

# SunBeam Institute of Information Technology



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# Hi dac112, You have scored: 1

QuestionID: 11316 Subject Name Linux

Q1. Functions defined in the current shell are available to all the subshell

invoke from the current shell

Correct Answer: F Your Answer: F

QuestionID: 11323 Subject Name Linux

Q2. OPTIND and OPTARG are unix defined variables.

**Correct Answer : T** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11324 Subject Name Linux

Q3. All shell script automatically get executed in the current shell.

**Correct Answer: F** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11330 Subject Name Linux

Q4. An argument to the option cannot begin with a minu sign.

Correct Answer: F

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11343 Subject Name Linux

Q5. if output o command is piped to a while loop the loop is executed in

in a sub-shell

**Correct Answer: T** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11348 Subject Name Linux

Q6. Usually size of each block in Unix file system is----

- 1. 512
- 2. 1024
- 3. 2048
- 4. None of above.

**Correct Answer: 2** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11350 Subject Name Linux

Q7. If output of a while loop is redirected to a file then the loop

is executed in a sub-shell

**Correct Answer: T** 

```
Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11362
                        Subject Name Linux
Q8. All devices in Unix are implemented as files.
   Correct Answer: T
  Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11368
                        Subject Name Linux
Q9. A terminal file is always a block special file.
   Correct Answer: F
  Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11390
                        Subject Name Linux
Q10. point out the errors if any
i=1
while [ $j -le 10 ]
echo $i
j=j+1
done
   1. i=1
  2. while [$j -le 10]
   3. echo $j
  4. j=j+1
  Correct Answer: 4
   Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11391
                        Subject Name Linux
Q11. Everything that is displayed on your terminal is first
written to a file associated with a terminal then displayed
on your terminal
  Correct Answer: T
   Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11398
                        Subject Name Linux
Q12. Unix os cannot run on which of the following Microprocessor
   1. 8086
   2. 80386
   3. 80286
   4. Pentium
   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: 11407 Subject Name Linux

Q14. Size of block in Unix file system is

- 1. 512 bytes
- 2. 1024 bytes
- 3. 2048 bytes
- 4. Any of above

### **Correct Answer: 4**

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11413 Subject Name Linux

Q15. Which of the following is a popular terminal emulation software

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

#### **Correct Answer: 1**

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11418 Subject Name Linux

Q16. The state of file system is contained in

- 1. Boot block
- 2. A special block created by boot block
- 3. super block
- 4. None of above

# **Correct Answer: 3**

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11421 Subject Name Linux

Q17. 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

Q18. 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: 11425 Subject Name Linux

Q19. 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: 11429 Subject Name Linux

Q20. In a=1235

a is a numeric shell variable

**Correct Answer: F** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11431 Subject Name Linux

Q21. Which commands in vi would you use to perform Block copy

- 1. :m co p
- 2. :m,n co p
- 3. both of above
- 4. none of these

**Correct Answer: 3** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11454 Subject Name Linux

Q22. variable declare in the shell script can be displayed at the \$(doller) promot

using the set command

**Correct Answer: F** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11458 Subject Name Linux

Q23. expr can handle only integers where as bc can handle both integer as well as

floats

**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: 11470
                        Subject Name Linux
Q25. Comments can be spilt over multiple lines if each line is preceded
  Correct Answer: T
  Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11481
                        Subject Name Linux
Q26. Once a job is submitted for printing using the lp command we have to
remain logged in till our file gets printed
  Correct Answer: F
  Your Answer:
OuestionID: 11486
                        Subject Name Linux
Q27. Only system adminstrator can cancel your printing job
  Correct Answer : F
  Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11489
                        Subject Name Linux
Q28. the fol. Signal is sent by DMA controller
  1. HREQ
  2. HLDA
  3. DRQ
  4. none
  Correct Answer: 2
  Your Answer:
OuestionID: 11491
                        Subject Name Linux
Q29. Change the modification time of a file to mid night of 01/01/1996
   1. touch 0101000096 filename
  2. touch 01010096 filename
  3. touch 0101001996 filename
  4. touch 11000096 filename
   Correct Answer: 1
  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:
                        Subject Name Linux
QuestionID: 11503
Q31. Command to convert all capital letters in file to small case letters
```

- 1. dd if=file1 of=file2 conv=lcase
- 2. dd if=file1 of=file2 conv=smallcase
- 3. dd if=file1 of=file2 conv=lowercase
- 4. dd if=file1 of=file2 conv=ucase

#### **Correct Answer: 1**

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11505 Subject Name Linux

Q32. What will be the output:

commnand:

at 6 pm wednesday next week

who

ctrl d

output:

At 6pm on wednesday of current week a list of users who have logged in at that time would be dispalyed.

#### **Correct Answer: F**

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: 11516 Subject Name Linux

Q34. 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: 11517 Subject Name Linux

Q35. when we are executing a shell script the shell acts as

- 1. an interpreter
- 2. compiler
- 3. operating system
- 4. none

# **Correct Answer: 1**

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11521 Subject Name Linux

Q36. A file system can be install at any mount point other than /mnt

```
Correct Answer: T
  Your Answer:
OuestionID: 11526
                        Subject Name Linux
Q37. A single Unix file System can be split over multiple hard Disks
  Correct Answer: F
  Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11538
                        Subject Name Linux
Q38. which is following is NOT shell keyword
   1. shift
  2. readonly
  3. unset
  4. ls
  Correct Answer: 4
  Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11539
                        Subject Name Linux
Q39. It is neccesary to unmount a file system before removing a floppy.
   Correct Answer: T
   Your Answer:
QuestionID: 11549
                        Subject Name Linux
Q40. 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: 11558
                        Subject Name Linux
Q41. Following command is used delete all 5 bytes files from a current
directory downwords
find . -size 5c -exec rm{};
  Correct Answer: T
  Your Answer:
OuestionID: 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: 11560
                        Subject Name Linux
Q43. Display all the lines in a file which contain the word "Poem" from a file
english.txt.
```

You should be able to report all occurence like POem,PoEm,POEm etc.You are not allowed to use a command line option to ignore the case while searching.

- 1. grep [Pp][Oo][Ee][Mm] english.txt
- 2. grep [p][Oo][Ee][Mm] english.txt
- 3. grep [Pp][o][Ee][Mm] english.txt
- 4. grep [Pp][][Ee][Mm] english.txt

**Correct Answer: 1** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11582 Subject Name Linux

Q44. the if-then-fi instruction are loop control instruction

**Correct Answer : F** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11591 Subject Name Linux

Q45. Dameon processes cannot be killed using the KILL command

**Correct Answer: T** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11592 Subject Name Linux

Q46. The output of the command banner "Unix Shell Programming" would be

- 1. A banner showing 'unix', 'shell' and 'programming' words display in separate lines
  - 2. A banner showing 'unix shell' in one single line
  - 3. none
  - 4. A banner showing 'unix shell programming' in one single line

**Correct Answer: 2** 

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: 11599 Subject Name Linux

Q48. the priority of a particular process can be decreased by increasing the "nice value" of the command when it is launched.

**Correct Answer: T** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11601 Subject Name Linux

Q49. To ascertain what are the contents of files in your system the best way would be

- 1. Do a cat coomand on each file and find the content
- 2. Use the command cat \*
- 3. Use the command file \*
- 4. none

**Correct Answer: 3** 

Your Answer:

QuestionID: 11621 Subject Name Linux

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

**Correct Answer: F** 

Your Answer: