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PROGRAMME: BSC. COMPUTER SCIENCE

COURSE: CSM 255 OPEN SOURCE OPERATING SYSTEMS

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LIKELY EXAMMINATION QUESTIONS

LECTURE ONE

1. Which of the following is true about an operating system?
I) An operating system (OS) is not a resource manager.
II) It takes the form of a set of software routines that allow users and application programs to access system resources in a safe, efficient and abstract way.
III) The operating system shell is in direct control of the underlying hardware.
IV) Basic hardware-independent kernel services are exposed to higher-level programs through a library of system calls.

a) II, III and IV
b) III, and IV only
c) II and III only
d) I, II, III and IV
e) II and IV only

2. Which of the following is **not** a distribution of Linux?
I) Red hat   II) Caldera   III) Slackware   IV) Mandrake
a) II
b) IV
c) II and III
d) III
e) none

3. A distribution comprises
I) kernel   II) system utilities   III) GUI interfaces   IV) application programs   v) CLI
a) I, II, III, IV only
b) I, III, V
c) II, III, IV
d) all of the above
e) I, V

4. The kernel, in raw binary form that is loaded directly into memory at system start-up time, is typically found in the file
a) /boot/vmlinuz
b) /boot/vmlinux
c) /boot/vlinux
d) /boot/vlinuz
e) /usr/src/linux

5. Linux supports two forms of command input:
a) textual command line shells and GUI's
b) CLI's and KDE
c) bash and GUI's
d) Bourne shell and GUI's
e) GNOME and csh

6. Like other UNIX flavours, Linux's system utilities also include server programs called _____ which provide remote network and administration services

a) deamons
b) damons
c) daemons
d) demons
e) daimons

7. Which of the following commands can be used to logout of a text-base UNIX shell?
I) ctrl + d   II) exit   III) logout
a) I and II only
b) II and III only
c) II only
d) III only
e) all of the above

8. The UNIX command to change your password is:
a) psswd
b) passwrd
c) password
d) paswd
e) passwd

9. The general syntax for a UNIX command is
a) $ command -options targets
b) $ command –targets options
c) $ command -options files
d) $ command -options directories
e) $ command -options

10. The combination keys for the single user mode terminal is
a) ctrl + l
b) ctrl + T
c) ctrl + F1
d) ctrl + F2
e) ctrl + 1

LECTURE TWO

1. The UNIX operating system is built around the concept of a(n) _____ which is used to store all of the information that constitutes the long-term state of the system.
a) system
b) filesystem
c) open source software
d) operating system
e) files

2. Every item stored in a UNIX filesystem belongs to one of _____ types: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
i) five   ii) four   iii) six   iv) three
v) directories, folders, files, devices, utilities, nothing
vi) files, directories, devices, links, nothing, nothing
vii) system files, directories, devices, links, utilities, ordinary files
viii) links, ordinary files, directories, devices, nothing, nothing
ix) system files, directories, devices, nothing, nothing, nothing

a) I, V
b) II, VI
c) III, VII
d) IV, IX
e) II, VIII

3. There is/are _____ type(s) of devices in UNIX: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
I) three   II) one,   III) two
IV) character-oriented
V) block-oriented, character-oriented
Vi) case-oriented, character-oriented, block-oriented
a) I, VI
b) I, V
c) II, IV
d) III, V
e) III, IV

4. A _____ to a file is indistinguishable from the file itself while a _____ is implemented as a directory file entry containing a pathname.
a) soft link, hard link
b) symbolic link, hard link
c) symbolic link, soft link
d) hard link, symbolic link
e) hard link, file link

5. Which of the following is/are relative path(s)?
I) /home/will/play   II) /./../will/play   III) ../will/play   IV) ./will/play

a) I and III only

b) I and IV only
c) I, II and IV only
d) II, III and IV only
e) III and IV only

6. The file, 'meminfo' can be found in the directory
a) /dev
b) /proc
c) /etc
d) /sbin
e) /bin

7. Which of these commands displays the full absolute path to your current location in the filesystem?
a) $ cd
b) $ cd .
c) $ pwd
d) $ cd ..
e) $ ps –a

