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SR.NO	Project NAME	Technology
1	Online E-Learning Platform Hub	React+Springboot+MySql
2	PG Mates / RoomSharing / Flat Mates	React+Springboot+MySql
3	Tour and Travel management System	React+Springboot+MySql
4	Election commition of India (online Voting System)	React+Springboot+MySql
5	HomeRental Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
6	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
7	Hotel Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
8	Agriculture web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
9	AirLine Reservation System / Flight booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
10	E-commerce web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
11	Hospital Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
12	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySql
13	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySql
14	Courier Services Portal / Courier Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
15	Online Food Delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
16	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySql
17	Gym Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
18	Bike/Car ental System Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
19	CharityDonation web project	React+Springboot+MySql
20	Movie Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql

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21	Job Portal web project	React+Springboot+MySql
22	LIC Insurance Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
23	Employee Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
24	Payroll Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
25	RealEstate Property Project	React+Springboot+MySql
26	Marriage Hall Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Online Student Management portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Resturant management System	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Solar Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
30	OneStepService LinkLabourContractor	React+Springboot+MySql
31	Vehical Service Center Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
32	E-wallet Banking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
33	Blogg Application Project	React+Springboot+MySql
34	Car Parking booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
35	OLA Cab Booking Portal	React+NextJs+Springboot+MySql
36	Society management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
37	E-College Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
38	FoodWaste Management Donate System	React+Springboot+MySql
39	Sports Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
40	BloodBank mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql

41	Bus Tickit Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
42	Fruite Delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySql
43	Woodworks Bed Shop	React+Springboot+MySql
44	Online Dairy Product sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
45	Online E-Pharma medicine sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
46	FarmerMarketplace Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
47	Online Cloth Store Project	React+Springboot+MySql
48	Train Ticket Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
49	Quizz Application Project	JSP+Springboot+MySql
50	Hotel Room Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
51	Online Crime Reporting Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
52	Online Child Adoption Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
53	online Pizza Delivery System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
54	Online Social Complaint Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
55	Electric Vehical management system Project	React+Springboot+MySql
56	Online mess / Tiffin management System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
57		React+Springboot+MySql
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59		React+Springboot+MySql
60		React+Springboot+MySql

Spring Boot + React JS + MySQL Project List

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
1	Online E-Learning Hub Platform Project	https://youtu.be/KMjyBaWmgzg?si=YckHuNzs7eC84-IW
2	PG Mate / Room sharing/Flat sharing	https://youtu.be/4P9clHg3wvk?si=4uEsi0962CG6Xodp
3	Tour and Travel System Project Version 1.0	https://youtu.be/-UHOBywHaP8?si=KHHfE_A0uv725f12
4	Marriage Hall Booking	https://youtu.be/VXz0kZQi5to?si=ILOS-QG3TpAFP5k7
5	Ecommerce Shopping project	https://youtu.be/vJ_C6LkhrZ0?si=YhcBylSErvdn7paq
6	Bike Rental System Project	https://youtu.be/FlzsAmIBCbk?si=7ujQTJqEgkQ8ju2H
7	Multi-Restaurant management system	https://youtu.be/pvV-pM2Jf3s?si=PgvnT-yFc8ktrDxB
8	Hospital management system Project	https://youtu.be/lynlouBZvY4?si=CXzQs3BsRkjKhZCw
9	Municipal Corporation system Project	https://youtu.be/cVMx9NVyl4I?si=qX0oQt-GT-LR_5jF
10	Tour and Travel System Project version 2.0	https://youtu.be/_4u0mB9mHXE?si=gDiAhKBowi2gNUKZ

