

1. `mkdir` (Make Directory)

Q1. What does the `mkdir` command do in Linux?

- A. Creates a file
- B. Lists files in a directory
- C. Creates a new directory
- D. Deletes a directory

☐ **Answer:** C

Q2. Which option allows creation of parent directories as needed?

- A. `-f`
- B. `-r`
- C. `-p`
- D. `-m`

☐ **Answer:** C

Q3. What happens if you run `mkdir test` when `test` already exists?

- A. It deletes the existing directory
- B. It creates a file named `test`
- C. It throws an error
- D. It renames the existing directory

☐ **Answer:** C

Q4. Command to create multiple directories at once:

- A. `mkdir dir1,dir2`
- B. `mkdir dir1 dir2`
- C. `mkdir -a dir1 dir2`
- D. `mkdir -m dir1 dir2`

☐ **Answer:** B

Q5. Which command creates `parent/child` directory even if `parent` doesn't exist?

- A. `mkdir parent/child`
- B. `mkdir -r parent/child`
- C. `mkdir -p parent/child`
- D. `mkdir -f parent/child`

☐ **Answer:** C

Q6. What option sets permissions when creating a directory?

- A. `-p`
- B. `-m`
- C. `-f`
- D. `-r`

☐ **Answer:** B

Q7. What is the default permission (before `umask`) for a new directory?

- A. 644
- B. 600
- C. 777

D. 755

☐ **Answer: C**

Q8. What command would create nested directories: dir1/dir2/dir3?

A. `mkdir dir1/dir2/dir3`

B. `mkdir -r dir1/dir2/dir3`

C. `mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3`

D. `mkdir --make dir1/dir2/dir3`

☐ **Answer: C**

Q9. Which `mkdir` option shows a message for each created directory?

A. `-m`

B. `-p`

C. `-v`

D. `--help`

☐ **Answer: C**

Q10. Which command will *not* create a directory?

A. `mkdir new_folder`

B. `mkdir -p my/folder/path`

C. `mkdir -z temp`

D. `mkdir ./mydir`

☐ **Answer: C**

2. `ls` (List)

Q1. What does the `ls` command do?

A. Deletes files

B. Lists directory contents

C. Changes directory

D. Displays file content

☐ **Answer: B**

Q2. What does `ls -l` show?

A. Only file names

B. File sizes only

C. Long listing format

D. Hidden files

☐ **Answer: C**

Q3. Which option shows hidden files?

A. `-r`

B. `-h`

C. `-a`

D. `-d`

☐ **Answer: C**

Q4. What does `ls -lh` display?

A. Human-readable permissions

- B. Human-readable sizes
- C. Hidden files
- D. Large files

☐ **Answer: B**

Q5. Command to list files sorted by time modified:

- A. `ls -s`
- B. `ls -l`
- C. `ls -t`
- D. `ls -a`

☐ **Answer: C**

Q6. Which `ls` option lists directories as files (without contents)?

- A. `-d`
- B. `-l`
- C. `-s`
- D. `-h`

☐ **Answer: A**

Q7. What does `ls -R` do?

- A. Lists in reverse
- B. Lists recursively
- C. Shows read-only files
- D. None of the above

☐ **Answer: B**

Q8. To view files in reverse time order:

- A. `ls -r`
- B. `ls -tr`
- C. `ls -t -r`
- D. All of the above

☐ **Answer: D**

Q9. Which `ls` option uses color to distinguish file types?

- A. `-g`
- B. `--color`
- C. `-C`
- D. `-l`

☐ **Answer: B**

Q10. `ls -l` does what?

- A. Uses font size 1
- B. Lists in a single column
- C. Lists first file only
- D. Lists hidden files

☐ **Answer: B**

3. `pwd` (Print Working Directory)

Q1. What does `pwd` do?

- A. Lists all users
- B. Prints the name of the current directory
- C. Deletes the current directory
- D. Changes to the parent directory

☐ **Answer:** B

Q2. What is the output of `pwd` in `/home/user/docs`?

- A. `/docs`
- B. `docs`
- C. `/home/user/docs`
- D. `user/docs`

☐ **Answer:** C

Q3. `pwd` is a:

- A. Shell script
- B. External binary
- C. Shell built-in command
- D. GUI tool

☐ **Answer:** C

Q4. What does `pwd -L` do?

- A. Resolves symbolic links
- B. Uses logical path
- C. Uses physical path
- D. Lists permissions

☐ **Answer:** B

Q5. What does `pwd -P` do?

- A. Shows path with links
- B. Prints absolute physical path
- C. Shows parent directory
- D. None of the above

☐ **Answer:** B

Q6. Which command shows full path from root?

- A. `pwd`
- B. `cd`
- C. `ls`
- D. `echo $PWD`

☐ **Answer:** A and D (both work)

Q7. `pwd` is often used to:

- A. See IP address
- B. Check file sizes
- C. Confirm working directory
- D. List drives

☐ **Answer:** C

Q8. Which command can give same result as `pwd`?

