**Roll No…………….. Total No. of Pages:……**

**Linux System Administration**

**Time allowed: 90 Minutes Max. Marks: 40**

**General Instructions:**

* **Follow the instructions given in each section.**
* **Make sure that you attempt the questions in order.**

**SECTION-A (10\*1 mark=10 marks)**

***(All questions are compulsory)***

**Q.1.** Identify the command which is used to remove files.

A) delete

**B)** **rm**

C) dm

D) erase

**Q.2.** Total primary partitions that can exist on one drive is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) 1

B) 2

C) 16

**D)** **4**

**Q.3.** GNU stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Greek Needed Unix

B) General Unix

**C)** **GNU’s Not Unix**

D) General Noble Unix

**Q.4.** Where is the user password stored?

A) /etc/passwd

B) /root/password

**C)** **/etc/password**

D) /root/passwd

**Q.5.** Which of the following sign is used to represent the user home directory?

A) /

**B)** **~**

C) .

D) ..

**Q.6.** Which of the following command is used to sort the lines of data in a file in alphabetical order?

A) sh

B) sort -r

**C)** **sort**

D) st

**Q.7.** Which of the following command can force all buffers to disk?

A) save

B) flush

C) edbuff

**D)** **sync**

**Q.8.** Which of the following commands is used to display and create files?

**A)** **cat**

B) lyrix

C) vi

D) ed

**Q.9.** Which among the following interacts directly with system hardware?

A) Shell

B) Commands

**C)** **Kernel**

D) Applications

**Q.10.** Which option of rm command is used to remove a directory with all it’s sub directories

A) -b

B) -o

C) -p

**D) -r**

**SECTION-B (5\*2 mark=10 marks)**

***(All questions are compulsory)***

**Q.11.** Select the command which is used to create five directories at a time in pwd.

a) mkdir -p f1 f2 f3 f4 f5

b) mkdir f1 f2 f3 f4 f5

c) **a and b**

d) none of above

**Q.12.** To create multiple files at a time we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

a) touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

b) touch file{1..3}.txt

c) touch file1.txt && touch file2.txt && touch file3.txt

d) **all of the above**

**Q.13.** To check the list of files which are updated within last 30 minutes

a) find -30 mmin

b) find mmin -30

c) **find . -mmin -30**

d) find . -30 -mmin

**Q.14.** To move all files from source directory to target directory

a) mv /home/source/\* /home/target/\*

b) mv -a /home/source/.\* /home/target/

c) mv -a /home/source /home/target/

d) **mv /home/source/\* home/target/**

**Q.15.** Which of the following command is used to display number of characters in particular file

a) **wc -c file.txt**

b) wc -l file.txt

c) wc -w file.txt

d) wc -ch file.txt

**SECTION-C() (4x5 marks=20 marks)**

**Q.16.** Check the default runlevel of your system , also check all target files available and change the default runlevel to runlevel3.

**Ans:**

1. systemctl get-default

2. systemctl list-units --type=target

3. systemctl set-default runlevel3.target

**Q.17.** create a file file.txt

rename file.txt to first.txt

view the content of the first.txt in reverse order (last line first, first line last)

view the content only of line number 10 from first.txt

delete first.txt file

**Ans:**

1. touch file.txt

2. mv file.txt first.txt

3. tac first.txt

4. head -10 first.txt | tail -1

5. rm first.txt

**Q.18.** Display the text from file.txt with line numbers (including blank lines)

Display the text from file.txt with line numbers (excluding blank lines)

Display the count of words in file.txt

Display the count of character in file.txt

Display only starting 5 lines from file.txt

**Ans:**

1. cat -n file.txt

2. nl file.txt

3. wc -w file.txt

4. wc -c file.txt

5. head -5 file.txt

**Q.19.** Find pattern “abc” from the test.txt

Display the count of “hi” in the file test.txt

Display all lines which are not containing “hello” in it from file test.txt

Display text containing ‘hi’ with line numbers from test.txt

Display the count of ‘hello’ irrespective of it’s case (lower / upper)

**Ans:**

1. grep ‘abc’ test.txt

2. grep -c ‘hi’ test.txt

3. grep -v ‘hello’ test.txt

4. grep -n ‘hi’ test.txt

grep -ic ‘hello’ test.txt