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
11	Tour and Travel System Project version 3.0	https://youtu.be/Dm7nOdpasWg?si=P_Lh2gcOFhlyudug
12	Gym Management system Project	https://youtu.be/J8_7Zrkg7ag?si=LcxV51ynfUB7OptX
13	Online Driving License system Project	https://youtu.be/3yRzsMs8TLE?si=JRI_z4FDx4Gmt7fn
14	Online Flight Booking system Project	https://youtu.be/m755rOwdk8U?si=HURvAY2VnizlyJlh
15	Employee management system project	https://youtu.be/ID1iE3W_GRw?si=Y_jv1xV_BljhrD0H
16	Online student school or college portal	https://youtu.be/4A25aEKfei0?si=RoVgZtxMk9TPdQvD
17	Online movie booking system project	https://youtu.be/Lfjv_U74SC4?si=fiDvrhhrjb4KSIsm
18	Online Pizza Delivery system project	https://youtu.be/Tp3izreZ458?si=8eWAOzA8SVdNwlyM
19	Online Crime Reporting system Project	https://youtu.be/0UlzReSk9tQ?si=6vN0e70TVY1GOwPO
20	Online Children Adoption Project	https://youtu.be/3T5HC2HKyT4?si=bntP78niYH802I7N

Linux MCQs

List of Linux MCQs

1. Who founded Linux Kernel?

- A. Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie
- B. Linus Torvalds
- C. Linus Torvalds and Ken Thompson
- D. Richard Stallman

Answer: B) Linus Torvalds

Explanation:

Linus Torvalds founded Linux Kernel.

2. What is the core of the Linux operating system?

- A. Vi Editor
- B. Command Line
- C. Terminal
- D. Kernel

Answer: D) Kernel

Explanation:

The kernel is the core of the Linux operating system.

3. Which is/are the directories that come under the Binary directory?

- A. /bin
- B. /sbin
- C. /lib
- D. /opt
- E. All of the above

Answer: E) All of the above

Explanation:

Binary directory contains following directories:

- /bin
- /sbin
- /lib
- /opt

4. The directory is a type of file?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the directory is a type of file.

5. Which symbol represents the top-level directory?

- A. ~
- B. @
- C. #
- D. /

Answer: D) /

Explanation:

The symbol "/" represents the top-level directory.

6. Which symbol represents the user's home directory?

- A. ~
- B. @
- C. #
- D. /

Answer: A) ~

Explanation:

The symbol "~" represents the user's home directory.

7. Which Linux command is used to count the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file?

- A. count
- B. wcount
- C. wc
- D. countw

Answer: C) wc

Explanation:

The "wc" command is used to count the number of lines, words, characters, and bytes of each given file or standard input and print the result.

8. Which Linux command is used to remove files?

- A. remove
- B. rm
- C. delete
- D. del

Answer: B) rm

Explanation:

The "rm" command is used to remove files in Linux.

9. Which Linux command with vi Editor is used to delete a single character?

- A. d
- B. r
- C. x
- D. c

Answer: C) x

Explanation:

The command "x" is used to delete a single character in vi Editor.

10. Which Linux command is used to know which directory you are in?

- A. know
- B. help
- C. cwd
- D. pwd

Answer: D) pwd

Explanation:

To know which directory you are in, the "pwd" command can be used. The "pwd" command stands for "Present Working Directory". This command gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root.

11. Which Linux command is used to see all the hidden files?

- A. ls
- B. ls -h
- C. ls -a
- D. dir -a

Answer: C) ls -a

Explanation:

The "ls" command with argument "-a" can be used to see all the hidden files.

12. Which Linux command is used to give a full listing?

- A. ls -F
- B. ls -h
- C. ls -a
- D. dir -a

Answer: A) ls -F

Explanation:

The "ls -F" command is used to see a full listing, indicating what type files are by putting a slash after directories and a star after executable files.

13. Which Linux command is used to go back from a folder to the folder before that?

- A. cd..
- B. cd
- C. cd/
- D. chdir

Answer: A) cd..

Explanation:

To go back from a folder to the folder before that, we can use the Linux command "cd .." . Here, the two dots (..) represent back.

14. If you want to create a new directory named XYZ, which command will be used for this purpose?

- A. cd XYZ
- B. chdir XYZ
- C. mkdir XYZ
- D. md XYZ

Answer: C) mkdir XYZ

Explanation:

To create a new directory named XYZ, we can use "mkdir XYZ". The "mkdir" command is used to make a directory in Linux.

15. Which Linux command is used to create a new file?

- A. create
- B. file
- C. tch
- D. touch

Answer: D) touch

Explanation:

The "touch" command is used to create a file.

16. Which Linux command is used to copy files through the command line?

- A. cp
- B. copy
- C. fcp
- D. filecopy

Answer: A) cp

Explanation:

The "cp" command is used to copy files through the command line.

