Possible Answers :

0.05 to 0.06

System Commands

Section Id :	64065339721
Section Number :	15
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional :	Mandatory
Number of Questions :	14
Number of Questions to be attempted :	14
Section Marks :	100
Display Number Panel :	Yes
Group All Questions :	No
Enable Mark as Answered Mark for Review and Clear Response :	Yes
Maximum Instruction Time :	0
Sub-Section Number :	1
Sub-Section Id :	64065384429
Question Shuffling Allowed :	No
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 229 Question Id : 640653587144 Question Type : MCQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 0

Question Label : Multiple Choice Question

THIS IS QUESTION PAPER FOR THE SUBJECT "DIPLOMA LEVEL : SYSTEM COMMANDS (COMPUTER BASED EXAM) "

ARE YOU SURE YOU HAVE TO WRITE EXAM FOR THIS SUBJECT?

CROSS CHECK YOUR HALL TICKET TO CONFIRM THE SUBJECTS TO BE WRITTEN.

(IF IT IS NOT THE CORRECT SUBJECT, PLS CHECK THE SECTION AT THE TOP FOR THE SUBJECTS REGISTERED BY YOU)

Options :

6406531959071. ✔ YES

6406531959072. ✖ NO

Sub-Section Number :	2
Sub-Section Id :	64065384430
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 230 Question Id : 640653587145 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 7

Question Label : Short Answer Question

```
$ pwd
/home/pinky
$ cd /var
$ pwd
/var
$ for i in {1..10}; do cd -; done
```

What is the output to the command `pwd` at the end of the execution of the given script?

Hint: `cd -` will change the current working directory to the previous current working directory.

Response Type : Alphanumeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Answers Case Sensitive : Yes

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

/var

Sub-Section Number :	3
Sub-Section Id :	64065384431
Question Shuffling Allowed :	No
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Id : 640653587146 Question Type : COMPREHENSION Sub Question Shuffling Allowed : No Group Comprehension Questions : No Question Pattern Type : NonMatrix Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Question Numbers : (231 to 235)

Question Label : Comprehension

```
echo 1 > file1
mkdir dir1 dir2

ln file1 file1_h1
ln -s file1 file1_s1
ln -s file1 dir1/file1_s2

cd dir1
cp ../file1 .
echo 2 > file1
ln -s ../file1 file1_s3
ln -s file1 file1_s4
cd ..

cp file1 dir2/file1
cp file1_s1 dir2/file1_s5
```

Based on the above data, answer the given subquestions.

Sub questions

Question Number : 231 Question Id : 640653587147 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 3

Question Label : Short Answer Question

What will be the output of
`cat ./dir1/file1` after the
execution of the given script?

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

2

Question Number : 232 Question Id : 640653587148 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 3

Question Label : Short Answer Question

What will be the output of
`echo 3 > file1_h1; cat ./file1`
after the execution of the given
script?

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

3

Question Number : 233 Question Id : 640653587149 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 3

Question Label : Short Answer Question

What will be the output of

```
echo 4 > ./dir1/file1_s1; cat ./file1
```

after the execution of the given script?

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

1

Question Number : 234 Question Id : 640653587150 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 3

Question Label : Short Answer Question

What will be the output of

```
echo 5 > ./dir1/file1_s3; cat ./dir1/file1
```

after the execution of the given script?

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

2

Question Number : 235 Question Id : 640653587151 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 3

Question Label : Short Answer Question

What will be the output of

```
echo 6 > ./dir1/file1_s3; cat ./file1
```

after the execution of the given script?

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

6

Sub-Section Number :	4
Sub-Section Id :	64065384432
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 236 Question Id : 640653587152 Question Type : MCQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 6

Question Label : Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following commands will print the environmental variable `HOME`.