8. Which of the following commands **only** displays all the contents in a current directory?
a) $ ls
b) $ ls /
c) $ ls –l
d) $ ls –a
e) $ ls –al

9. If you would like to be asked before files are deleted, use the command:
a) $ **rm –i *filename***
b) $ rm –a *filename*
c) $ rm –o *filename*
d) $ rm *filename*
e) $ rm –e *filename*

10. Which of the following is a soft link?
a) lrwxrwxrwx 1 ryankson ryankson 8 Oct 19 09:40 pi.txt -> joey.txt
b) -rw-rw-r-- 1 ryankson ryankson 0 Oct 19 09:36 joey.txt
c) -rw-rw-r-- 2 ryankson ryankson 0 Oct 19 09:36 kang.txt
d) -rw-r--r--   1 root root   0 Oct 3 19:48 error.txt
e) drwxr-xr-x   3 root root   4096 Sep 18 06:00 mnt

LECTURE THREE

1. Every file or directory on a UNIX system has _____ types of permissions, describing what operations can be performed on it by various categories of users.
a) two
b) three
c) five
d) four
e) one

2. Which permission grants that user can change into the directory, but cannot list the files unless (s)he has read permission(s) and also read files if (s)he has read permission on them?
a) read
b) write
c) execute
d) read and execute
e) write and execute

3. File and directory permissions **cannot** only be modified by their owners, or by the superuser.
a) True
b) Not quite
c) Almost true
d) False
e) No idea

4. The command: $ chmod 753 mydoc.txt sets the permissions on mydoc.txt to
a) -rw-rw-r--
b) -rwxr-xr-x
c) -rwxr-x-wx
d) drwxrwxr-x
e) -r-xrwxr-x

5. The command $ chmod -R go+r play will
a) grant group and other read rights to the directory play and all of the files and directories within play.
b) grant group read rights to the directory play of the files and none directories within play.
c) grant group read rights to the directory play and all of the files and directories within play.
d) grant group read rights to the directory play and some of the files and directories within play.
e) grant group and other read rights to the files and directories within play.

6. The general syntax that can be used to change the group that a file or directory belongs to is
a) $ chgrp *files*
b) $ chmod *group files*
c) $ chgrp *users files*

d) $ chgrp *g files*
e) $ chmod *g files*

7. Besides cat, what other useful utilities can be used for investigating the contents of files?
I) file   II) tail   III) objdump   IV) head   V) od
a) I, II and IV
b) I, II, III, and IV
c) II, and IV
d) all the above
e) none of the above

8. _____ which doesn't automatically archive the contents of directories is another facility for creating and reading archives.
a) cp
b) cpio
c) grep
d) tar
e) gunzip

9. The command $ grep -vi hello *.txt
a) searches all text files in all directories for lines that do not contain any form of the word hello
b) searches all files and directories in the current directory for lines that do not contain any form of the word hello
c) searches all files in the current directory for lines that do not contain any form of the word hello
d) searches all text files in the current directory for names that do not contain any form of the word hello
e) searches all text files in the current directory for lines that do not contain any form of the word hello

10. The patterns that grep uses are actually a special type of pattern known as
a) regular expressions
b) expressions
c) irregular expressions
d) symbolical expressions
e) diabolical expressions

LECTURE FOUR

1. What is a process?
   a. **A program in execution.**
   b. A program stored on the hard disk.
   c. Steps involved in entering a directory.
   d. Path taken by a packet.
   e. The longest step in program execution.

2. The first process created when a UNIX system starts up is called the
   ………………process.
   a. Init
   b. Boot
   c. Int
   d. Start
   e. Dev

3. The first process created when a UNIX system starts up usually has a PID of
   …………
   a. 0
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 3
   e. 4

4. The …………….. operator is used to create concurrently executing processes
   that pass data directly to one another
   a. |
   b. /
   c. &
   d. '
   e. >

5. Interpret the command $cat hello.txt | grep "dog" | grep –v "cat"
   a. **Finds all lines in hello.txt that contains the string "dog" but do not contain the string "cat"**
   b. Finds all lines in hello.txt that contains the string "cat" but do not contain the string "dog"
   c. Finds all lines in hello.txt that contains the strings "dog" and "cat"
   d. Finds all lines in hello.txt that do not contain the strings "dog" and "cat"
   e. Groups all "dog" and "cat" strings together

