



- iii) Which loader permits a program to be executed in different parts of the memory ?
- a) Relocating loader b) Absolute loader
- c) Direct linking loader d) None of these.
- iv) Which command will delete a user account, the user's home directory including the user's files – and mail spool ?
- a) `userdel -d < user name >`
- b) `userdel -h < user name >`
- c) `userdel -d/home/username < user name >`
- d) `userdel -r < user name >`
- v) The `/proc` file system exists in
- a) disk b) cdrom
- c) floppy d) none of these.
- vi) User installed application software's log files are stored at
- a) `/home/` b) `/user/`
- c) `/root/` d) `/bin/`
- vii) In which file the password for individual user account is stored in encrypted form in an Unix/Linux system ?
- a) `/etc/passwd` b) `/etc/shadow`
- c) `/etc/gshadow` d) `/etc/group`.

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CS/B.Tech (CSE)/SEM-6/CS-604/2011



GROUP – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

$3 \times 5 = 15$

2. What is NAT ? Why is it required ? What is the difference between SNAT and Masquerade ?
 $2 + 1 + 2$
3. What is the advantage of a two-pass assembler over a single pass assembler ? What are the different tables used in a two-pass assembler ?
 $2 + 3$
4. How will you see the current run level ? State the different run levels available. How init is related to a run level ?
 $1 + 2 + 2$
5. a) Explain incremental Backup and Multivolume backup.
b) Why/proc filesystem is called virtual filesystem ? $2 + 3$
6. Describe the basic differences between macro and subroutine ? Illustrate with examples that sometimes macro is useful and sometimes subroutine is useful.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

3 × 15 = 45

7. a) Describe how absolute loader works.
- b) Differentiate between 'compile and go loader' and 'absolute loader'.
- c) Why is relocation required ?
- d) What are basic tasks of a macro instruction processor ? 5 + 3 + 2 + 5
8. a) What are the difference between NIS and NIS+ server ?
- b) How can you secure a NIS server ?
- c) Describe the following three options regarding NFS (Network File System) :
- i) link-absolute
- ii) map-daemon
- iii) map-identity.
- d) Explain why level 1 backup is called an incremental backup. 4 + 5 + 3 + 3



9. a) What are the concepts of swap space and virtual memory ? How do they differ from each other ?
- b) Explain logical volumes.
- c) Describe the format used in /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow file.
- d) What is Boot disk ? Explain.
- e) Change the permission of the file "abc.txt" such that the file is accessed by owner in write mode and the group users access the file in read only mode and others will not be able to access the file in any form.

(2 + 2) + 3 + 3 + 2 + 3

10. a) What is I-node ?
- b) What is the use of each of the following files ?
- i) /etc/grub.conf
 - ii) /etc/fstab
 - iii) /etc/inittab
- c) What is umask ? How can a file permission be defined by using it ?
- d) What do you mean by disk inode and incore inode ?

2 + 6 + 3 + 4



11. a) What are the advantages of partitioning ?
- b) What is a logical volume ? What is a superblock ? What information about a file system does it contain ?
- c) Differentiate between a character and a block file.
- d) How will you
- i) see the loadable kernel modules ?
 - ii) show all environment variables ?
 - iii) modify user account ?
 - iv) search a partition for bad blocks ?
- 3 + 6 + 2 + 4
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