17. Which Linux command is used to move files through the command line?

- A. move
- B. mv
- C. ren
- D. loc

Answer: B) mv

Explanation:

The "mv" command is used to move files through the command line.

18. Which is the correct command syntax to rename a file "abc.txt" to "pqr.txt"?

- A. mv abc.txt pqr.txt
- B. mv pqr.txt abc.txt
- C. mv -a pqr.txt abc.txt
- D. mv -all pqr.txt abc.txt

Answer: A) mv abc.txt pqr.txt

Explanation:

The correct command syntax to rename a file "abc.txt" to "pqr.txt" is:

```
mv abc.txt pqr.txt
```

19. Just like the Windows Search command, which command is used in Linux?

- A. search
- B. find
- C. findall
- D. locate

Answer: D) locate

Explanation:

In Linux, the "locate" command is used to locate/search a file, just like the search command in Windows.

20. Which argument with locate command helps us to ignore the case while searching the file in the Linux system?

- A. -c
- B. -i
- C. -a
- D. -x

Answer: B) -i

Explanation:

To ignore the case while searching the file in the Linux system we can use the argument "-i" with the "locate" command.

21. Which is the correct command syntax to locate a file containing the words "hello" and "this"?

- A. locate -i *hello*this

- B. locate -i **hello**this
- C. locate -i *hello*this*
- D. locate -i **hello**this**

Answer: A) locate -i *hello*this

Explanation:

The correct command syntax to locate a file containing the words "hello" and "this":

```
locate -i *hello*this
```

22. Which Linux command is used to display the content of a file?

- A. display
- B. show
- C. echo
- D. cat

Answer: D) cat

Explanation:

The "cat" command is used to display the content of a file in Linux.

23. If you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the ____ command.

- A. sud
- B. sudo
- C. super
- D. superuser

Answer: B) sudo

Explanation:

If you want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command.

24. The "sudo" command stands for ____.

- A. su
- B. superuser does
- C. superuser do
- D. super do

Answer: C) superuser do

Explanation:

The "sudo" command stands for "superuser do".

25. Which Linux command is used to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system?

- A. disk
- B. diskspace
- C. available
- D. df

Answer: D) df

Explanation:

To see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system, we can use "df" command.

26. Which Linux command is used to check the computer's hostname?

- A. hostname
- B. host
- C. comph
- D. hname

Answer: A) hostname

Explanation:

The "hostname" command is used to check a computer's hostname in Linux.

27. The ___ command gives you your IP address in your network.

- A. hostname
- B. hostname -l
- C. host -l
- D. hostname -i

Answer: B) hostname -l

Explanation:

The "hostname -l" command gives you your IP address in your network.

28. Which Linux command is used to check your connection to a server?

- A. connection
- B. isconnect
- C. check
- D. ping

Answer: D) ping

Explanation:

The "ping" command is used to check your connection to a server.

29. Which Linux command is used to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands?

- A. clear
- B. clean
- C. cls
- D. clr

Answer: A) clear

Explanation:

The "clear" command is used to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.

30. OSS stands for ____.

- A. Open System Software
- B. Open Source Software
- C. Open System Source
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) Open Source Software

Explanation:

OSS stands for "Open Source Software".

31. Which Linux command is used to force all buffers to disk?

- A. sync
- B. fflush
- C. flush
- D. clearx

Answer: A) sync

Explanation:

The "sync" command is used to force all buffers to disk.

32. Compressed files or zipped files can be viewed with the help of ____ command.

- A. unzip
- B. catz
- C. zcat
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) zcat

Explanation:

Compressed files or zipped files can be viewed with the help of 'zcat' command.

33. The command ____ decompresses a file like gunzip command.

- A. bunzip
- B. bunzip2
- C. bunzip3
- D. bunzip0

Answer: B) bunzip2

Explanation:

The command "bunzip2" decompresses a file like gunzip command.

34. The ____ term stands for the calendar. It displays the current month's calendar with the current day highlighted.

- A. calendar
- B. calc
- C. cal
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) cal

Explanation:

The 'cal' term stands for the calendar. It displays the current month's calendar with the current day highlighted.

