

DevOps Fundamentals

Question Bank

edureka!

edureka!

© Brain4ce Education Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Q1. In Linux, pwd stands for?

- A. Present Working Directory
- B. Print Working Directory**
- C. Power Directory
- D. None of the above

Q2. In Linux, what is the command to execute a shell script present in the current working directory?

- A. ./[shell_script]**
- B. +/[shell_script]
- C. ?/[shell_script]
- D. -/[shell_script]

Q3. How can you create a file in Linux?

- A. cat
- B. touch
- C. vi/vim editor
- D. All of the above**

Q4. Which is the correct cat command to append the content of file1.txt to file2.txt?

- A. cat file1.txt >>file2.txt**
- B. cat file1.txt >file2.txt
- C. cat file2.txt >>file1.txt
- D. cat file2.txt >file1.txt

Q5. How to create a file using cat command in Linux?

- A. cat <[filename]
- B. cat >[filename]**
- C. cat >>[filename]
- D. cat <<[filename]

Q6. Can we rename a file using mv command in Linux?

- A. Yes**
- B. No

Q7. What is the output of the following command, if the previous shell script is executed successfully in Linux?

- A. echo \$?
- B. 0**
- C. 1
- D. True
- E. Yes

Q8. What is the extension of a Bash script file in Linux?

- A. exe
- B. sh**
- C. bat
- D. src

Q9. What is the command to create an alias in Bash?

- A. alias [command_to_alias]="[alias_name]"
- B. alias [alias_name]="[command_to_alias]"**
- C. export [alias_name]="[command_to_alias]"
- D. export [command_to_alias]="[alias_name]"

Q10. What is the command to unset an alias in Bash?

- A. unset alias [alias_name]
- B. unalias [alias_command]
- C. unalias [alias_name]**
- D. None of the above

Q11. What is the command to check the previously executed commands in Bash?

- A. archive
- B. previous commands
- C. history**
- D. None of the above

Q12. Which is the first process executed by the kernel during booting of Linux operating system?

- A. scheduler
- B. init**
- C. storage
- D. network

Q13. In a shell script, which variable stores the exit status of the previous command?

- A. \$\$
- B. \$?**
- C. \$-
- D. \$!

Q14. Which of the following is correct Shebang for a bash script?

- A. #!/dev/bash
- B. !#/opt/bash
- C. #!/bin/bash**
- D. !#/lib/bash

Q15. What is the command to print the first 5 lines of file.txt in Bash?

- A. top -5 file.txt
- B. head -5 file.txt**
- C. header -5 file.txt
- D. first -5 file.txt

Q16. What is the command to print the last 10 lines of file.txt in Bash?

- A. foot -10 file.txt
- B. tail -10 file.txt**
- C. footer -10 file.txt
- D. bottom -10 file.txt

Q17. In Linux, what is the command to find the lines with "@gmail" pattern in file.txt?

- A. cat "@gmail" file.txt
- B. grep "@gmail" file.txt**
- C. sed "@gmail" file.txt
- D. find "@gmail" file.txt

Q18. What is the command to search for a pattern by ignoring case distinctions in Linux?

- A. grep -c "pattern" [filename]
- B. grep -i "pattern" [filename]**
- C. grep -n "pattern" [filename]
- D. grep -v "pattern" [filename]

Q19. Which of the following commands counts the number of lines matching the exact pattern?

- A. grep -i search_string [filename]
- B. grep -c search_string [filename]**
- C. grep -n search_string [filename]
- D. grep -v search_string [filename]

Q20. What is the location of the global ssh configuration file in Linux?

- A. /etc/ssh/sshd_config
- B. /opt/ssh/sshd_config
- C. /etc/ssh/sshd_config**
- D. None of the above

Q21. What is the command to replace a string using sed (Stream Editor)?

- A. sed 's/new_keyword/keyword_to_be_replaced/' file.txt
- B. sed 's/keyword_to_be_replaced/new_keyword/' file.txt
- C. sed 'keyword_to_be_replaced/new_keyword/' file.txt
- D. sed 'keyword_to_be_replaced' 'new_keyword' file.txt**

Q22. In Linux, how will you delete the 2nd line from file.txt and store the output to file2.txt?

