OC - Fall 2018 (IIIT Sri City)

Practice Assignment 4

Multiple choice questions. More than one answer may be correct:

1. How to check if the last command was successful in Unix?
   a) echo $?
   b) print $?
   c) echo $
   d) echo ?

2. Which command is used to see running processes?
   a) cat
   b) tail
   c) sed
   d) ps

3. How do you get help about the command "cp"?
   a) help cp
   b) man cp
   c) cp ?
   d) cp --help

4. How do you list all the files that are in the current directory?
   a) list all
   b) ls -full
   c) ls -a

5. How do you rename file "new" in file "old"?
   a) mv new old
   b) cp new old
   c) rn new old

6. How do you visualize the content of file "not_empty"?
   a) type not_empty
   b) cat not_empty
   c) more not_empty

7. How do you create a new directory called "flower"?
   a) newdir flower
   b) mkdir flower
   c) crdir flower

8. What is the command to search all files in your current directory for the word "plasmodium"?
   a) grep plasmodium *
   b) find plasmodium -all
   c) lookup plasmodium *

9. How do you print the first 15 lines of all files ending by ".txt"?
   a) print 15 .txt
   b) cat *.txt -length=15
   c) head -15 *.txt

10. Make a copy of file "upper" in the directory two levels up.
   a) jump -2 upper
   b) cp upper ../..
   c) cp upper -2/

11. Count the files you own in all your directories.
   a) ls -lR | grep myusername | wc -l
   b) ls -a | cnt *
   c) ls -n ~myusername

12. Change the current directory to /usr/local/bin
   a) mv /usr/local/bin
   b) cd /usr/local/bin
   c) setdir /usr/localbin

13. How do you change the access permission (add group read/write) to all the files in the current directory containing the word "cali" in their names?
   a) chmod g+rw *cali*
   b) setperm r+w *cali*
   c) chmod 060 *cali*

14. What is the command to find the differences in the lines containing "1999" between the files orig.txt and copy.txt, and add the result to file result.1999
   a) diff orig.txt -d copy.txt | grep 1999 > result.1999
   b) diff orig.txt copy.txt | grep 1999 >> result.1999
   c) grep 1999 *.txt >> result.1999

15. How do you uncompress and untar an archive called "lot_of_thing.tar.Z"
   a) tar lot_of_thing.tar.Z | decomp
   b) zcat lot_of_thing.tar.Z | tar xvf -
   c) tar xvf lot_of_thing.tar.Z

16. Create a new file "new.txt" that is a concatenation of "file1.txt" and "file2.txt".
   a) cat file1.txt file2.txt > new.txt
   b) make new.txt=file1.txt+file2.txt
   c) tail file1.txt | head file2.txt > new.txt

17. Who helped Ken Thompson to recreate the Unix kernel in C language?
   a) Dennis Ritchie
   b) Dennis Machi
   c) Mark Shuttleworth

18. Which among these is a pesudo file system?
    a) Proc
    b) Dev
    c) Boot

19. In the output of $ls -al which column shows the file size in bytes?
    a) 5th column
    b) 4th column
    c) 2nd column

20. What does the following command do? $chmod 746 file
    a) Provides all permission to user, read to group , read write to others
    b) Provides all permission to user, read write to group , read write to others
    c) Provides all permission to user, read write to group , read to others

21. How to add the following info in PATH? /home/dw023/software
    a) PATH=$PATH://home/dw023/software
    b) PATH=$PATH:/home/dw023/software
    c) PATH:=$PATH:/home/dw023/software

22. To display the first 24 lines in a file?
    a) Head 24 file
    b) Head -24 file
    c) Head +24 file

23. echo "this is dw023."|wc contains which of the following values?
    a) 14 1 15
    b) 1 3 15
    c) 13 15 1

24. Choose the odd one out
    a) find
    b) find .
    c) find /

25. echo "hi**this**is**cts"|cut -d "*" -f3
    a) is
    b) cts
    c) this
    d) error

26. for((i=0;i<5;i++));
    do
        echo _____
    done
    In the above code in the lined place, how to access the array contents?
    a) ${arr[${i}]}
    b) ${arr${[i]}}
    c) ${arr[i]}

27. How to find out an array size?
    a) ${arr[@]}
    b) ${#arr[@]}
    c) ${#arr[0]}
    d) @arr

28. How to replace sherwin with sherlyn in the array?
    a) ${arr[@]/sherlyn/sherwin}
    b) ${#arr[@]/sherlyn/sherwin}
    c) ${arr[@]/sherwin/sherlyn}
    d) ${#arr[@]/sherwin/sherlyn}

29. How to delete an entire array?
    a) unset #arr[@]
    b) unset arr
    c) unset @arr
    d) unset ${arr[@]}

30. How to copy the contents of file into array?
    a) @arr = (cat "file.txt")
    b) cat "file.txt"|@arr
    c) arr = (` cat "file.txt" `)