35. Which Linux command is used to record a user login session in a file?

- A. script
- B. style
- C. log
- D. record

Answer: A) script

Explanation:

The "script" command is used to record a user login session in a file.

36. Which Linux command is used to display the operating system name?

- A. os
- B. osname
- C. osinfo
- D. uname

Answer: D) uname

Explanation:

The "uname" command is used to display the operating system name.

37. Which Linux command is used to print a file?

- A. lp
- B. pr
- C. print
- D. ptr

Answer: A) lp

Explanation:

The "lp" command is used to print a file.

38. Which is the correct syntax to print the file using the default printer in Linux?

- A. lp [printer_name] [path or filename]
- B. lp -a [printer_name] [path or filename]
- C. lp -d [printer_name] [path or filename]
- D. lp -d [path or filename] [printer_name]

Answer: C) lp -d [printer_name] [path or filename]

Explanation:

The correct syntax to print the file using the default printer in Linux is:

```
lp -d [Printer_name] [path or filename]
```

39. Which is the correct syntax to print the file using the default printer with multiple copies in Linux?

- A. lp -d -n [printer_name] [path or filename]
- B. lp -d -n 5[printer_name] [path or filename]
- C. lp -d [printer_name] -n [path or filename]
- D. lp -d [printer_name] -n 5 [path or filename]

Answer: D) lp -d [printer_name] -n 5 [path or filename]

Explanation:

The correct syntax to print the file using the default printer with multiple copies in Linux is:

```
lp -d [printer_name] -n 5 [path or filename]
```

40. Which argument and value with "lp" command specify the page orientation while printing a file?

- A. -o landscape/portrait
- B. -o l/p
- C. -o land/prt
- D. -or landscape/portrait

Answer: A) -o landscape/portrait

Explanation:

With "ls" command, we can use argument "-O" with value either "landscape" or "portrait" to specify the page orientation. Consider the below command syntax –

```
lp -d [printer_name] -o landscape/portrait [path or filename]
```

41. Which Linux command is used to identify file type?

- A. file
- B. type
- C. info
- D. finfo

Answer: A) file

Explanation:

The "file" command is used to identify the file type.

42. How many types of users are in Linux?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B) 3

Explanation:

In Linux, there are three types of users: super users, system users, and regular/normal users.

43. How many types of basic permissions to grant a user?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: B) 3

Explanation:

There are three basic permissions to grant a user, they are: read, write, and execute.

44. The ___ command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with the octal format as the default format.

- A. od
- B. oct
- C. o_d
- D. octal

Answer: A) od

Explanation:

The "od" command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with the octal format as the default format.

45. The "od" command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with the octal format as the default format.

- A. https
- B. http
- C. named
- D. dns

Answer: C) named

Explanation:

The named server is used with the BIND package. In Linux, the named service executes the DNS (Dynamic Name Service) server daemon. It converts hostnames to IP addresses and vice versa.

46. Which Linux command displays "cat" command's output with syntax highlighting or coloring?

- A. xcat
- B. ccat
- C. coloredcat
- D. colored

Answer: B) ccat

Explanation:

The "ccat" command displays "cat" command's output with syntax highlighting or coloring?

47. The operator __ is used to redirect the output of a command to the file by erasing all existing data of that file.

- A. >
- B. >>
- C. >>
- D. <>

Answer: A) >

Explanation:

The operator ">" is used to redirect the output of a command to the file by erasing all existing data of that file.

48. The operator __ is used to redirect the output of a command to the file without erasing all existing data of that file.

- A. >
- B. >>

- C. >>
- D. <>

Answer: B) >>

Explanation:

The operator ">>" is used to redirect the output of a command to the file without erasing all existing data of that file.

49. The operators ">" and ">>" are known as ____.

- A. Insertion operators
- B. Exertion operators
- C. Redirection operators
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Redirection operators

Explanation:

The operators ">" and ">>" are known as Redirection operators.

50. Which keys are used to terminate the command execution in the command prompt?

- A. CTRL + C
- B. CTRL + Pause/Break
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Both the combination of the keys CTRL + C and CTRL + Pause/Break can be used to terminate the command execution in the command prompt.



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