- A. sed 2 file.txt > file2.txt
- B. sed -d 2 file.txt > file2.txt
- C. sed '2d' file.txt > file2.txt**
- D. sed 10-2d file.txt > file2.txt

Q23. In Linux, how will you delete the specific lines (i.e., 2 to 10) from file.txt and store the output to file2.txt?

- A. sed '2d,10d' file.txt > file2.txt
- B. sed '2,10d' file.txt > file2.txt**
- C. sed '2d-10d' file.txt > file2.txt
- D. sed '2-10d' file.txt > file2.txt

Q24. How can you hide files and directories in Linux?

- A. append a dot (.) at the end of the file/directory name
- B. append a comma (,) at the start of the file/directory name
- C. append a comma (,) at the end of the file/directory name
- D. append a dot (.) at the start of the file/directory name**

Q25. In Bash, what is the command to display the content of a file along with line numbers?

- A. cat -A [filename]
- B. cat -E [filename]
- C. cat -n [filename]**
- D. cat -v [filename]

Q1. Which of the following statement is True about file test operators in Linux?

Statement1: -e is used to check if the given file is a regular file or NOT

Statement2: -f is used to check if the file exists or NOT

Statement3: -d is used to check if the given file is directory

- A. Statement1, Statement2
- B. Statement2
- C. Statement3**
- D. Statement2, Statement3

Answer: C

Explanation: -e is used to check if the file exists or NOT. -f is used to check if the file is a regular file or NOT. -d is used to check if a given file is directory or NOT

Q2. Which of the following commands can be used to check how much memory is being used by Linux?

- A. free -m
- B. vmstat
- C. top
- D. All of the above**

Answer: D

Q3. A file named script1.sh has a permissions rw-r- -r- -. Sam is not the file's owner, but he is a member of the group that owns this file. Now, what can he do with the file?

- A. He can change the ownership of the file
- B. He can read, write, and execute the file if it is an executable file
- C. He can just read the contents of the file**
- D. He can open the file, make changes, and save the file

Answer: C

Explanation: In the above example, permissions of a file are set, so that, the owner can both read and write, the user group can just read, and other users also can just read the file.

Q4. Which of the following command would you use to login to another system with IP address **192.168.5.28** as a user **mike**?

- A. **ssh mike@192.168.5.128**
- B. ssh 192.168.5.128@mike
- C. ssh -i "key" 'mike@192.168.5.128'
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation: To check the syntax of **ssh** command, you can just type **ssh** on your terminal. Now to connect to a system with IP address 192.168.5.128 as a user "mike", then the command would be: **ssh mike@192.168.5.128**

Q5. Which of the following redirect options can be used to send both standard output and standard error to the same location?

- A. command > filename 2>&1
- B. command > filename 2 &>
- C. command &>filename
- D. **Both A and C**

Answer: D

Explanation: Before a command is executed, you can deflect its input and output using a special notation interpreted by the shell. The mechanism of changing the default path/route of an input or an output is called shell redirection. Both **command > filename 2>&1** and **command &>filename** redirects both stdout and stderr to a file.

Q6. Which of the following option is the right way to find the 99th line of a file using only tail and head command?

- A. tail -99 <file.name> | head -1
- B. **tail +99 <file.name> | head -1**
- C. head +99 <file.name> | tail -1
- D. tail 99 <file.name> | head -1

Answer: B

Explanation: **tail** command has **+** option which prints the data starting from specified line number of the file, instead of from the last line. In the above example, **tail +99 <file.name>** prints the data from line number 99 till the end of the line. Now you can append **head** command to extract the first line of the previous output, which would be the 99th line in this case. Use **man** command to learn more about **tail** command.

```
-n, --lines=[+]NUM
    output the last NUM lines, instead of the last 10; or use -n +NUM to output starting with line NUM
```

Q7. Which of the following command can be used to add two spaces before every line in a file **sample.txt**? The contents of the file are as follows.

Sample.txt

Sam
Dean
Mike
Sofia
Jenny

- A. **sed 's/^/ /' sample.txt**
- B. **sed 's /\$/ /' sample.txt**
- C. **sed 's/ /^/' sample.txt**
- D. **sed 's / / /' sample.txt**

Answer: A

Q8. Which of the following will run **rm** command only if the **cd** command executes successfully?