Options :

6406531959079. ✖ `awk 'BEGIN{print $HOME}'`

6406531959080. ✖ `awk 'BEGIN{print ENVIRON['HOME']}'`

6406531959081. ✔ `awk 'BEGIN{print ENVIRON["HOME"]}'`

6406531959082. ✖ `awk 'BEGIN{print ENVIRON[${HOME}]}'`

Question Number : 237 Question Id : 640653587155 Question Type : MCQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 6

Question Label : Multiple Choice Question

```
[ a = a ] && [ 1 -ne 2 ]
v1=$?
[[ a = a && 2 -ne 2 ]]
v2=$?
echo $((v2 - v1))
```

What will be the output from the given script?

Options :

6406531959088. ✖ 0

6406531959089. ✔ 1

6406531959090. ✖ 2

6406531959091. ✖ 3

Question Number : 238 Question Id : 640653587161 Question Type : MCQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 6

Question Label : Multiple Choice Question

What will be the result of the keystrokes `$jddk0dw` on vi editor or `<C-e><C-k><C-k><C-a><M-d><C-d>` on emacs editor from first line first character on the text given below. `<C-x>` and `<M-x>` refers to Control + x and Meta/Alt + x respectively ?

```
abcd efgh ijkl
mnop qrst uvw
xyz
```

Hint:
Emacs: - `<C-k>` delete the entire line (from the cursor to the end) - `<M-d>` delete word - `<C-d>` delete character
Vi: - `dd` delete the entire line - `dw` delete word

Options :

6406531959112. ✖

```
abcd efgh
xyz
```

6406531959113. ✖

```
mnop qrst uvw
xyz
```

6406531959114. ✔

```
efgh ijkl
xyz
```

6406531959115. ✖

```
efgh ijkl
mnop
xyz
```

Sub-Section Number :	5
Sub-Section Id :	64065384433
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 239 Question Id : 640653587153 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 8

Question Label : Short Answer Question

What will be the output of the given command?

```
seq 50 | sed 's/\([[:digit:]]\)\1/\1/g' | sort -n | uniq | wc -l
```

Hint:

1. `seq 100` will generate 1 to 100 in each line
2. `-n` option in `sort` command sorts numerically
3. `uniq` command will remove the adjacent duplicate lines

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

46

Sub-Section Number :	6
Sub-Section Id :	64065384434
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 240 Question Id : 640653587154 Question Type : MSQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 8 Max. Selectable Options : 0

Question Label : Multiple Select Question

```
awk '
/^[0-9].*[0-9]*$/ {
    arr[FILENAME]++
}
END {
    for (i in arr) {
        print i, arr[i]
    }
}
' *
```

What does the given AWK command print?
Hint: FILENAME is a default variable that has the value of filename

Options :

6406531959084. ✔ The filename and count that includes the lines in the file that starts with numbers

6406531959085. ✖ The filename and count that includes the lines in the file that ends with numbers

6406531959086. ✔ The filename and count that includes the lines in the file that starts and ends with numbers

6406531959087. ✖ The filename and count that includes the lines that have a number in it

Question Number : 241 Question Id : 640653587160 Question Type : MSQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 8 Max. Selectable Options : 0

Question Label : Multiple Select Question

A html file index.html has the following general format. Identify the correct command which will extract content from `<PRE>` tags (that is, the content between `<PRE>` and `</PRE>`) which **includes lines with tags.**

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
 <TITLE>Some Title</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Some Heading</H2>
<SMALL><STRONG>
SomeText<BR>
SomeInfo<BR>
</STRONG></SMALL>
<CENTER>
<FONT SIZE="-1"></CENTER><PRE>
Data interested In
Can be Multiline
The context between PRE tags needs to be Extracted
</PRE></FONT>
</CENTER>
<SMALL>SomeCreator</A>
</SMALL>
</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Options :

6406531959108. ✔ `sed -n "/<PRE>/,/<\/PRE>/p" index.html`

6406531959109. ✖ `sed -n "/<PRE>/,/<\/PRE>/{/<PRE>/! {/<\/PRE>/! p}}" index.html`

6406531959110. ✖ `sed -n "/<PRE>/,/<\/PRE>/{/<PRE>/!,/<\/PRE>/! p}" index.html`

6406531959111. ✔ `awk '/<PRE>/,/<\/PRE>/' index.html`

Sub-Section Number :	7
Sub-Section Id :	64065384435
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 242 Question Id : 640653587156 Question Type : MCQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 8

Question Label : Multiple Choice Question

Assume a large file with more than a million lines of numbers having size of more than 4 gigabytes is processed using AWK. But the system we have only 1 gigabyte of RAM. Here we have two AWK scripts written; choose the most appropriate statement.

