OS &LOS (MCQS)

1.Which command is used to print a file
a) print
b) ptr
c) lpr
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

2. Which option of ls command used to view file inode number
a) −l
b) -o
c) −a
d) −i
Answer: d

3. Find / -name '*' will
a) List all files and directories recursively starting from /
b) List a file named * in /
c) List all files in / directory
d) List all files and directories in / directory

Answer: a.

4.Which command is used to close the vi editor?

a) q

b) wq

c) both q and wq

d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c

5.In vi editor, the key combination CTRL+f

a) moves screen down one page

b) moves screen up one page

c) moves screen up one line

d) moves screen down one line

Answer: a

6. The dmesg command

a) Shows user login logoff attempts

b) Shows the syslog file for info messages

c) kernel log messages

d) Shows the daemon log messages

Answer: c

7.Which command changes a file's group owner

a) cgrp

b) chgrp

c) change

d) group

Answer: b

8.Which command is used to display disk consumption of a specific directory

a) du

b) ds

c) dd

d) dds

Answer: a

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

a) −b

b) −o

c) −p

d) −r

Answer: d

10.Which commands will give you information about how much disk space each file in the current directory uses?

a) ls -l

b) ls -la

c) du

d) ls -a

Answer: c

11.Which of the following command output contains userid?

a) ls

b) help

c) date

d) ls −l

Answer: d

12.Which command is used to display all the files including hidden files in your current and its subdirectories ?

a) ls −aR

b) ls −a

c) ls −R

d) ls −l

Answer: a

13.pwd command displays

a) user password

b) password file content

c) present working directory

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

14. Lp0 device file is used to access:

a) Floppy

b) Cdrom

c) Printer

d) Tape drive

Answer: c

15.Which option of rmdir command will remove all directories a, b, c if path is a/b/c

a) −b

b) −o

c) −p

d) −t

Answer: c

16.What command is used to copy files and directories?

a) copy

b) cp

c) rn

d) cpy

Answer: b

17.When mv f1 f2 is executed which file's inode is freed?

a) f1

b) f2

c) newinode will be used

d) noinode is freed

Answer: b

18.Which command is used to change permissions of files and directories?

a) mv

b) chgrp

c) chmod

d) set

Answer: c

19.Where can I find the printer in the file structure?

a) /etc

b) /dev

c) /lib

d) /printer

Answer: b

20.Which directory contain device special files?

a) /etc

b) /etc/dev

c) /root/bin

d) /dev

Answer: d

21.Which is loaded into memory when system is booted?

a) Kernel

b) Shell

c) Commands

d) Script

Answer: a

22.The shell used for Single user mode shell is:

a) bash

b) Csh

c) ksh

d) sh

Answer: d

23.Using the _____ account of a UNIX system, one can carry out administrative functions.

a) root

b) administrative

c) user

d) client

Answer: a

24. In your Linux-based system, you have to log-in with your root account for managing any feature of your system.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

25. Which command is used to mount file system read only.
a) mount –a
b) mount –v
c) mount –f
d) mount –r

Answer: d

26. ___ is a directory (which should exist), on which to mount the file system?
a) Root
b) Boot
c) Mount-point
d) Partition

Answer: c

27.Which of these is NOT used in the form of a communication command?

a. write

b. mesg

c. mail

d. grep

Answer: (d) grep

28. Single dot (.) with cd refers to ___

(A) Change directory

(B) Created directory

(C) Current directory

(D) Parent directory

Ans: C

29. Which command is called as the end-of-file command?

(A) Ctrl+ V

(B) Ctrl+ B

(C) Ctrl+ D

(D) Ctrl+ C

Ans: C

30. What should be the minimum length of a password?

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

Ans: B

31. Who developed Linux?

(A) Dennis Ritchie

(B) Linus Torvalds

(C) Ken Thompson

(D) Prof. Andrew S. Tannenbaum

Ans: B

32.In which year Linux was developed?