- A. **cd mytmp**
if ((\$\$ == 0)); then rm * ; fi
- B. **cd mytmp**
if ((\$# == 0)); then rm * ; fi
- C. **cd mytmp**
if ((\$? == 0)); then rm * ; fi
- D. **cd mytmp**
if ((\$# == 0)); then rm * ; fi

Answer: C

Explanation: `$?` represents the exit status of the last command executed. Using `$?`, you can check the exit status of `cd` command. If the exit status is 0, only then the *rm* commands executes.

Q9. What is the output of the following command, if the previous shell script is executed successfully in Linux?

Command: `echo $?`

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. True
- D. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation: `$?` represents the exit status of the last command executed. If the command executes successfully, the value of `$?` will be 0 indicating that the execution of the command was successfully.

Q10. Which of the following command can be used to delete specific lines (i.e. 2 to 10) from a file named *file.txt* in Linux?

- A. `sed '2d,10d' file.txt`
- B. `sed '2,10d' file.txt`**
- C. `sed '2d-10d' file.txt`
- D. `sed '2-10d' file.txt`

Answer: B

Q11. Choose the right location of the global ssh configuration file in Linux.

- A. `/var/ssh/sshd_config`
- B. `/opt/ssh/sshd_config`
- C. `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`**
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation: A global or local configuration file for SSH client can create shortcuts for sshd server including advanced ssh client options. The location of the file is ***/etc/ssh/sshd_config***.

Q12. The command **ps -A** is used to list all the running processes. If your Administrator wants you to list the Process ID for the 5 recently launched processes (such that the most recent launched PID is at the top), which of the following option would you use?

- A. `ps -A | tail -5 | cut -f 1 -d " "`
- B. `ps -A | tail -5 | sed 's/[]*[0-9]*//'`
- C. `ps -A | tac | head -5 | cut -b 1-5`**
- D. `ps -A | head -5 | nl`

Answer: C

Q13. Which is the first process that gets executed in Linux?

- A. scheduler
- B. init**
- C. storage
- D. network

Answer: B

Explanation: init is the parent process of all the processes of the system. It is the first program that is executed when the Linux system boots up and it manages all other processes on the system.

Q14. Which of the following command prints the last 10 lines of ***file.txt*** in Bash?

- A. `foot -10 file.txt`
- B. `tail -10 file.txt`**
- C. `footer -10 file.txt`
- D. `bottom -10 file.txt`

Answer: B

Explanation: *tail* prints the last part of each file (10 lines by default).

Q15. What would the following command output to the console when it is run on a BASH shell?

```
echo a{p,c,d,b}e
```

- A. ap ac ad ab
- B. ape ace ade abe**
- C. pe ce de be
- D. aep aec aed aeb

Answer: B

Q16. Which of the following command is used to change permission of only those files starting with the string **emp** and ending with digits either **1, 2, or 3**?

- A. chmod u+x emp(1-3)
- B. chmod u+x emp*
- C. chmod u+x emp*?
- D. chmod u+x emp*[1-3]**

Answer: D

Q17. In Linux, pwd stands for which if the following option given below?

- A. Present Working Directory
- B. Print Working Directory**
- C. Power Directory
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Q18. Which of the following command can be used to get the list of all the command parameters in a shell script?

- A. \$\$
- B. \$?
- C. \$%
- D. \$#**

Answer: D

Q19. Which is default HTTP port to access web application?

- A. 80**
- B. 8080
- C. 22
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Q20. Which of the following command can be used to pause the execution of the next command for a given number of seconds?

- A. suspend
- B. kill
- C. sleep**
- D. pause

Answer: C

Q1 – Which of the following command can be used to assign following permissions to a file:

1. Users - Read, create, and execute
2. Group – Read and execute
3. Others – Read and execute

A) chmod 576 folder

B) chmod 766 folder

C) chmod 755 folder

D) None of Above

Q2 – What is the output of the AWK code given below?

```
#!/bin/bash
awk '\
BEGIN {
    a[1]="edureka"
    a[2]="training"
    for(i=1;i<3;i++) {
        print a[i]
    }
}'
```

A – Print statement will be executed one time

B – Print statement will be executed two times

C – Print statement will be executed three times

D – Script will throw an error

Q3 – Which of the following can be used to print all the lines between the 2nd line and 10th line in a text file?