6. To redirect standard output to a file instead of the screen, we use the operator
   a. >>
   b. >
   c. <
   d. |
   e. \
7. If instead we want to append the output of a command to a file, we can use
   the operator

a. >>>
b. >
c. >>
d. ||
e. /

8. Standard input can also be redirected using the operator
    a. >
    b. <
    c. <<
    d. >>
    e. /

9. A suspended job can be made to continue running in the f_____ or
    _____ as needed by typing "___" or "__" respectively.
    a. shell, terminal, sh, tm
    b. foreground, terminal, fg, tm
    c. terminal, background, tm, bg
    d. foreground, background, fg, bg
    e. foreground, background, fg, bk

10. $ find / -print 1>output 2>errors &. What does the ampersand signify in the
    given command?
    a. It is a background job being run directly from the command line
    b. It is a recursive command
    c. It is a command that does not display standard output
    d. It is a command that is searching for errors
    e. It is a command that redirects its standard output

LECTURE FIVE

1. The most secure way for engaging in remote access is by using
a) Telnet
b) rlogin
c) rsh
d) ssh
e) surf e

2. Ping is a utulity that measures response time and also.......
a) If a machine is state of the art
b) If a machine is still alive
c) If a machine is synched with google servers
d) If a machine was manufactured by linux
e) peripheral bias

3. Traceroute is a utulity developed to
a) Measure file size
b) Produce a graphical pattern of a network
c) Output to the screen the various routers connected to the machine.
d) Show the full path taken to reach a remote machine and the delay to each machine along the route.
e) Erase cache data

4. An insecure way of tranferring files between computers by a linux utility is by using
a) ftp
b) scp
c) bluetooth
d) wifi-direct
e) visio A

5. To browse the web on a text only terminal, one may use
a) Lynx
b) linx
c) LINKS
d) lynx
e) surf Lynx

6. Finger is a utility that outputs
I) Users about to log into a machine
II) Shells these users are logged into
III) type of log in

a) II only
b) All the above
c) III and I only
d) none of the above
e) I and II

7. make is a utility which can determine automatically which pieces of a large program need to be
a) recompiled
b) moved to the GUI
c) run on the web
d) deleted
e) Sorted in the cache

8. C compilers in unix are named gcc or
a) cc
b) CoC
c) g++
d) cC
e) CC

9. CVS is short for?
a) Cascading Virtual Synopsis
b) Creditable Visio System
c) Control Virtual Simulation
d) Concurrent Versioning System
e) Concurrent Virtual Synopsis

10. An interactive, somewhat more friendly and helpful alternative to man is
a) info
b) About
c) tell_me_more
d) det
e) help x

LECTURE SIX

1. _____ is a display-oriented text editor based on an underlying line editor called _____.
a) v, x
b) vi, ecs
c) vi, ex
d) Vi, ex
e) VI, EX

2. The main feature that makes the above text editor unique as an editor is its _____ operation. vi has two modes:
a) easy, command, input
b) automatic, command, insert
c) attractive, command, input
d) mode-based, command, input
e) manual, command, input

3. When you begin the said text editor, it is in
a) edit mode
b) command mode
c) insert mode
d) input mode
e) both command and input modes

4. To put vi into input mode, press
I) i   II) o   III) a   IV) e
a) I and IV only
b) all the above
c) I or II or III
d) I only
e) I, II and III

5. To go to a particular line number, type the line number and press
a) g
b) G
c) L
d) N
e) T

6. To go the bottom of the document, press
a) g
b) G
c) L
d) N
e) B

7. The cursor movements left, right, up and down in the command mode are respectively
a) L,J,K,H

b) L,H,K,J
c) H,L,K,J
d) H,L,J,K
e) J,K,H,L

8. dd means
a) delete text
b) delete line
c) delete down
d) delete paragraph
e) delete some lines

9. Which of these deletes to the end of a file?
a) dd
b) dw
c) de
d) dG
e) d$

10. ZZ means
a) undo
b) step back once
c) save file and quit
d) save file
e) exit file