(A) 1989

(B) 1990

(C) 1991

(D) 1992

Ans: C

33. User passwords are stored in

A)/etc/password
B)/root/password
C) /etc/passwd
D)/root/passwd
Correct Answer : C

34. To delete an user along with its home directory, the command is

A) userdel -d username
B)userdel -D username
C)userdel -r username
D)userdel -R username
Correct Answer : C

35. User can be assigned to a group while creating the user. The command for this is

A)adduser -g
B)useradd -a
C)aduser -a
D)useradd -g
Correct Answer : A

36. While installing Linux, users can be created

A) True
B)False
Correct Answer : A

37. To create multiple directories in one shot _____ is used

A)mkdir
B)mkdir -a
C)mkdir -p
D)mkdir -h
Correct Answer : C

38. Hidden file can be viewed using

A) ls -l
B)ls -a
C)ls -h
D)None of the above
Correct Answer : B

39.sort file, will sort the contents of the file and the effect will be reflected in the file

A) True
B)False

Correct Answer : B

40.wc -l will give the

A) Number of lines
B)Number of characters
C)Number of words
D)All of the above
Correct Answer : A

41. Linux is a-

A)Multi Tasking OS
B)Multi User OS
C)Dedicated Server
D)All of the above
Correct Answer : A

42. To change the ownership of a file use

A) chmod
B)chgrp
C)chown
D)change
Correct Answer : C

43. The core of Linux OS is also called

A)Kernel
B)Shell
C)root
D)bash
Correct Answer : A

44. If there is any problem with the command, the error is given by

A)Kernel
B)Shell
C)root
D)None of the above
Correct Answer : B

45. When an user is deleted it home directory contents are also deleted

A True
B False
Correct Answer : B

46. All device files are stored in

A) /device
B)/etc/dev
C)/bin
D)/dev
Correct Answer : D

47. A user is logged in on a terminal; root tries to delete the user. Will the user be deleted?

A)Yes
B)No
Correct Answer : B

48. _____ will add contents to an existing file

A)cat> file
B)cat >> file
C)cat file | file1
D)cat file > file1
Correct Answer : B

49. To unmount a filesystem _____ command is used

A) Umount
B)unmount
C)dismount
D)mount -u
Correct Answer : A

50. To remove a directory which is not empty ____ is used

A) rmdir
B)rmdir -r
C)rm -r
D)rm
Correct Answer : C

51. _____ is used to rename files

A) ren
B)move
C)rename
D)mv
Correct Answer : D

52. _____ is used to change the file/folder permission

A) chown
B)chmod
C)mod
D)chgrp
Correct Answer : B

53. _____ gives information about an user

A)who
B)who am i
C) who -i
D)None of the above
Correct Answer : B

54. An user can login without password

A) True
B)False
Correct Answer : A

55. Home directory of root is

A) /home
B)/bin
C)/root
D)/boot
Correct Answer : C

56. To access a directory the minimum permission required is

A) r
B)w
C)x
D)All

Correct Answer : C

57. The type of shell mostly used for Linux is

A)bash
B)korn
C)bourne
D) C-shell
Correct Answer : A

58. Name of the kernel file in Linux is

A) lkrnl

B)vmlinux
C)linuxbin
D)none of the above
Correct Answer : D

59. The X-Window system in Linux is a

A)program development environment
B)graphical user interface
C)tool to connect Linux with Windows
D)none of the above
Correct Answer : B

60. To delete user the command is

A) rm<username>
B)delete <username>
C)userdel<username>
D)any one of the above
Correct Answer : C

61. Protocols used by Linux are

A) TCP/IP &UUCP
B)UDP& UUCP
C)PPP & UDP
D)None of the above
Correct Answer : A

62.ls -o is used for

A) Except Group
B)Except Owner
C)Except Size in Byte
D)None of the above
Correct Answer : A

63.ls - t is used for

A) Sort by name
B)Sort by date

C)Sort by time stamp
D)Sort by alphabetic order
Correct Answer : C

64.mkdir - p is used for

A)Making directory under parent directory.
B)Making directory non existing parent directory.
C)Specified the mode of directory.
D)None of the above
Correct Answer : B

65. Which command is used to see the content of a file

A)more
B)cp
C)cat
D)rmdir
Correct Answer : C

66. Which command is used to see the system date?

A) Time
B)Date
C)Month
D)None of these
Correct Answer : B

67. Which command is used to compare files?

A) cmp
B)diff
C)head
D)All of these
Correct Answer : A

68. The --------- command sorts lines of all the named files.

A)desc
B)cp
C)sort

D)ls -l
Correct Answer : C

69. The main function of grep is

A)look for numeric
B)look for string match a regular expression..
C)look for string without regular expression.
D)None of them.

Correct Answer : B

70. Which command is used for character translation?

A)td
B)vi
C)tr
D)tail
Correct Answer : C

71. /dev is used for

A) Executable file
B)Contains include file
C)Contain compiler file.
D)Device file & resource file.
Correct Answer : D

72. The command for changing the permission relating to files is

A) ls-l
B)head
C tail
D)chmod
Correct Answer : D

73. Shell is a

A)Program
B Hardware
C Account
D None of the above

Correct Answer : A

74. In which of the following directory does the configuration files are present?
A)/bin/
B)/root/
C)/etc/
D)/dev/
Answer - C) /etc/

75. Which character is used to represent parent directory in Linux?

A).

