2.	Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.	
	The symbols used carry their usual meanings	I
3.	Assume suitable data, if required & mention them clearly	
4.	Draw neat sketches wherever necessary.	
Q.1	Answer the Following:	[12]
	(A) Explain the working of the commands: - (cat al a2) > a3 & cat al a2 > a3. Is there any difference between the two?	[2]
	(B) Which of the following is not a right way to get into the current user's home directory?	[1]
	(a) cd - (b) cd ~ (c) cd \$HOME (d) cd	(1)
	(C) Theinteracts with the hardware and theinteracts with the user.	[1]
	 (D) Explain the working of the following command: (cal;ls) wc >> f1 (E) (i) State true/false: Renaming a file changes the i-node number of the renamed file. (ii) State true/false: Copying a file changes the i-node number of the new copied 	[2]
	file.	
	(F) Which of the following is/are not a valid file name? (a) -abc (b) /a1 (c) .ab.c (d) 123a	[1]
	(G) Give the command to see ALL the files in the current directory.	[1]
	(H) Convert the following number from Decimal to Octal Number System using bc. Number: 20	[2]
.2	Answer the following.	[12]
	(A) Explain characteristics of Linux with suitable example.	[4]
	(B) Give a list of all important information available through the date command.	[4]
	(C) Give commands to	[4]
	(i) display (iii) remove	
	(ii) move (iv) find the size	
	for the content of current directory. Give proper command line for each.	
	OR	
-	(C) Give the output for the following command lines:	[4]
	(i) \$.od-bc file1 (iii) \$ alias df='diff f1 f2'	
	(ii) \$ cmp -c f1 f2 (iv) \$ tput clear	
		[12]
3 A	Answer the following:	[12]
3 A	A) Use the Is command to list all .doc files in the current directory, take a word cou	unt [3]
3 A	Answer the following: A) Use the ls command to list all .doc files in the current directory, take a word cou (wc) by the amount of lines and display the output to the terminal as well as save	unt [3]
3 A	(wc) by the amount of lines and display the output to the terminal as well as save	unt [3]
(.	(wc) by the amount of lines and display the output to the terminal as well as save the file count.txt. Explain the differences between echo & printf commands with example.	unt [3]
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(.	(wc) by the amount of lines and display the output to the terminal as well as save	unt [3] e in [4]
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DHARMSINH DESAI UNIVERSITY, NADIAD FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

B.TECH. SEMESTER I [CE/IT/MECH] SUBJECT: LINUX OPERATING SYSTEM & PROGRAMMING

: Block Sessional

Seat No.

Time

: 9/11/2012

Day

: 11 to 12:15 pm

Max. Marks

: 36

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.
- The symbols used carry their usual meanings.
- Assume suitable data, if required & mention them clearly.
- Draw neat sketches wherever necessary.

Q.1		[12]
(a)	command is finally executed?	[2]
- (b)	Explain the difference between internal and external command.	[2]
(c)	what is meant by recursive behavior of a command? Name two commands, along with suitable example.	[2]
(d)	to differ from fide mins:	[2]
(e)	What is umask?	[1]
(f)		[1]
(g)		[1]
(h)	Write a command to count number of times character "&" occurs in file file1.	[1]
Q.2	Attempt the following questions.	[12]
(a)	Write a shell code to accept a string from the terminal, and echo a suitable message if it	[4]
	doesn't have at least 10 characters using (i) case (ii) expr	
(b)	Write a shell script to find GCD (greatest common divisor) of two numbers.	[3]
(c)	Describe briefly the UNIX architecture explain the role played by the kernel and shell in	[3]
	sharing the workload.	
(d)	What will be the output:	[2]
,	(i) cut -d \ -f 2,3 file1 tee file2	
	(ii) grep "a[Bb]nqo{x,y}" ./dir1/*	
Q.3	Attempt the following questions.	[12]
(a)	Write a shell script for the following pattern:	[6]
	A .	
	B C	
	DEF	
	GHIJ	
(b)	(I) Examine the output of a two command below. Explain whether kumar can (i) edit (ii)	[4]
	delete (iii) change permission (iv) change ownership of file1.	
	\$ who am I; ls - I file1	
	Kumar 75 12 16:45 12 16:45	
	-rrw 1 sumit kumar 75 nov 12 16:45 file1	
	(II) Explain IRE and TRE with examples.	[2]

DHARMSINH DESAI UNIVERSITY, NADIAD FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

B.TECH. SEMESTER I [IT/CE/MECH] SUBJECT: (CT-115) LINUX OPERATING SYSTEM AND PROGRAMMING Examination : First Sessional Date : 09:30 to 10:45 Day Time : Wednesday Max. Marks : 36 INSTRUCTIONS: Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question. The symbols used carry their usual meanings. Assume suitable data, if required & mention them clearly. Draw neat sketches wherever necessary. Q.1 Answer the Following: (A) What is the difference between echo "\$SHELL" and echo '\$SHELL'? [12] (B) What is the significance of the following command line? [2] 1) \$ wc factorial.c ; ls -l factorial.c [2] 2) \$ ls -l factorial.c | wc (C) Explain the significance of the interrupt and eof characters. With which keys are they associated on your system? [2] (D) 1) By which Linux command we can know whether the command is Internal or [2] External. 2) How can we move a group of files to a different directory in one command? (E) Why we can say that Linux is a virus free operating system? [2] (F) What is meant by PATH variable? Why is proper setting of the PATH variable [2] important? Q.2 Answer the following. (Any three) [12] (A) Explain Is command in detail with all options. 4 (B) What you mean by Absolute and Relative Path. Give proper example. [4] (C) Explain Kernel Shell architecture. [4] [4] (D) Explain date command in detail with example. [12] Q.3 Answer the following: (A) Explain the File system of Linux operating system. [3] (B) Explain "diff" command with proper example. [5] (C) Write the command line for the following: [2] 1) Convert the following number from Decimal to Binary using be command. Number: 14 2) Remove a directory using rm command. (D) Give the output for the following command line: [2] 1) \$ od -bc factorial.c 2) \$ tput -cup 5 10 OR [12] Q.3 Answer the following: (A) Explain the characteristics of Linux operating system. [3] (B) Explain "comm" command with proper example. 151 (C) Write the command line for the following: [2] 1) Copy the content of one directory to another. 2) Merge two files and store the result in a third file.

(D) Give the output for the following command line: 1) \$ cal -j 2) \$ date +"%I %M"

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