- A. sed 2,10 emp.txt
- B. sed -n '2,10p' emp.txt**
- C. sed -n '^,10p' emp.txt
- D. sed -n, 10p

Q4. Which of the following command will return the count of empty lines present in a file?

A) `cat 'filename' | wc -l`

B) `grep -c ^$ filename`

C) `grep -c filename`

D) `sed -n " " filename`

Q5. Which of the following command can be used to check the number of ports utilized in Linux System?

A – `netstat -ntlp`

B – `telnet 127.0.0.1 25`

C – `ping -i 5 IP`

D – None of the above

Q6. Which of the following is the correct command to list all processes that are currently running on a Linux system?

A – `ps`

B – `du`

C – `pid`

D – `au`

Q7. Suppose you have an entire folder of music files in different formats. Which of the following command finds all the *.mp3 files from the artist Remy, excluding the remixed ones? For example, the list of files in a directory are:

```
x_remy.mp3
x_Remy_remix.mp3
yyyy_Remy_remix.mp3
z_Remy.txt
x_Remy.mp3
y_Remy.mp3
zain_songs.mp3
```

Output:

```
./y_Remy.mp3
./x_Remy.mp3
./x_remy.mp3
```

- A. `find . -name "*.mp3" | grep -i Remy`
- B. `find . -name "*.mp3" | grep -i JayZ | grep -v "remix"`
- C. **`find . -name "*.mp3" | grep -i Remy | grep -vi "remix"`**
- D. None of the above

Q8. Which of the following command fetches the list of all the usernames from **/etc/passwd**?

- A. `sed 's/\([^:]*\).*\1/' /etc/passwd`
- B. `awk -F':' '{print 1}' /etc/passwd`
- C. **`awk -F':' '{print $1}' /etc/passwd`**
- D. None of the above

Q9. Let us say an admin needs to find out processes that get terminated without their parent process getting terminated. What are such processes called?

- A. Orphan
- B. **Zombie**
- C. Child
- D. None of the above

Q10. Which of the following command is used to find 10 days old log files from **/var/log** directory?

- A. **`find /var/log -mtime +10 -type f`**
- B. `find . -mtime +10 -type f`
- C. `find /var/log -mtime -10 -type f`
- D. `find /var/log -mtime +10 -type d`

Q11. Which of the following command is used to view text file contents compressed using gzip?

- A. **zcat**
- B. cat
- C. chmod
- D. print

Q12. Which of the following suffix is used to run a process in the background?

- A. /
- B. |
- C. **&**
- D. ?

Q13. _____ command is used to keep a process running even after shell logout.

- A. **nohup**
- B. &
- C. bg
- D. cron

Q14. _____ provide command interpreter environment.

- A. **Shell**
- B. Process
- C. Kernel
- D. Hardware

Q15. In Linux, the default configuration files are stored in _____ directory.

- A. **/etc/**
- B. /bin/
- C. /dev/
- D. /root/

Q1. DevOps is _____

- A. a technology followed in many small organizations for software development.
- B. a tool which is used to create software in a frequent manner
- C. a non-continuous process for development of a product in an organization
- D. a never-ending process of continuous improvement.

Q2. Correct sequence/approach to implement a project in Devops:

- A. Assess project, Create POC, Implement project
- B. Create POC, develop project, Deploy
- C. Create POC, Create Infrastructure, Deploy project.
- D. Assess project, Test project implementation, Deploy project.

Q3. What is the basic need of a developer in SDLC, choose all correct answers:

- A. Huge waiting time for code deployment
- B. Pressure of work on old, pending and new code.
- C. System with updated code
- D. All of the above

Q4. Which is not a phase of waterfall model:

- A. Requirements gathering
- B. Design
- C. Development
- D. Continuous iterations
- E. Testing
- F. Implementation & Maintenance

Q5. Who are the people involved in the phases of Waterfall Model

- A. Business analyst
- B. Technical Manager or Senior Developers
- C. Technical Lead or System Architect in Design Phase
- D. Developers in Coding phase.
- E. Testers in Testing Phase.
- F. Project Manager
- G. Maintenance Team in the Maintenance phase
- H. All of the above

