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QuestionID : 11320      Subject Name Linux

Q1. The shell script containing functions should be executed in the current shell.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11325      Subject Name Linux

Q2. OPTIND and OPTARG are unix defined variables.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11332      Subject Name Linux

Q3. Setting made using stty in a shell script are effective only during the execution of the script. The original settings are restored the moment execution of the script is over.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11344      Subject Name Linux

Q4. To list hidden as well as normal files in the current directory the command you would use is--

1. ls - a
2. ls - b
3. ls - l
4. None of above.

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11369      Subject Name Linux

Q5. 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 : 11376      Subject Name Linux

Q6. The minium number of links for any directory file are two.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11380      Subject Name Linux

Q7. A common user can not set sticky for his file.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11381      Subject Name Linux

Q8. Setting a sticky bit for a non executable file is meaningless.

**Correct Answer : T**

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 : 11399      Subject Name Linux

Q10. The command `cat test1 test2 >> test3` would concatenate the contents of test1

and test2 and overwrite the contents of test3 with the concatenated contents.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11400      Subject Name Linux

Q11. `Until = 1`

`while [$until =1]`

`do`

echo until can not be used as variable name

done

1. No Error,until can be used as variable name.
2. until is reserved word it can't be used as variable name.
3. none
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11402      Subject Name Linux

Q12. 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 : 11404      Subject Name Linux

Q13. Command to create 5 empty files

empty1,empty2,empty3,empty4,empty5

1. touch empty1,empty2,empty3,empty4,empty5
2. cat empty1,empty2,empty3,empty4,empty5
3. Both
4. None of above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11405      Subject Name Linux

Q14. "g/^[ ]\*\$" :command use to delete all the blank lines

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11409      Subject Name Linux

Q15. How would you perform the following operations on the contents of a given file.

insert a> and a space at the start of every line in the file

1. 1,\$s/^/>[ ]/g
2. 1,\$s/>[ ]/g
3. 1,\$s/^/>[ ]/g
4. none of the above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11413      Subject Name Linux

Q16. Which of the following is a popular terminal emulation software

1. VTERM
2. VT100
3. COMIT
4. Perl

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11420      Subject Name Linux

Q17. The program contained in boot block that loads kernel into memory is called

1. Disk Bootstrap program
2. Master Boot program
3. shell program
4. None of above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11425      Subject Name Linux

Q18. Purpose of .exrc file is convinient way to customize the vi environment and like all

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

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11440      Subject Name Linux

Q19. Which command displays the line numbers by the side of each line?

1. set nu
2. set ai
3. set eb
4. set ic

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11446      Subject Name Linux

Q20. while executing a shell script shell acts as a compiler

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11450      Subject Name Linux

Q21. vi has only help can be invocked using F1key

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11452      Subject Name Linux

Q22. To change our existing password we can execute the file /etc/passwd

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11459      Subject Name Linux

Q23. Unix can be ported to a new hardware platform with minimum changes in the unix code

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11461      Subject Name Linux

Q24. Any Shell script by default get executed in the current shell

**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 : 11473      Subject Name Linux

Q26. A DOS formatted floppy can be used in UNIX and formatted floppy can be used in DOS

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11478      Subject Name Linux

Q27. Once a job is submitted for printing using lp command we have to take print out even if on second thoughts we realise that we should not have the printed the file

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11487      Subject Name Linux

Q28. What will be the output of the following command.  
command:

at now + 15 minutes

clear

is -l

ctrl d

output:

NO OUTPUT.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11492      Subject Name Linux

Q29. The file /bin/sysadmsh can be executed only by the system admin.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11502      Subject Name Linux

Q30. A null variable a can be created using

1. a=
2. a=` `
3. a=` ` `
4. All of above

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11510      Subject Name Linux

Q31. what will be the output:

command:

at now +1 week < atfile

output:

NO output.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11512      Subject Name Linux

Q32. Which statements are true if the file which contains the following line is submitted to the crontab command.

10 2 3 \* 0 echo ``There is no substitute for hard work``

1. The message is echoed on the 3rd of every month at 2.10 a.m
2. The message is echoed on the 3rd of every month at 2.10 p.m
3. The message is echoed on the 3rd of every month at 2.10 a.m if it happens to be a sunday
4. None of the above.

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11513      Subject Name Linux

Q33. 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 : 11519      Subject Name Linux

Q34. The command `wc -l < aaa` displays the no of words present in the file `aaa`.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11522      Subject Name Linux

Q35. The state of the file system is contained in

1. Boot block
2. A special block created by Boot Block
3. Super Block
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11527      Subject Name Linux

Q36. A floppy can be formatted only by system administrator

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11539      Subject Name Linux

Q37. It is necessary to unmount a file system before removing a floppy.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11546      Subject Name Linux

Q38. `doscp /usr/aa1/cobol/* b:/` Command for copy all the files from `/usr/aa1/cobol` directory to a dos formatted floppy in drive B

**Correct Answer : T**

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 : 11556      Subject Name Linux

Q40. Unix commands which accept the input from standard input device and send the output to the standard output device are known as filters.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11557      Subject Name Linux

Q41. Which of the following is not a filter ?

1. head
2. grep
3. tail

4. ls

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11559      Subject Name Linux

Q42. 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 : 11565      Subject Name Linux

Q43. i=3

if[! -z \$i]

then

echo ABC

else

echo abc

fi

1. ABC
2. abc
3. error
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11566      Subject Name Linux

Q44. To perform the numeric test we must use -ge instead of >=

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11572      Subject Name Linux

Q45. cat < file1 > file2

cat > file2 < file1

Both the commands will show the same result.

**Correct Answer : T**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11593      Subject Name Linux

Q46. if x=11 and y=6 then exit status of :

[ \$x -eq 5 -o \$y -ne 3 ]



1. 0
2. 1
3. 11
4. none

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11600      Subject Name Linux

Q47. A file can have links across file system.

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11612      Subject Name Linux

Q48. 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 : 11620      Subject Name Linux

Q49. The process id number of the process vhand,bdflush,sched and init are

1. 1,2,3 and 4
2. 2,3,0 and 1
3. 3,4,1 and 2
4. 0,1,2 and 3

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11621      Subject Name Linux

Q50. The daemon process can be killed using the kill command

**Correct Answer : F**

Your Answer :