B)..

C)~

D)*

Ans. B

76. Which character is used to redirect output in to an existing file in Linux?

A >

B >>

C <

D <<
Ans. B

77. Which one of the following is the directory separator in Linux?

A /

B \

C //

D \\

Ans. a

78. What is use of 'who' command in Linux?

A login user

B logout user

C login password

D logout password
Ans. A

79 _____ model of software helps developers across the world to cooperate in development of software.

(a) open source software
(b) closed source software
(c) virus software
(d) hacked software
Ans. a

80. The software which helps the user tocommunicate with the kernel of Linuxoperating system is called_____ .

(a) kernel
(b) shell
(c) neither a nor b
(d) both a and b
Ans. B

81. The Linux shell having features similar to the C-Programming language iscalled_____.

(a) Bourne Again Shell
(b) C-Shell
(c) Korn-shell
(d) none of them
Ans. b

82. To display the list of files and directories, _____Linux command is used.

(a) ls
(b) chmod
(c) mkdir

(d) rmdir

Ans. A

83. The numeric value of read permission is_____

(a) 4

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) 0

Ans. a

84. The numeric value of write permission is _____.

(a) 4

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) 0

Ans. b

85. In Linux, the numeric value of execute permission is_____ .

(a) 4

(b) 2

(c) 1

(d) 0

Ans. c

86. In Linux, a file having read and write permissions would have a numeric value of _____ as argument to chmod.

(a) 6

(b) 7

(c) 4

(d) 5

Ans. a

87. In Linux, a file having read only permissions would have a numeric value of as _____ argument to chmod.

(a) 6

(b) 7

(c) 4

(d) 5

Ans. c

88. In Linux, a file having read, write and execute permissions would have a numeric value of _____ as argument to chmod.

(a) 6

(b) 7

(c) 4

(d) 5

Ans. b

89. In Linux, a file having read and execute permissions would have a numeric value of _____ as argument to chmod.

(a) 6

(b) 7

(c) 4

(d) 5

Ans. D

90. Which Linux command to set the permission 'x' to user, 'rw' to others and 'rwx' to group for the file launcher

A chmod 176 launcher

B chmod 671 launcher

C chmod 167 launcher

D chmod 166 launcher

Ans. C

91. Output of the command 'wc<filename>' is

A) Show only line
B)Show only word.
C)Show alphabet, line, word.
D)Show only file name.
Correct Answer : C

92. What is an operating system?
a) interface between the hardware and application programs
b) collection of programs that manages hardware resources
c) system service provider to the application programs
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

93. In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?
a) Priority
b) Round Robin
c) Shortest Job First
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

94. To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the_____
a) Library
b) System calls
c) Assembly instructions
d) API

Answer: b

95. CPU scheduling is the basis of _____
a) multiprogramming operating systems
b) larger memory sized systems
c) multiprocessor systems
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

96. Which one of the following is not true?
a) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
b) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system
c) kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory during booting
d) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system

Answer: b

97. Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system?
a) lack of paper in printer
b) connection failure in the network
c) power failure
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

98. Where is the operating system placed in the memory?
a) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)
b) in the low memory
c) in the high memory
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

99. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a _____
a) new file
b) another running process
c) log file
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

100. Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?
a) RTLinux
b) Palm OS
c) QNX
d) VxWorks

Answer: b

101. A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the _____ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.
a) operating system
b) resources
c) system storage state
d) resource allocation state

Answer: d

102. Swapping _____ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers.
a) must never
b) maybe
c) can
d) must

Answer: a

103. The main memory accommodates _____
a) cpu
b) user processes
c) operating system
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

104. The operating system is responsible for?
a) bad-block recovery
b) booting from disk
c) disk initialization
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

105. Using transient code, _____ the size of the operating system during program execution.
a) maintains
b) changes
c) increases
d) decreases

Answer: b

106. The operating system maintains a _____ table that keeps track of how many frames have been allocated, how many are there, and how many are available.
a) memory
b) mapping
c) page
d) frame

Answer: d

107. In real time operating system _____
a) process scheduling can be done only once
b) all processes have the same priority
c) kernel is not required
d) a task must be serviced by its deadline period

Answer: d

108. The priority of a process will _____ if the scheduler assigns it a static priority.
a) depends on the operating system
b) change
c) remain unchanged
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

109. To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the _____
a) System calls
b) API
c) Library
d) Assembly instructions

