⬚ EASY (Q1–Q10)

Q1. Which shell is the default on most Linux distributions?
A. sh
B. zsh
C. bash
D. fish

Q2. Which symbol represents the command prompt for a normal user?
A. #
B. $
C. %
D. >

Q3. Which command displays the current working directory?
A. ls
B. pwd
C. whoami
D. cd

Q4. Which operator redirects standard output to a file?
A. <
B. >
C. |
D. &

Q5. Which variable stores the last command's exit status?
A. $$
B. $?
C. $!
D. $0

Q6. Which loop executes a fixed number of times?
A. while
B. until
C. for
D. select

Q7. Which statement is used for decision making in Bash?
A. case
B. if
C. test
D. All of the above

Q8. Which command prints text to the terminal?
A. print

B. write
C. echo
D. cat

Q9. Which operator pipes output of one command to another?
A. >
B. <
C. |
D. &&

Q10. Which command makes a script executable?
A. chmod +x
B. chown
C. sh
D. bash

☐ MEDIUM (Q11–Q25)

Q11. Which file defines user-specific Bash configuration?
A. /etc/profile
B. /etc/bashrc
C. ~/.bashrc
D. /etc/environment

Q12. Which redirection captures both stdout and stderr?
A. > file
B. 2> file
C. &> file
D. < file

Q13. Which condition tests if a file exists?
A. -r
B. -w
C. -f
D. -e

Q14. Which keyword exits a loop prematurely?
A. continue
B. stop
C. break
D. exit

Q15. Which Bash option enables debug mode?
A. -v

B. -e
C. -x
D. -n

Q16. Which construct handles multiple conditions elegantly?
A. if
B. case
C. for
D. while

Q17. Which symbol comments a line in Bash?
A. //
B. ;;
C. #
D. /*

Q18. Which variable expands to script name?
A. $1
B. $0
C. $$
D. $?

Q19. Which test checks string equality?
A. -eq
B. ==
C. -ne
D. -lt

Q20. Which loop executes while a condition is false?
A. for
B. until
C. while
D. select

Q21. Which command performs pattern matching using regex?
A. ls
B. grep
C. sed
D. awk

Q22. Which operator combines commands conditionally on success?
A. |
B. ;
C. &&
D. ||

Q23. Which variable stores process ID of current shell?
A. $!
B. $?
C. $$
D. $0

Q24. Which redirect appends output to a file?
A. >
B. >>
C. <
D. |

Q25. Which tool is best for simple stream editing?
A. grep
B. sed
C. awk
D. cut

⬤ HARD (Q26–Q40)

Q26. Why is `set -e` useful in automation scripts?
A. Improves performance
B. Stops script on error
C. Enables debugging
D. Suppresses output

Q27. Which regex matches a line starting with "root"?
A. root
B. ^root
C. root$
D. *root

Q28. Which Bash feature prevents glob expansion?
A. Double quotes
B. Single quotes
C. Backticks
D. Braces

Q29. Which command substitution syntax is preferred in modern scripts?
A. `command`
B. $(command)
C. ${command}
D. [command]

Q30. Which conditional checks numeric comparison?
A. ==
B. -eq
C. =
D. !=

Q31. Which regex quantifier matches zero or more occurrences?
A. +
B. ?
C. *
D. {1,}

Q32. Which construct captures command output into a variable?
A. export
B. command substitution
C. here document
D. pipeline

Q33. Which Bash error-handling method logs failures?
A. echo
B. trap
C. set
D. alias

Q34. Which loop is best for reading a file line by line?
A. for
B. until
C. while read
D. select

Q35. Which regex matches exactly three digits?
A. [0-9]*
B. [0-9]{3}
C. [0-9]+
D. ^[0-9]$

Q36. Which redirection sends stderr to stdout?
A. >
B. 2>
C. 2>&1
D. &>

Q37. Which debugging practice improves script reliability?
A. Hard-coded paths
B. No comments

C. Verbose logging
D. Ignoring exit codes

Q38. Which conditional operator tests file ownership?
A. -r
B. -x
C. -O
D. -S

Q39. Which tool is most suitable for complex text processing?
A. grep
B. sed
C. awk
D. cut

Q40. Which principle best guides Bash automation design?
A. Maximum complexity
B. Minimal error handling
C. Idempotence and robustness
D. Manual execution