**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 -1 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