Q6. What are problems faced in the waterfall model :

- A. Waterfall model is not ideal for complex projects where requirement alters frequently.
- B. It needs lots of time to complete every stage
- C. Bug fix is tuff to achieve.
- D. All of the above

Q7. In which step of SDLC Process early termination could be done:

- A. Feasibility study phase
- B. Development phase
- C. Testing phase
- D. Deployment phase

Q8. Which is incorrect statement for SDLC model:

- A. Waterfall
- B. Spiral
- C. Cubical
- D. Iterative
- E. Agile

Q9. Artifact creation is one of the integral phase in the SDLC process:

- A. True
- B. False

Q10. Waterfall model is a sequential design process:

- A. True
- B. False

Q11. What are the tasks performed in coding phase of SDLC, select all appropriate options :

- A. Requirement analysis
- B. Application Deployment
- C. Design
- D. Implementation

Q12. Software maintenance also includes bug fixes:

- A. True
- B. False

Q13. Which is true for Agile methodology?

- A. Design, code, test and deployment are continuous
- B. Deployment is done at the end of each sprint.
- C. It is good for those organization which want their products in very less time.
- D. Development and operation team works together and looks very closely into the work of one another.

Q14. Which all is true for agile team without devops culture:

- A. Release and deploy mismatch.
- B. Unpredictable issues
- C. Lack of monitoring and feedback
- D. All of the above.

Q15. What is the basic required of Operations team in SDLC. Choose all correct answers:

- A. System should be UP and running all the time.
- B. Ineffective tool for infrastructure automation management.
- C. Effective monitoring and Feedback mechanism.
- D. All of the above.

Q1. Which is true for version control ?

- A. changes saved in a file can not be reverted back
- B. changes saved in a file can be reverted back
- C. Changes made are permanent
- D. None of the above

Q2. Which one is a better solution if many people are working simultaneously on the same project?

- A. Without Version control
- B. Local version Control
- C. Centralized Version Control
- D. None of the above

Q3. Continuous Deployment means _____

- A. the final deployment of product on the production server
- B. the deployment of product after final build, test and packaging
- C. the process where the code changes are automatically built, tested, and deployed production and all the processes remains to execute in a continuous manner
- D. None of the above

Q4. What is the role of configuration management in DevOps :

- A. Enables management of and changes to multiple systems.
- B. Standardizes resource configurations, which in turn, manage IT infrastructure.
- C. It helps to maintain integrity of complete infrastructure.
- D. It maintains consistency in infrastructure
- E. On demand/adhoc configuration change is possible.
- F. All of the above.

Q5. Which among these tool are used at Continuous Deployment stage?

- A. Puppet
- B. Docker
- C. Ansible
- D. All of the above

Q6. Continuous Monitoring _____

- A. provides a container-centric management environment
- B. reduces organizations downtime by increasing the visibility into the applications and infrastructure.
- C. manages and maintains development and deployment of software systems and servers in any computational environment
- D. requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository several times a day

Q7. Which is not true for the POM file?

- A. There is pom file for every project
- B. Pom file includes configuration details to build the project
- C. It includes dependencies of the project
- D. It is an xml file located at the root of the project

Q8. Which of the following is true about capability of maven?

- A. Our software project can not be modelled by it.
- B. Data about the software project is gathered and then build manually
- C. Deployable artifacts can be generated from source code
- D. Reports can be created, but generating website for the project is very difficult

Q9. How is distributed build in Jenkins achieved?

- A. by adding build trigger to Jenkins
- B. by adding nodes to Jenkins master and distribute the workload
- C. By removing the old projects from Jenkins workspace
- D. By building multibranch pipeline project

Q10. Which of the following statement is not true for a typical Continuous Delivery?

- A. It enable a constant flow of changes into production via automated software production line.
- B. A typical CD pipeline includes build automation, Continuous Integration, test automation and deployment automation
- C. Continuous delivery (CD) is the process of getting new builds into the hands of users as quickly as possible.
- D. It is an approach used to minimize the risks associated with releasing software.

Q11. Which of the following statement is not true about Configuration management?

- A. Configuration Management Tools provide an easier approach to manage and configure servers
- B. Writing individual scripts for servers time and again just to get a few things done has become obsolete
- C. Configuration Management enables users to manage and configure the entire infrastructure and its environment
- D. Configuration Management is all about deployment and monitoring of servers and sometimes bring inconsistency in the infrastructure.

Q12. Infrastructure as Code _____

- A. bridges the environment differences system admins encountered every time they had to either deploy new code or setup new servers
- B. is difficult than writing shell scripts
- C. asks for a configured node-terminus of the node
- D. are containers of different resource types

Q13. Which of the following statement is not true about Puppet?

- A. Puppet works in the master slave architecture where one master server controls all the agents nodes
- B. Orchestration and management on the node is very difficult through Puppet
- C. Puppet enables users to concentrate more on making delivery faster and more reliable rather than continually fixing mistakes
- D. Puppet provides the suitable ecosystem to support and meet the needs of any company irrespective of their size

Q14. Which of following is incorrect statement regarding Puppet Manifests files

- A. These files are saved with a .pp extension
- B. Manifests contain collection of resource declarations that are executed on a node
- C. The Puppet Manifests contains Resource Declarations
- D. Puppet Manifests file generates and sends a certificate signing request to the Puppet Server

Q15. Which statement is true regarding push approach of Ansible?

- A. Push works in a master slave architecture which requires agents set up on all slave nodes.
- B. Systems using push architecture can scale quite easily which is not the case with pull model.
- C. Push based systems are completely Synchronous.
- D. Push approach require agents set up on individual nodes.

Q16. Which of the following statement is not true about inventory files?

- A. Ansibles inventory lists all the platforms you want to automate across
- B. It is not possible to have multiple inventory files at the same time
- C. The host inventory file can contain host names either individually or in groups.
- D. While writing an inventory file, host Groups can be created by giving a group name within square brackets.

Q17. Playbooks are the _____

- A. units which actually gets the work done in Ansible.
- B. plugins which provide extra functionality to Ansible.
- C. roles which can be used inside playbooks and even as in-line commands.
- D. Ansibles way of deploying and configuring different remote servers and environments

Q18. Which of the following statement is not true about tasks in Playbooks?

- A. All the tasks that are to be executed on remote systems are defined under the tasks section
- B. A single play can consist multiple tasks.
- C. Handlers are tasks which are executed multiple times.
- D. Tasks are executed in order

Q19. Which of the following is not true about a monitoring tool?

- A. It detects any network or server problems
- B. It monitors server performance issues
- C. Its not possible to determine the root cause of any issues related to remote servers
- D. It maintains the security and availability of the service.

Q20. How does continuous monitoring help you maintain the entire architecture of the system, choose all appropriate option:

- A. Ensures that all services, applications, and resources are running on the servers properly.
- B. Monitors the status of servers and determines if applications are working correctly or not.
- C. Enables continuous audit, transaction inspection, and controlled monitoring.
- D. All of the above.

Q21. Which of the following statement is not true for Cloud Computing?

- A. It enables the developers to get their applications to market quickly
- B. Cloud based services are ideal for business with growing and fluctuating bandwidth demands
- C. It reduces the cost of managing and maintaining IT systems
- D. It is not flexible so its difficult to scale up or scale down the cloud capacity

Q22. What all software and hardware components are included in Cloud computing:

- A. Servers
- B. Software platform
- C. Applications
- D. Storage/data
- E. All the above

Q23. Which among these services do not come under compute services?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon Elastic Beanstalk
- C. Amazon Cloudfront
- D. Elastic Loadbalancer

Q24. Which is not a type of cloud computing:

- A. IAAS
- B. PAAS
- C. SAAS
- D. On premise

Q25. Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS) is a type of cloud computing service which

-
- A. uses free client software and users can access its app and data from any Internet-connected computer.
 - B. offers virtual machines, IT infrastructure, storage, network & operating system to their customers as a service.
 - C. prevents data loss if a user's computer or device corrupts or fail when app data is in the cloud.
 - D. manage software applications, underlying infrastructure plus handles software updates and security patches.

Q26. What are different benefits of cloud computing:

- A. Faster service provisioning.
- B. Cost effective.
- C. Dynamic scaling
- D. All the above

Q27. Which of the following is not true for AWS Code Pipeline?

