

Question 1 of 10 10.0 Points

“ls” command in UNIX

- A. Lists the [files](#) in a directory
- B. Compare the size of two files
- C. Gives the currently logged session details
- D. Compares two numerals and prints the lower value

Answer Key: A

[Tips: “ls” command in UNIX lists all the contents in a directory. Ls can be used with many options to display additional details]

Question 2 of 10 10.0 Points

Which among the following is not a part of UNIX operating system

- A. Programs
- B. Libraries
- C. Kernel
- D. Shell

Answer Key: B

[Tips: Libraries. [The UNIX operating system](#) is made up of three parts; the kernel, the shell and the programs.]

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In UNIX, the shell act as an interface between user and

- A. Kernel
- B. Operating System
- C. Hardware
- D. Programs

Answer Key: A

[Tips: The shell acts as an interface between the user and the kernel. When a user logs in, the login program checks the username and password, and then starts another program called the shell. The shell is a command line interpreter (CLI). It interprets the commands the user types in and arranges for them to be carried out.]

Question 4 of 10 10.0 Points

Everything in UNIX is

- A. None
- B. a Process
- C. a file or a process
- D. a File

Answer Key: C

[Tips: Everything in UNIX is either a file or a process. A process is an executing program identified by a unique

PID (process identifier). A file is a collection of data. They are created by users using text editors, running compilers etc.]

Question 5 of 10 10.0 Points

Which command is used for changing directory in UNIX?

- A. mkdir
- B. cd
- C. chgdir
- D. cddir

Answer Key: B

[Tips: The command cd directory means change the current working directory to 'directory'. The current working directory may be thought of as the directory you are in, i.e. your current position in [the file](#)-system tree.]

Question 6 of 10 10.0 Points

In UNIX, file permissions are not set for

- A. User
- B. Other users
- C. Devices
- D. [User Groups](#)

Answer Key: C

[Tips: Every directory and file on the system has an owner, and also an associated group. It also has a set of permission flags which specify separate read, write and execute permissions for the 'user' (owner), 'group', and 'other' (everyone else with an account on the [computer](#))]

Question 7 of 10 10.0 Points

In Unix, how can you read the [manual](#) – help pages – about a command

- A. Type 'help' and the command
- B. Type 'options' and the command
- C. Type 'details' and the command
- D. Type 'man' and the command

Answer Key: D

[Tips: To see what all a Linux command can do, type "man ". This will show you the manual of the specified command.]

Question 8 of 10 10.0 Points

Which is the most common text editor in UNIX ?

- A. Visual editor
- B. notepad
- C. Word
- D. [Open office](#)

Answer Key: A

[Tips: The default editor that comes with the UNIX operating system is called vi (visual editor). Alternate editors [for UNIX](#) environments include pico and emacs, a product of GNU.]

Question 9 of 10 10.0 Points

You have created a shell script and wants to run the script. What should you do before trying to run the script ?

- A. No action required
- B. Compile the script to create the executable
- C. Update the execute permission of the script
- D. Give ownership of the file to system admin

Answer Key: C

[Tips: You have to update the execute permission of the script using the command 'chmod']

Question 10 of 10 10.0 Points

Which is valid mode of operation in [vi editor](#) ?

- A. Typing mode
- B. Command Mode
- C. Append mode
- D. Open mode

Answer Key: B

[Tips: The UNIX vi editor has two modes of operation:

- 1.Command mode commands which cause action to be taken on the file, and
- 2.Insert mode in which entered text is inserted into the file.

In the command mode, every character typed is a command that does something to the [text file](#) being edited; a character typed in the command mode may even cause the vi editor to enter the insert mode. In the insert mode, every character typed is added to the text in the file; pressing the (Escape) key turns off the Insert mode.]

1:

Which of the following features of UNIX may be used for inter process communication?

- [A.](#) Signals
- [B.](#) Pipes
- [C.](#) Semaphore
- [D.](#) All of these

Answer: Option: D

2:

In a system, if 5 people are currently using the vi editor. then the number of corresponding processes will be

- [A.](#) 1
- [B.](#) 5

- C.2
- D.0

Option: B

4:
dev/null

- A.Is a file
- B.Has write permission for all
- C.Is the UNIX built-in dustbin
- D.All of these

Option: D

Explanation :

/dev/null can be called UNIX built-in dust-bin. To prevent a program from filling the monitor with garbage.

/dev/null comes in handy. Just redirect it to /dev/nul1. It gladly accepts garbage. It is a universal sink.

5:
The advantage of binary files over text files is that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

It is compact
It can be accessed
faster
They are more
reliable
All of these

Option: D

1. Unix OS was first developed by

- a. Dennis Ritchie
- b. Bjarne stroustrup
- c. Ken Thompson
- d. Brian Kernighan

2. Unix OS was first developed at

- a. Microsoft corp. USA
- b. AT & T Bell Labs, USA
- c. IBM, USA
- d. Borland International, USA

3. Unix is written in

- a. C language

- b. Ada language
- c. Perl language
- d. Pascal language

4. Unix is a

- a. Single User, Single tasking OS
- b. Single User, Multi-tasking OS
- c. Multi-User, Multi- tasking OS
- d. None

5. Which of the following is a command for searching a pattern in a file?

- a. Find
- b. grep
- c. look up.
- d. None

6. Unix Command can be typed in

- a. Lower case
- b. Upper case
- c. Both the cases
- d. None

7. Shell Program is stored in a file called

- a. Unix
- b. Sh
- c. Dd
- d. Cc

8. Which shell offers a command history feature

- a. C shell
- b. Visual shell
- c. Bourne shell
- d. Korn shell

9. The minimum number of links for any directory file are

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 1

d. 2

Correct Answers

1. C

2. B

3. A

4. C

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. C

9. D