### Final Assessment

### MCQ

- 1. What does WSL stand for in the context of Windows?
- a. Windows Software Locator
- b. Windows System Locator
- c. Windows Subsystem for Linux
- d. Windows Shell Language
- 2. What is the primary goal of continuous integration (CI) in DevOps?
- a. Automating manual testing
- b. Frequent integration of code changes
- c. Managing cloud infrastructure
- d. Monitoring server performance
- 3. In the Linux command line, what does the cd command do?
- a. Copy files and directories
- b. Change the working directory
- c. Create a new directory
- d. Calculate directory size
- 4. Which of the following is not a Linux distribution?
- a. Ubuntu
- b. CentOS
- <mark>c. Docker</mark>
- d. Debian

b. Running virtual machines c. Packaging and deploying applications in containers d. Managing network security 6. What is the primary purpose of Azure DevOps? a. Infrastructure management b. Software development and delivery c. Network security d. Virtualization 7. Which components are part of Azure DevOps? a. Azure App Service and Azure Functions b. Azure Monitor and Azure Security Center c. Azure Boards and Azure Pipelines d. Azure Virtual Machines and Azure SQL Database 8. How does Azure DevOps support version control in software development? a. It provides automated database backups. b. It tracks changes in source code and manages versions c. It monitors server performance. d. It optimizes network configurations. 9. In Linux, what is the primary role of the root user? a. Managing user accounts b. Running GUI applications c. Administrative tasks with superuser privileges d. Monitoring network traffic

10. In Azure DevOps, which component is used to define, build, test, and deploy

5. What is Docker primarily used for in DevOps and containerization?

a. Managing cloud infrastructure

# applications?

- a. Azure Boards
- b. Azure Repos
- c. Azure Pipelines
- d. Azure Artifacts

```
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ nano lab1/sample.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ ld
ld: no input files
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ ls
Final assessment lab1
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ cd lab1
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab1$ ls
sample.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab1$
```

```
GNU nano 6.2

lab1/sample.txt *

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```

```
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab1$ ls
sample.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab1$ cp lab1/sample.txt lab1/sample_copy.txt
cp: cannot stat 'lab1/sample.txt': No such file or directory
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab1$
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab1$ cd ..
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ cp lab1/sample.txt lab1/sample_copy.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ mv lab1/sample_copy.txt lab1/new_sample.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ ls lab1
new_sample.txt sample.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$
```

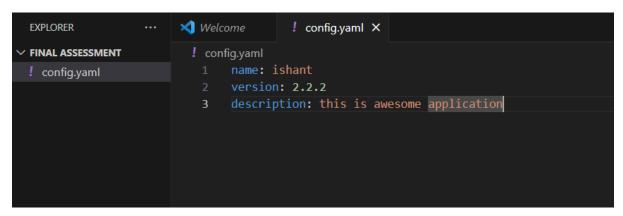
```
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ mkdir lab2
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ touch lab2/secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ ls
Final assessment lab1 lab2
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ cd lab2
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ ls
secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$
```

```
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents$ cd lab2
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ ls
secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ nano secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ nano secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ chmod 600 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ ls -l secret.txt
-rw------ 1 ishant ishant 0 Oct 20 16:20 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$
```

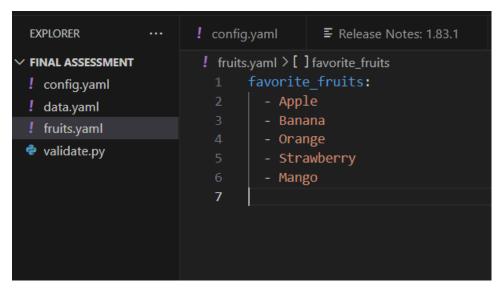
```
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ nano secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ chmod 600 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ ls -l secret.txt
-rw------ 1 ishant ishant 0 Oct 20 16:20 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ sudo useradd testlab2
[sudo] password for ishant:
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ sudo chown testlab2:testlab2 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ ls -l secret.txt
-rw------ 1 testlab2 testlab2 0 Oct 20 16:20 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$ ls -n secret.txt
-rw------ 1 1001 1001 0 Oct 20 16:20 secret.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab2$
```

```
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab3$ grep "atmosphere" test.txt
In common usage, climate change describes global warming—the ongoing increase in global average temperature—and its effects on Earth's climate system. Climate change in a broader sense also includes previous long—term changes to Earth's climate. The current rise in global average temperature is more rapid than previous changes, and is primarily caused by hum ans burning fossil fuels.[2][3] Fossil fuel use, deforestation, and some agricultural and industrial practices add to greenhouse gases, notably carbon dioxide and methane.[4] Greenhouse gases absorb some of the heat that the Earth radiates after it warms from sunlight. Larger amounts of these gases trap more heat in Earth's lower atmosphere, causing global warming.

ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab3$ sed -i 's/atmosphere/ ð/g' test.txt
In common usage, climate change describes global warming—the ongoing increase in global average temperature—and its effects on Earth's climate change describes global warming—the ongoing increase in global average temperature—and its effects on Earth's climate system. Climate change in a broader sense also includes previous long—term changes to Earth's climate. The current rise in global average temperature is more rapid than previous changes, and is primarily caused by hum ans burning fossil fuels.[2][3] Fossil fuel use, deforestation, and some agricultural and industrial practices add to greenhouse gases, notably carbon dioxide and methane.[4] Greenhouse gases absorb some of the heat that the Earth radiates after it warms from sunlight. Larger amounts of these gases trap more heat in Earth's lower ð, causing global warming. ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab3$ wc text.txt
wc: text.txt: No such file or directory ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab3$ wc text.txt
ishant@Ishant:~/Documents/lab3$
```







```
EXPLORER
                               ! config.yaml
                                                  ■ Release Notes: 1.83.1

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                                validate.py
                                       import yaml
       ! config.yaml
                                       with open("fruits.yaml", "r") as file:
       ! data.yaml
                                           data = yaml.safe_load(file)
وړ
       ! fruits.yaml
                                       if data:
       validate.py
                                           print("YAML fruits file is valid.")
                                           print("YAML file is empty or invalid.")
```

C:\Users\ishan\Downloads\Final assessment>python validate.py
YAML fruits file is valid.

C:\Users\ishan\Downloads\Final assessment>

```
organization:
! config.yaml
                                name: My Fictitious Company
! data.yaml
                                location: Chennai
! fruits.yaml
validate.py
                              departments:
                                  employees:
                                    - name: Casse
                                      age: 30
                                    - name: Bob
                        12
                                  name: Finance
                                  employees:
                                    - name: Carol
                                      age: 40
                                - name: IT
                                  employees:
                                    - name: Dave
                                      age: 28
                                    - name: Eve
                                      age: 32
```

```
! config.yaml
! data.yaml
! fruits.yaml
! fruits.yaml
| validate.py
| validate.py
| print("YAML data file is valid.")
| else:
| print("YAML file is empty or invalid.")
```

C:\Users\ishan\Downloads\Final assessment>python validate.py
YAML data file is valid.

C:\Users\ishan\Downloads\Final assessment>

