3. error
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11581      Subject Name Linux



Q44. The command `ls -l >> fl` would overwrite the contents of `fl` with the output of the command `ls -l`.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11584      Subject Name Linux

Q45. the `if-then-fi` instruction are decision control instruction

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11594      Subject Name Linux

Q46. which of the following are not unix commnads?

1. `md`
2. `rd`
3. both 1 & 2
4. `cd`

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11597      Subject Name Linux

Q47. You have already logged in and some body sends mail to you. In such an

event when you whould receive the message `you have mail`?

1. By setting the variable `MAILNOTIFY`
2. By setting the variable `MAILCHECK`
3. By setting the variable `MAILREAD`
4. None

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11607      Subject Name Linux

Q48. how will you find out which process have been launched from a specific terminal ?

1. `ps -t ttynumber`
2. `ps`
3. `ps -t`
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11612      Subject Name Linux

Q49. point out error

1. `Echo Enter filename`
2. `read fname`
3. `if[-rwx $fname]`
3. `then`

4. echo read write and execute permissions

5. fi

1. line 3
2. line 1
3. line 5
4. no error

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11613      Subject Name Linux

Q50. In scheduling using "batch" command the system decides the best time for executing our command. Moreover the time at which our command will be executed is not in our control.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :