1. \_\_\_\_ command is used to display the environment variables only.  
a) set  
b) env  
c) sh  
d) var

Answer: b  
Explanation: env command is used to display environment variables only in the current shell. For example, invocation of env command will produce an output in the following form:

$ env

HOME=/home/abd

LOGNAME=abd

MAIL=/var/mail/kumar

SHELL=/usr/bin/bash

TERM=xterm

2. \_\_\_\_ command displays all the variables available in the current shell.  
a) env  
b) set  
c) var  
d) sh

Answer: b  
Explanation: set command is used to display all the variables available in the current shell. set is a built-in command. env is an external command and runs in a child process. It thus displays only those variables that are inherited from its parent, the shell.

3. Environment variable names can be defined only in uppercase.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b  
Explanation: We’ve seen that environment variables are generally defined in uppercase only. But there is nothing which can prevent us from using a different scheme.

4. Environment variables control the behavior of the system.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Environment variables control the behavior of the system. They determine the environment in which we work. If they are not set properly, we may not be able to use some of the commands without a pathname.

5. Which environment variable is used to display our username?  
a) PATH  
b) MAIL  
c) LOGNAME  
d) HOME

Answer: c  
Explanation: LOGNAME is an environment variable which can be used with echo command as an argument to display our username. We can also know our username using who am i command. For example,

$ echo $LOGNAME

Abd // username

6. Which one of the following is not an environment variable?  
a) HOME  
b) PATH  
c) USER  
d) env

Answer: d  
Explanation: env is an external command which runs in a child process and it lists only environment variables which are inherited from its parent, the shell.

VARIABLES SIGNIFICANCE

HOME- home directory, the directory where a user is placed on logging in

USER- login name of user

PATH- list of directories searched by shell to locate the command

7. Which command is used in bash and Korn shells to display the previously used commands?  
a) his  
b) history  
c) sh  
d) ps

Answer: b  
Explanation: Bash and Korn support a versatile history feature that treats a previous command as an event and associates it with an event number. The history command displays the history list showing the event number of every previously executed command.

8. Which of the following symbols are used for accessing previous commands by event numbers?  
a) !  
b) r  
c) $  
d) ! and r

Answer: d  
Explanation: The ! symbol (r in Korn) is used to repeat previous commands. For repeating the last command we have to use !! in bash and r in Korn. We can repeat other commands also, but with the event number as an argument. For example, following commands will repeat the command with event number 38,

$ !38 // in bash

$ r 38 // in Korn

9. Which of the following function(s) are performed by an interactive shell?  
a) job control  
b) history  
c) aliases  
d) job control, history, aliases

Answer: d  
Explanation: When we log in to our system, an interactive shell presents a prompt and waits for our requests. This type of shell supports functions like job control, history, aliases etc.

10. Suppose ABD\_DIR is a local variable. Then it will be accessible to the child process.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b  
Explanation: Since ABD\_DIR is a local variable and local variables are more restricted to the scope so it will not be accessible to the child process. For example,

$ ABD\_DIR=/home/users/abd/doc // local variable in parent process

$echo ABD\_DIR

home/users/abd/doc

$ sh // create a child shell

$echo ABD\_DIR

\_ // variable not available in child shell