Script 1

```
{
    seq[NR]=$1
}
END {
    prev=""
    for (i in seq) {
        if (seq[i] == seq[i-1]) {
            count++
        }
    }
    print count
}
```

Script 2

```
prev == $1 {
    count++
}
{
    prev=$1
}
END {
    print count
}
```

Options :

6406531959092. ✖ The Script 1 is more optimal than Script 2 in terms of memory

6406531959093. ✔ The Script 2 is more optimal than Script 1 in terms of memory

6406531959094. ✖ The Script 1 and Script 2 do not have difference in terms of memory

6406531959095. ✖ The Script 2 is less efficient than Script 1, because it has three blocks

Sub-Section Number : 8

Sub-Section Id : 64065384436

Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Is Section Default? : null

Question Number : 243 Question Id : 640653587157 Question Type : MSQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 9 Max. Selectable Options : 0

Question Label : Multiple Select Question

A MAC address is typically represented in the format "XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX", where X can be a hexadecimal digit (0-9, A-F, or a-f).
Identify the correct extended or basic regular expression from the following which will match a MAC address.
Note: All the regular expressions are either BRE or ERE

Options :

6406531959096. ✔ `\([0-9A-Fa-f]\{2\}:\)\{5\}[0-9A-Fa-f]\{2\}`

6406531959097. ✔ `[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}:[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}:[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}:[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}:[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}:[0-9A-Fa-f]{2}`

6406531959098. ✖ `..\(\:..\){5}`

6406531959099. ✖ `([[:digit:]]{2}:){5}[[:digit:]]{2}`

Sub-Section Number : 9

Sub-Section Id : 64065384437

Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Is Section Default? : null

Question Number : 244 Question Id : 640653587158 Question Type : MSQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 6 Max. Selectable Options : 0

Question Label : Multiple Select Question

Which of the following sed commands will remove lines starting with # and empty lines from index.txt file.

Options :

6406531959100. ✖ `sed '/^#|^$/d' index.txt`

6406531959101. ✔ `sed '/^#\|^$/d' index.txt`

6406531959102. ✔ `sed '/^#/ d;/^$/d' index.txt`

6406531959103. ✖ None of these

Sub-Section Number :	10
Sub-Section Id :	64065384438
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes
Is Section Default? :	null

Question Number : 245 Question Id : 640653587159 Question Type : MSQ Is Question Mandatory : No Calculator : None Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 7 Max. Selectable Options : 0

Question Label : Multiple Select Question

Which of the following commands can delete leading and trailing white spaces from each line of the file sample.txt.

Options :

6406531959104. ✔ `sed -e 's/^[ \t]*//' -e 's/ *$//' sample.txt`

6406531959105. ✔ `sed -e 's/^[[:space:]]*//' -e 's/[[:space:]]*$//'' sample.txt`

6406531959106. ✔ `awk '{gsub(/^ +| +$/,"")} {print $0}' sample.txt`

6406531959107. ✖ `cat sample.txt|xargs`

Sub-Section Number : 11

Sub-Section Id : 64065384439

Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Is Section Default? : null

Question Number : 246 Question Id : 640653587162 Question Type : SA Calculator : None

Response Time : N.A Think Time : N.A Minimum Instruction Time : 0

Correct Marks : 6

Question Label : Short Answer Question

How many background processes will still be running after 5 seconds of the execution of the script?

```
sleep 1 &
echo two &
echo three && echo four || echo five
sleep 6 &
sleep 2 &
sleep 12 &
```

Response Type : Numeric

Evaluation Required For SA : Yes

Show Word Count : Yes

Answers Type : Equal

Text Areas : PlainText

Possible Answers :

2