31. If func1 is a shell subroutine.. and I have a function call like this:
    func1 hi I am coder and inside func1
    what would $2 print?
    a) I
    b) hi
    c) am
    d) filename

32. Which among these is not a shell?
    a) T shell
    b) C shell
    c) K shell

33. What do you use to forward errors to a null?
    a) 2> /dev/null
    b) 1> /dev/null
    c) echo error > /dev/null

34. How do you display the contents of a file myfile.txt?
    a) Type myfile.txt
    b) List myfile.txt
    c) Less myfile.txt
    d) Cat myfile.txt

35. Change the current directory to /usr/local/bin.
    a) mv /usr/local/bin
    b) cd /usr/local/bin
    c) setdir /usr/localbin

36. In BASH shell, you have to EXPORT the declared environmental variables.
    a) True
    b) False

37. What does "../.." stand for ?
    a) Current directory
    b) Up one directory
    c) Up two directories
    d) None of Above

38. What does cd/ mean in UNIX?
    a) Current directory
    b) Root directory
    c) Up one directory
    d) None of the above

39. Which variable gives the exit status of the last command executed in the shell?
    a) $*
    b) $!
    c) $?
    d) $@

40. How will you assign the value of variable var2 to var1?
    a) var1=var2
    b) $var1=$var2
    c) var1=$var2
    d) $var1=var2

41. Which of these is true about assign a null value to the variable in bash?
    a) A=""
    b) A=
    c) A=''
    d) All of above

42. What is the purpose of the shell?
    a) The shell keeps the end users from accessing the kernel for security reasons.
    b) The shell protects the kernel from the shortcomings of the user.
    c) The shell allows the user to do things that the kernel could not accommodate.
    d) All of above

43. What is the command to find the differences in the lines containing "2011" between the files a1.txt and a2.txt
    a) grep 2011 | diff a1.txt a2.txt
    b) diff a1.txt a2.txt
    c) diff a1.txt a2.txt | grep 2011
    d) None of above

44. What is the command to display environment variables?
    a) DISPLAY ENV
    b) PRINT ENV
    c) DISPENV
    d) PRINTENV

45. Output of the following: $ v='ls' | eval $v
    a) List all files
    b) ls
    c) Error

46. Which one is not the environment variable?
    a) PATH
    b) RANDOM
    c) READ
    d) DISPLAY

47. Which part of UNIX is responsible for sending basic instructions to the computer's processor?
    a) Kernel
    b) Shell
    c) Both

48. How can you append the output of a command to a file?
    a) Command > file
    b) Command >> file
    c) Command <> file
    d) Command < file

49. With what command you can see what folder you are in?
    a) whereami
    b) place
    c) map
    d) pwd

50. How do you delete a file?
    a) rm filename
    b) dl filename
    c) touch filename
    d) less filename

51. How do you get all files with on the 3rd place an r, g or i?
    a) ls ?3[rgi]*
    b) ls *[rgi]*
    c) ls [..i*]
    d) ls ??[rgi]*

52. What command do you have to use to go to the parent directory?
    a) cd -
    b) cd /up
    c) cd ~
    d) cd ..

53. With what command you can see your user name?
    a) pwd
    b) i
    c) whoami
    d) me

54. With what can you stop a process forcibly?
    a) kill -9
    b) delete -9
    c) stop -15
    d) shutdown -KILL

55. How will you list only the empty lines in a file (using grep)?
    a) Grep “$^” filename.txt
    b) Grep “$” filename.txt
    c) Grep “^$” filename.txt
    d) Grep $^ filename.txt

56. How do you read arguments in a shell program?
    a) $0 would be the first line argument, $1 would be the Second command line argument, $2 the Third, and so on
    b) $1 would be the first command line argument, $2 the second, and so on $0 is the name of the script or function
    c) Both a and b are correct
    d) Both a and b are incorrect

57. In Shell scripting: $? stands for:
    a) $? will return exit status of command. 0 if command gets successfully executed, non-zero if command failed.
    b) $? will return exit status of command. Non-0 if command gets successfully executed, zero if command failed.
    c) System error
    d) Invalid command

58. In Shell scripting: $# stands for:
    a) Will return no of error
    b) # will return the number of parameters that are passed as the command-line arguments.
    c) Error
    d) All the above are incorrect

59. In Shell scripting what is $*?
    a) Its mainly used for showing up all params. This show few parameter values passed in shell script
    b) Its mainly used for showing up all params. This show all values returned
    c) Its mainly used for showing up all params. This show all parameter values passed in shell script
    d) None of the above is correct

60. To change mode of myfile to 'rwxr–r–', the command used is
    a) chmod 742 myfile
    b) chmod 474 myfile
    c) chmod 747 myfile
    d) chmod 744 myfile