- A. `readlink -f .`
- B. `ls`
- C. `cd`
- D. `echo`

☐ **Answer:** A

Q9. When might `pwd` give a different result than `readlink -f .`?

- A. Never
- B. If directory was deleted
- C. If symbolic links are involved
- D. If `pwd` is broken

☐ **Answer:** C

Q10. Which of the following is not true about `pwd`?

- A. It shows current path
- B. It can resolve symlinks
- C. It changes directory
- D. It's commonly used in scripts

☐ **Answer:** C

4. `touch` Command — 10 MCQs

Q1. What does the `touch` command do?

- A. Edits a file
- B. Creates an empty file
- C. Deletes a file
- D. Copies a file

☐ **Answer:** B

Q2. What happens when you run `touch file1` if `file1` already exists?

- A. It deletes `file1`
- B. It opens `file1` in an editor
- C. It updates the timestamp of `file1`
- D. It does nothing

☐ **Answer:** C

Q3. Which option does `touch` use to avoid creating a file if it doesn't exist?

- A. `-c`
- B. `-n`
- C. `-x`
- D. `-z`

☐ **Answer:** A

Q4. How can you create multiple files using one `touch` command?

- A. `touch file1+file2+file3`
- B. `touch -m file1 file2 file3`
- C. `touch file1 file2 file3`

D. `touch -c file1|file2|file3`

☐ **Answer: C**

Q5. What does the `-t` option in `touch` do?

A. Sets a specific time

B. Displays the file type

C. Trims the file size

D. Transfers the file

☐ **Answer: A**

Q6. Which command creates a file with a timestamp of Jan 1, 2025, 12:00?

A. `touch -t 202501011200 file.txt`

B. `touch -d 2025-01-01 file.txt`

C. `touch --date="2025-01-01 12:00" file.txt`

D. All of the above

☐ **Answer: D**

Q7. Which command creates a file and sets a custom modification time?

A. `touch file.txt`

B. `touch -t 202407071200 file.txt`

C. `touch -m file.txt`

D. `touch --force file.txt`

☐ **Answer: B**

Q8. What does the following command do?

`touch -c oldfile.txt`

A. Creates `oldfile.txt`

B. Does nothing if `oldfile.txt` doesn't exist

C. Deletes `oldfile.txt`

D. Copies `oldfile.txt`

☐ **Answer: B**

Q9. To set both access and modification times of a file using `touch`, which option is used?

A. `-c`

B. `-a`

C. `-m`

D. `-am`

☐ **Answer: D**

Q10. Which of the following does NOT apply to `touch`?

A. Can change timestamps

B. Can create new files

C. Can modify file contents

D. Can set access and modification times

☐ **Answer: C**

5. `nano` Command

Q1. What is `nano` in Linux?

- A. A network command
- B. A file manager
- C. A text editor
- D. A file viewer

☐ **Answer:** C

Q2. Which key is used to **exit** `nano`?

- A. `Ctrl + E`
- B. `Ctrl + X`
- C. `Ctrl + Q`
- D. `Esc`

☐ **Answer:** B

Q3. How do you **save** a file in `nano`?

- A. `Ctrl + X`, then `Y`, then `Enter`
- B. `Ctrl + S`
- C. `Ctrl + Q`
- D. Just pressing `Enter`

☐ **Answer:** A

Q4. Which command opens a file named `notes.txt` in `nano`?

- A. `nano > notes.txt`
- B. `edit notes.txt`
- C. `nano notes.txt`
- D. `vim notes.txt`

☐ **Answer:** C

Q5. What does `Ctrl + W` do in `nano`?

- A. Write file
- B. Save and quit
- C. Search text
- D. Cut line

☐ **Answer:** C

Q6. What does `^` symbol mean in `nano` help menu (e.g., `^X`)?

- A. Escape key
- B. Shift key
- C. Control key
- D. Function key

☐ **Answer:** C

Q7. Which key combo **cuts a line** in `nano`?

- A. `Ctrl + X`
- B. `Ctrl + W`
- C. `Ctrl + K`
- D. `Ctrl + C`

☐ **Answer:** C

Q8. To **paste** a line after cutting it in `nano`, use:

- A. `Ctrl + P`
- B. `Ctrl + V`
- C. `Ctrl + U`
- D. `Ctrl + L`

☐ **Answer: C**

Q9. What does `nano -m file.txt` do?

- A. Enables mouse support
- B. Creates `file.txt`
- C. Enables multi-window editing
- D. Enables line numbering

☐ **Answer: A**

Q10. To **go to a specific line number** in `nano`, you can use:

- A. `Ctrl + L`
- B. `Ctrl + T`
- C. `Ctrl + _`
- D. `Ctrl + G`

☐ **Answer: C**