1. _____ is a unique tag, usually a number identifies the file within the file system.
a) File identifier
b) File name
c) File type
d) None of the mentioned

2. To create a file _____
a) allocate the space in file system
b) make an entry for new file in directory
c) allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory
d) none of the mentioned

3. By using the specific system call, we can _____
a) open the file
b) read the file
c) write into the file
d) all of the mentioned
4. File type can be represented by _____
a) file name
b) file extension
c) file identifier
d) none of the mentioned

5. Which file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the system's linker?
a) object file
b) source file
c) executable file
d) text file
6. What is the mounting of file system?
a) crating of a filesystem
b) deleting a filesystem
c) attaching portion of the file system into a directory structure
d) removing the portion of the file system into a directory structure

7. Mapping of file is managed by _____
a) file metadata
b) page table
c) virtual memory
d) file system

8. Mapping of network file system protocol to local file system is done by _____
a) network file system
b) local file system
c) volume manager

d) remote mirror

9. Which one of the following explains the sequential file access method?
a) random access according to the given byte number
b) read bytes one at a time, in order
c) read/write sequentially by record
d) read/write randomly by record

10. When will file system fragmentation occur?
a) unused space or single file are not contiguous
b) used space is not contiguous
c) unused space is non-contiguous
d) multiple files are non-contiguous

1. A file is a sequence of?

A. bits
B. bytes
C. lines
D. All of the above

2. _____ is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks that are understandable by the machine.

A. object file
B. source file
C. text file
D. None of the above

3. _____ is a sequence of procedures and functions.

A. object file
B. source file
C. text file
D. None of the above

4. What is true about Ordinary files?

A. These are the files that contain user information.
B. These files contain list of file names and other information related to these files.

C. These files represent physical device like disks, terminals, printers, networks, tape drive etc.
D. All of the above

5. What is true about Directory files?

A. These files represent physical device like disks, terminals, printers, networks, tape drive etc.
B. These may have text, databases or executable program.
C. These files contain list of file names and other information related to these files.
D. All of the above

6. Special files : These files are also known as?

A. Character special files
B. Block special files
C. device files
D. Data files

7. In Space Allocation, Which of the following ways are correct to allocate disk space to files?

A. Contiguous Allocation
B. Linked Allocation
C. Indexed Allocation
D. All of the above

8. What is the real disadvantage of a linear list of directory entries?

A. size of the linear list in memory
B. linear search to find a file
C. it is not reliable
D. All of the above

9. What is raw disk?

A. disk without file system
B. empty disk
C. disk lacking logical file system
D. disk having file system

10. In _____ writes, the data is stored in the cache.

A. Asynchronous
B. Regular
C. Synchronous
D. Irregular

1. Management of metadata information is done by

_____

a) file-organisation module

b) logical file system

c) basic file system

d) application programs

2. A file control block contains the information about

_____

a) file ownership

b) file permissions

c) location of file contents

d) all of the mentioned

3. Which table contains the information about each mounted volume?

a) mount table

b) system-wide open-file table

c) per-process open-file table

d) all of the mentioned

4. To create a new file application program calls _____

a) basic file system

b) logical file system

c) file-organisation module

d) none of the mentioned

5. What will happens when a process closes the file?

a) per-process table entry is not defined

b) system wide entry's open count is decremented

c) all of the mentioned

d) none of the mentioned

6. What is raw disk?

a) disk without file system

b) empty disk

c) disk lacking logical file system

d) disk having file system

7. The data structure used for file directory is called

_____

a) mount table

b) hash table

c) file table

d) process table

8. In which type of allocation method each file occupy a set of contiguous block on the disk?

a) contiguous allocation

b) dynamic-storage allocation

c) linked allocation

d) indexed allocation

9. If the block of free-space list is free then bit will _____

a) 1

b) 0

c) any of 0 or 1

d) none of the mentioned

10. Which protocol establishes the initial logical connection between

a server and a client?

a) transmission control protocol

b) user datagram protocol

c) mount protocol

d) datagram congestion control protocol

1. Reliability of files can be enhanced by :

a)by keeping duplicate copies of the file

b) making a different partition for the files

c) by keeping them in external storage

d) keeping the files safely in the memory

2. security is only provided at the _____ level.

a) none of the mentioned

b) high

c) central

d) lower

3. The major issue with access control lists is :

a) their maintenance

b) all of the mentioned

c) their permissions

d) their length

4. Many systems recognize three classifications of users in connection with each file (to condense the access control list) :

a)) Universe

b) Group

c) owner

d) All of the mentioned

5.in a group, All users get _____ access to a file.

a) different

b)same

c) similar

d) none of the mentioned

6. The universe consists of :

a) all users in the system

b) all users that are not owners

c)all users that aren't included in the group or owners

d) none of the mentioned

7. groups can be modified and created In UNIX by :

a) any user

b)superuser

c) the people in the group only

d) a programmer only

8. three bits used To control access the in UNIX are represented by :

a) r

b) all of the mentioned

c) x

d) w

9. by a password If each access to a file is controlled, then the disadvantage is that :

a) it is not reliable

b) all of the mentioned

c) it is not efficient

d)) user will need to remember a lot of passwords

10. In a different level directory structure :

a) the subdirectories do not need protection once the directory is protected

b) the same previous techniques will be used as in the other structure

c) a mechanism for directory protection will have to apply

d) none of the mentioned

11. the directory protection is handled in Unix _____ to the file protection.

a) none of the mentioned

b) it is not handled at all

c) similar

d) different

12. , each containing a file system or _____, Disks are segmented into one or more partitions.

a) left ‘ripe’

b) made into swap space

c) made into backup space

d) left ‘raw’

13. such as access by fraudulent people , Destruction of files for malicious reasons is classified as being

a)unauthorized access

b)accessed

c)destroyed

d)modified

14. if the order of operation on two or more files are similar in files, then the operation will be

a)sequential

b)combinational

c)complex

d)simple

15.in which records are accessed from and inserted into file Access is classified as;

a)random access

b)duplicate access

c)direct access

d)sequential access

1. A directory file is a_____

(A). the directory that contains data

(B). the directory that contains data and files

(C). the directory that contains files

(D). the directory that contains the details of files and subdirectories of it

(E). None of these

2. What is the name of Each entry of the directory file that has component(s)?

(A). filename and inode number

(B). inode number

(C). filename

(D). file size

(E). None of these

3. Which of the following can't be used in a filename?

(A). ., %

(B). $,^

(C). /, NULL

(D). NULL, $

(E). None of these

4. In the UNIX the filename isn't case-sensitive.

(A). True

(B). False

(E). None of these

5. Filenames starting with a –, we do avoid.

(A). True

(B). False

(E). None of these

6. The file itself store the file name and file size, in the UNIX.

(A). False

(B). True

(E). None of these

7. What is the most common file type?

(A). device file

(B). directory file

(C). ordinary file

(D). ordinary file and directory file

(E). None of these

8. To operate the device the kernel uses the device files.

(A). True

(B). False

(E). None of these

9. What is the directory called when we log in, the UNIX places us in?

(A). parent

(B). main

(C). home

(D). current

(E). None of these

10. Everything is treated as a file by UNIX.

(A). False

(B). True

(E). None of these

11. What represents the root directory?

(A). \

(B). $

(C). *

(D). /

(E). None of these

12. To store information, a file is called a container.

(A). True

(B). False

(E). None of these

13. Files are divided into UNIX, in how many broad categories?

(A). 2

(B). 3

(C). 5

(D). 4

(E). None of these

14. To frame filename extensions no role is imposed by Unix.

(A). True

(B). False

(E). None of these