Objectives

1) To see the list of files on your UNIX or Linux system, use the _____command is used .
   a) List b) ls c) files d) none

2) _____ option with ls command is used to show all the files not only in directories but also subdirectories.
   a) –t b) -R c) –d d) –s

3) _____ option with ls command is used to show hidden file /directory.
   a) –a b) –c c) –l d) none

4) Write cat command to combine two files.

5) _____command shows all the commands that you have used in the past for the current terminal session
   a) His b) view all c) history d) none

6) To display line numbers in file _____ command is used.
   a) Cat b) cat –l c) cat –n d) none

7) cat test >> test1
   What this command will perform?

8) tail <file name>

   What this command will perform?

9) Nohup command creates the _____ file in working directory.
   (nohup.out/nohup.log)

10) chmod u=rw EXAM
    What the above command will perform?

11) nl <file name>
    What above command perform?

12) _____ command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with octal format
    a) oct b) bin c) od d) none

13) Write the name of the command which works opposite of cat.

14) The _____ command in UNIX is a command line utility for translating or deleting characters
    a) Tl b) tr c) del d) none

Linux File System

15) The _____perform individual specialized management tasks. system utilities/System Library

16) The _____ system call creates a new process. (fork/execve).

17) Define Process Id.

18) The _____is an array of pointers to kernel file   structures. (file table/allocation table)

19) Write and explain the task of clone system call.

20) User processes can always be preempted by another process when a time-sharing scheduling interrupt occurs. (T/F)

21) *Dynamic* linking is more efficient in terms of both physical memory and disk-space.Why?

Descriptive

1) Write a command for the following.
    i)   To create file from shell .
    ii)   To save the file.
    iii)   Display the content of the created file

2) Write command for the following.
    i)   Remove the file
    ii)   Rename the file
    iii)   Create the directory

3) What ps command shows about?

4) fgrep -f words.txt file1
    What the above command perform ? explain with suitable example.

5) The join command in UNIX is a command line utility for joining lines of two files on a common field.
    Explain this with suitable example.

6) Write what following command will do?give example
    i)   Sort
    ii)   Comm.
    iii)   Bc
    iv)   Cut
    v)   Sed

Linux File System

7) Write features of Linux 2.0

8) Write design principles of Linux.

9) Draw and explain about Linux components.

10) List three components of Linux module support. Explain any one of them.

11) Write an importance of conflict resolution.

12) When does kernel create new virtual space?

13) Write three different classes of Linux devices.Write about them.

14) Write purposes of block buffer cache.

15) How does Linux perform security?