Answer: a

110. CPU fetches the instruction from memory according to the value of _____
a) program counter
b) status register
c) instruction register
d) program status word

Answer: a

111. A memory buffer used to accommodate a speed differential is called _____
a) stack pointer
b) cache
c) accumulator
d) disk buffer

Answer: b

112. Which one of the following is the address generated by CPU?
a) physical address
b) absolute address
c) logical address
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

113. Run time mapping from virtual to physical address is done by _____
a) Memory management unit
b) CPU
c) PCI
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

114. Memory management technique in which system stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory is called?
a) fragmentation
b) paging
c) mapping
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

115. The address of a page table in memory is pointed by _____
a) stack pointer
b) page table base register
c) page register
d) program counter

Answer: b

116. Program always deals with _____
a) logical address
b) absolute address
c) physical address
d) relative address

Answer: a

117. The page table contains _____
a) base address of each page in physical memory
b) page offset
c) page size
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

118. Operating System maintains the page table for _____
a) each process
b) each thread
c) each instruction
d) each address

Answer: a

119. Swap space exists in _____

a) primary memory
b) secondary memory
c) cpu
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

120. Which algorithm chooses the page that has not been used for the longest period of time whenever the page required to be replaced?
a) first in first out algorithm
b) additional reference bit algorithm
c) least recently used algorithm
d) counting based page replacement algorithm

Answer: c

121. Operating system is a collection of_____

(a) Software routines

(b) Input-output devices

(c) Hardware components

(d) All of these

Answer: A

122. In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?

(a) Round Robin

(b) Shortest Job First

(c) Priority

(d) All of the mentioned

Answer: D

123. What is the name of the operating system that reads and reacts in terms of actual time?

(a) Real time system

(b) Time sharing system

(c) Quick response system

(d) Batch system

Answer: A

123. Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system?

(a) power failure

(b) lack of paper in printer

(c) connection failure in the network

(d) all of the mentioned

Answer: D

124. To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the_____

(a) System calls

(b) API

(c) Library

(d) Assembly instructions

Answer: A

125. The two steps the operating system takes to use a disk to hold its files are _____ and _____

(a) partitioning & logical formatting

(b) swap space creation & caching

(c) caching & logical formatting

(d) logical formatting & swap space creation

Answer: A

126. In operating system, each process has its own _____

(a) address space and global variables

(b) open files

(c) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers

(d) all of the mentioned

Answer: D

127.What is an operating system?

(a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources

(b) system service provider to the application programs

(c) interface between the hardware and application programs

(d) all of the mentioned

Answer: D

128. Which of the following Is not a part of the operating system?

(a) Input/output control program

(b) Job control program

(c) Supervisor

(d) Performance monitor

Answer: D

129. Where is operating system placed in the memory?

(a) in the low memory

(b) in the high memory

(c) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)

(d) none of the mentioned

Answer: C

130. The desktop operating system is also called a_____

(a) Single user operating system

(b) Client operating system

(c) Multi user operating system

(d) Embedded operating system

Answer: B

131. The systems which allow only one process execution at a time, are called as_____

(a) Uniprogramming systems

(b) Uniprocessing systems

(c) Unitasking systems

(d) None of the mentioned

Answer: B

132. An operating system that can do multitasking means that_____

(a) The OS can divide up work between several CPUs.

(b) Several programs can be operated concurrently

(c) Multiple people can use the computer concurrently

(d) All of the above

Answer: B

133. Which of the following is a database of information about the windows operating system including customized settings and software installations?

(a) Registry

(b) Changelog

(c) Performance Monitor

(d) None of the above

Answer: A

134. Example of open source operating system is_____

(a) Linux

(b) Windows

(c) Android

(d) DOS

Answer: A

135. UNIX operating system_____

(a) can run on PC's and larger system

(b) is multitasking

(c) is multiuser

(d) all of these

Answer: D

136. Operating system is resident in memory of which part?

(a) Middle

(B) Lower

(C) Upper

(D) All of these

Answer: C

137. When the System processes data instructions without any delay is called as_____

(a) online system

(b) real-time system

(c) instruction system

(d) offline system

Answer : B

138. In Real time Operating systems are_____

(a) Primarily used on mainframe computers

(b) Used for monitoring events as they occur

(c) Used for program development

(d) Used for real time interactive users

Answer : B

139. In real time operating system is_____

(a) kernel is not required

(b) process scheduling can be done only once task

(c) must be serviced by its deadline period

(d) all processes have the same priority

Answer : C

140. The basic types of OS are_____

(a) batch and time sharing

(b) sequential and real time

(c) direct and interactive

(d) batch and interactive

Answer : D