- A. When a developer completes working on the code, he commits it to the source repository
- B. From the staging server, AWS CodePipeline runs additional tests, such as integration or load tests
- C. If code receives manual approval then AWS CodePipeline deploys the tested and approved code to production instances
- D. AWS CodePipeline doesn't detect the changes automatically and get manual instruction to build those changes

Q28. Which of the following is not true about AWS CodeDeploy?

- A. It minimizes downtime of an application
- B. It supports only server-based application but fails for serverless application deployment
- C. It can deploy any type of application
- D. It works with variety of configuration management systems, CI-CD systems and source control systems

Q29. In IAAS which component is not managed by Vendor:

- A. Networking
- B. Storage
- C. Applications
- D. Virtualization

Q30. Service offered by AWS for devops pipeline is in which category. Choose correct option:

- A. Management tools
- B. Security and identity
- C. Application services
- D. Developer tools.

Q31. In PAAS which all services are managed by Cloud vendor, choose all appropriate options:

- A. Networking
- B. Storage
- C. Applications
- D. Operating system

Q32. EC2(Elastic cloud compute) falls under which category of services which Amazon offers:

- A. Storage
- B. Load balancer
- C. Compute/virtual machine
- D. Container

Q33. Which among below is not a service in Developer tools category:

- A. Code pipeline
- B. Code commit
- C. Opswork
- D. Code deploy

Q34. Which Azure below is a component present in Azure devops, choose all appropriate options:

- A. Boards
- B. Key vaults
- C. Release pipeline
- D. Service principals

Q35. Which is not a resource in Azure:

- A. Data lake
- B. Data brick
- C. Data factory
- D. Cloud watch

Q1. Which is the core of the operating system?

- A. Shell
- B. Kernel
- C. Commands
- D. Script

Q2. Command used to determine the path of an executable file is

- A. which
- B. where
- C. wexec
- D. what

Q3. Which of these commands could you use to show one page of output at a time

- A. less
- B. sed
- C. pause
- D. grep

Q4. Which command is used to identify file type

- A. Type
- B. File
- C. Finfo
- D. Info

Q5. Which option of rm command is used to remove a directory with all its subdirectories

- A. b
- B. o
- C. cd
- D. r

Q6. Which command creates an empty file if file does not exist

- A. cat
- B. touch
- C. ed
- D. read

Q7. Pressing _____ key in vi editor command mode allows you to replace/overwrite the text

- A. cat
- B. type
- C. zcat
- D. print

Q8. How do you get help about the command cp

- A. help cp
- B. man cp
- C. cd
- D. None of these

Q9. Which among the following interacts directly with system hardware

- A. Shell
- B. Commands
- C. Kernal
- D. Applications

Q10. How to display file system disk space usage in kilobytes

- A. df u
- B. df k
- C. df b
- D. df -m

Q11. /dev directory contains the following files

- A. config files
- B. device files
- C. binary files
- D. logs

Q12. Default location of system logs is

- A. /sys/logs
- B. /logs
- C. /var/logs
- D. /var/output/log

Q13. SSH service is used to

- A. Secure login to remote systems
- B. Passwordless login
- C. Remote execution of commands
- D. All of the above

Q14. Which command adds user "deepak" to "admin" group

- A. gpasswd +deepak admin
- B. gpasswd -a deepak admin
- C. groupadd +deepak admin
- D. groupadd admin Deepak

Q15. Which command do you use to create a new password for user "deepak"

- A. passwd deepak
- B. password deepak
- C. pswd deepak
- D. passwd -x Deepak

Q16. Which command changes deepak's home directory from its default location to /usr/local directory

- A. usermod -d /usr/local deepak
- B. usermod -g /usr/local deepak
- C. usermod -l /usr/local deepak
- D. usermod -a /usr/local Deepak

Q17. Which category of language YAML is:

- A. Extensible markup language
- B. Data serialization language
- C. Hypertext markup language
- D. Java script object notation.

Q18. Which tools in devops uses YAML file, choose all appropriate answers:

- A. Kubernetes
- B. Ansible
- C. Puppet
- D. Docker

Q19. Which all syntax collection strategies is not applicable for YAML:

- A. Mapping of sequence
- B. Mapping of key,values
- C. Sequence of sequences
- D. Mapping of Mappings

edureka!