1. **Current directory is having 10 mp3 files, 20 mp4 files which has "space" in between each mp3 filename. Now find only the mp3 files and rename then by substituting " " (space) with "_" (underscore)**

   A. find -name "*.mp3" | rename "y/\ /_/"

   B. find -name "*.mp3" | sed 's/ /_/g'

   C. find . -name "*.mp3" | rename "y/\ /_/"

   D. both A & C (correct answer)

2. **Find the top 5 big regular files in our aws machine (based on file size)?**

   A. find . -type f -ls | tr -s ' ' | sort -nrt' ' -k8 | head -5 | cut -d' ' -f12

   B. find -type f -ls | tr -s ' ' | sort -nt' ' -k8 | head -5

   C. find / -type f -exec ls -l {} \; | sort -nrt ' ' -k5 | head -n 5 (correct answer)

   D. both A and C

3. **List out the files which is not a .txt file and not a .TXT file using single command?**

   A. find -type f ! -iname "*.txt" (correct answer)

   B. ls | grep "\.[^tT][^xX][^tT]$"

   C. ls | grep -E ".[^tT][^xX][^tT]$"

   D. both B and C

4. **Remove all the files which ends with ".o", ".so", ".out" using single find command ??**

   A. find -type f \(-name "*.o" -o -name "*.so" -o -name "*.out" \) | rm *
   B. find -type f \(-name "*.o|*.so|*.out" \) | rm *
   C. find -type f \(-name "*.o" -o -name "*.so" -o -name "*.out" \) -exec rm -f {} \; (correct answer)
   D. Both A & B

5. **Find the file name 'passwd' file under root and one level down. (i.e., root – level 1, and one sub-directory – level 2)?**

   A. find /etc -maxdepth 2 -name "passwd"
   B. find / -depth 2 -name "passwd"
   C. find / -maxdepth 2 -name "passwd" (correct answer)
   D. find /usr -depth 2 -name "passwd"

6. **Find all files which got execute bit set only for the owner?**

   A. find ! -perm /g=x -a ! -perm /o=x -a -perm /u=x -ls (correct answer)
   B. find -perm /o=x

7. Count the number of empty lines (includes white space characters) in a file using grep??

A. grep -c ^$ <file name>
B. grep -c "^[<CTRL+v><tab>]*$" <file name> (correct answer)
C. wc -e -l <file name>
D. both A and B

8. Match the lines which contains only number ranging from 0 - 9999 from number.txt

number.txt

1

123

123345

19816282

123445

87876

78678788

A. grep '^[0-9]\{,4\}$' number.txt
B. grep '^[0-9]\{4\}$' number.txt
C. grep '^[0-9]\{4,\}$' number.txt
D. grep '^[0-9]\{1,4\}$' number.txt (correct answer)

9. grep does not provide option to match the word from any input file. Note, it should only match the word 'the' not substring (theif)?

- True
- False (correct)

10. Explain the behavior of the below sed script

sed -nf q1.sed <any text file>
q1.sed :
1! G
$ p
h

Answer:

it prints the file content in reverse

11. Explain what the below sed do.

sed -nf q2.sed <any text file>

q2.sed :
/^$/ {
 p
 b

```
}
# Same as cat -n from now
x
/^$/ s/^.*$/1/
G
h
s/^/    /
s/^ *\(.....\)\n/\1  /p
x
s/\n.*$//
/^9*$/ s/^/0/
s/.9*$/x&/
h
s/^.*x//
y/0123456789/1234567890/
x
s/x.*$//
G
s/\n//
h
```

Answer:
it will print the given file with line number

12. Explain the behavior of the below sed script

```
sed -nf q3.sed <any text file>
q3.sed :
1! {; H; g; }
1,10 !s/[^\n]*\n//
$p
h
```

Answer:
it will print the last 10 lines of the file

13. In the OSI reference model, the ____ layer finds the best route for packets that must be transferred between different networks.

A. Data Link

B. Session

C. Transport

D. Network (correct answer)

14. the ____ field in the ICMP packet header verifies the integrity of the ICMP packet.

A. Type

B. Checksum (correct answer)

C. Code

D. Sequence number

15. In the given class c IP address 192.168.12.254/27, ____ bits of the address are the host ID.

A. 5 (correct answer)

B. 12

C. 27

D. 254

16. **Both an IP address and a MAC address are assigned to each network interface.**

A. True (correct)

B. False

17. **What process in network communication divides a big packet into small packets due to MTU limitation?**

A. Bandwidth

B. Segmentation

C. Fragmentation (correct answer)

D. Subnet mask

18. **In IPv4 protocol what determines how long a packet can be in the network before it reaches the destination.**

A. TOS

B. TL

C. TTL (correct answer)

D. IHL

19. **What is the name of protocol which converts the mac address of an interface to its IP address.**

A. ARP

B. RARP (correct answer)

C. ICMP

D. IPV4

20. **We can assign more than one IPs to a network interface**

A. True (correct answer)

B. False