1. Which of the following command is used to count the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file?
2. **wc**
3. wcount
4. countw
5. None of the above
6. Identify the command which is used to remove files.
7. delete
8. **rm**
9. dm
10. erase
11. Identify the command which is used to remove directory.
12. rm
13. remove
14. **rmdir**
15. rdir
16. Which of the following commands is used to display the output text in shell scripting ?
17. **echo**
18. printf
19. read
20. all of above
21. What is the core of the Linux operating system?
22. Terminal
23. **Kernel**
24. Command
25. multiuser
26. Identify the OS which is not based on Linux.
27. Red Hat
28. Ubuntu
29. **BSD**
30. CentOS
31. Using which of the following command can hidden files be viewed?
32. **ls - a**
33. ls -k
34. ls -f
35. ls – h
36. Which of the following sign is used to represent the user home directory?
37. **/**
38. ..
39. ~
40. . ..
41. Choose the following statement is true or false: Directory is a type of file.
42. **True**
43. False
44. Which of the following is used to represent the top-level directory?
45. \*
46. $
47. #
48. **/**
49. rmdir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
50. Remake directory
51. Remodified directory
52. **Remove directory**
53. None of this above
54. Linux Kernel was founded by?
55. Ben Thomas
56. Bill gates
57. **Linus Torvalds**
58. Richard Stallman
59. Which of the following command is used to change the working directory?
60. changed
61. chdr
62. dr
63. **cd**
64. Which of the following commands is used to view the content of files?
65. **Cat**
66. Lyrix
67. Vi
68. Ed
69. Which character is used to represent a range of values in Linux?
70. { }
71. < >
72. ( )
73. **[ ]**
74. What is use of ‘who ’ command in Linux ?
75. **Login user**
76. Logout user
77. Login password
78. Logout password
79. The fundamental goal of operating system
80. Execute user program
81. Make task easier
82. **Provide correct or good environment**
83. All of above
84. Process scheduling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
85. Schedule the processor
86. **Which process get processor**
87. Scheduling the program
88. None of the above
89. Unix operating system made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
90. Mark Zuckerberg
91. **Kane Thomas & denies Ritchey**
92. Jeff benzos
93. Denis Ritchey
94. To display the list of files and directories, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Linux command is used
95. **Ls**
96. chmod
97. mkdir
98. rmdir
99. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Linux command changes the access mode of file
100. pwd
101. **chmod**
102. mkdir
103. rmdir
104. The numeric value of write permission is
105. 4
106. **2**
107. 1
108. 0
109. The numeric value for read function is
110. **4**
111. 2
112. 1
113. 0
114. In Linux ,the numeric value of execute permission is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
115. 4
116. 2
117. **1**
118. 0
119. In Linux, a file having read and write permissions would have a numeric value of \_\_\_\_\_ as argument to chmod.
120. **6**
121. 7
122. 4
123. 5
124. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is open source operating system
125. **Linux**
126. Windows
127. Mac os
128. None of this above
129. Structure of Linux operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_( top to bottom)
130. Kernel – hardware – shell – utility program
131. Utility program – shell – hardware – kernel
132. Shell – utility program – kernel – hardware
133. **Utility program -shell – kernel – hardware**
134. Kernel is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
135. Detect problems in program
136. **Interface between hardware and other peripherals**
137. Run programs
138. All of above

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is command language interpreter in Linux
2. Kernel
3. **Shell**
4. Both a & b
5. None of this
6. Directories are listed within other directories is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_
7. root directory
8. **Child directory**
9. Parent directory
10. Main directory
11. Cd command is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. **Change directory**
13. Close directory
14. Cancel directory
15. All of above

1. Mkdir stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Marked directory
3. **Make directory**
4. Masked directory
5. Remove directory
6. Which is default shell of linux operating system
7. **Bash**
8. Rsh
9. Csh
10. Tcsh

1. Cd, mkdir , rmdir , commands use for management of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Directory**
3. memory
4. Shell
5. Program
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command display files sorting by file size
7. **ls - s**
8. ls - f
9. ls - h
10. ls – l
11. cat -n [ FILE NAME ] command is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. to display line number without blank space
13. **to display line numbers including blank space**
14. to display words in file including blank space
15. to display words in file without blank space
16. cat -b [ FILE NAME ] command will display
17. show line number including blank lines for that file
18. **show line number without including blank lines for that file**
19. show line number for that file
20. cut the blank lines from that file
21. to change file name we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command
22. **mv**
23. cd
24. wc
25. cat
26. mv command only change \_\_\_\_\_ it cant change \_\_\_\_\_\_
27. file content ,file name
28. **file name , file content**
29. file path , file name
30. none of above
31. .exe , .com , .bin are have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ file type .
32. **Executable**
33. Source code
34. Object
35. Text
36. We can install vim editor in linux using following command
37. apt- install vim-
38. **sudo apt - install vim**
39. get apt -vim
40. install vim-editor
41. if , else , break , then ,echo are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
42. variable type
43. variable names
44. **keywords**
45. functions
46. In shell scripting to do a repetitive task we use \_\_\_\_\_\_
47. **For loop**
48. If else
49. Switch case
50. All of above
51. Which are the following combination keys is used to exit from terminal
52. Ctrl +z
53. Ctrl + t
54. **Ctrl + d**
55. Ctrl +e
56. Ksh ,bash is type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
57. **Shell**
58. kernal
59. software
60. file
61. Linux is a example of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
62. **Operating system**
63. Browser
64. Word processing software
65. Pdoto editor
66. The Linux file structure begins with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
67. **Root directory ‘ /’**
68. Main directory
69. Parent directory
70. None of this above
71. We can run shell script program without using of “ # ! bin/bash “ these header files
72. **True**
73. False
74. -ne ,-gt , -eq ,-le commands used in shell scripting for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
75. **Comparison**
76. Navigate
77. Both a $ b
78. None of above
79. Head , tail , sort , grep commands known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
80. Shell commands
81. **Filter commands**
82. File management commands
83. File handling commands
84. Grep command is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
85. Save a particular information from the particular file
86. Change the information in file
87. **Sort the information**
88. All of above