Linux MCQs

List of Linux MCQs

1. Who founded Linux Kernel?

- A. Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie
- B. Linus Torvalds
- C. Linus Torvalds and Ken Thompson
- D. Richard Stallman

Answer: B) Linus Torvalds

Explanation:

Linus Torvalds founded Linux Kernel.

2. What is the core of the Linux operating system?

- A. Vi Editor
- B. Command Line
- C. Terminal
- D. Kernel

Answer: D) Kernel

Explanation:

The kernel is the core of the Linux operating system.

3. Which is/are the directories that come under the Binary directory?

- A. /bin
- B. /sbin
- C. /lib
- D. /opt
- E. All of the above

Answer: E) All of the above

Explanation:

Binary directory contains following directories:

- /bin
- /sbin
- /lib
- /opt

4. The directory is a type of file?
A. Yes B. No
Answer: A) Yes
Explanation:
Yes, the directory is a type of file.
5. Which symbol represents the top-level directory?
A. ~ B. @ C. # D. /
Answer: D) /
Explanation:
The symbol "/" represents the top-level directory.
6. Which symbol represents the user's home directory?
A. ~ B. @ C. # D. /
Answer: A) ~
Explanation:
The symbol "~" represents the user's home directory.
7. Which Linux command is used to count the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file?
A. count B. wcount C. wc D. countw
Answer: C) wc

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The "wc" command is used to count the number of lines, words, characters, and bytes of each given file or standard input and print the result.

8. Which Linux command is used to remove files?

- A. remove
- B. rm
- C. delete
- D. del

Answer: B) rm

Explanation:

The "rm" command is used to remove files in Linux.

9. Which Linux command with vi Editor is used to delete a single character?

- A. d
- B. r
- C. x
- D. c

Answer: C) x

Explanation:

The command "x" is used to delete a single character in vi Editor.

10. Which Linux command is used to know which directory you are in?

- A. know
- B. help
- C. cwd
- D. pwd

Answer: D) pwd

Explanation:

To know which directory you are in, the "pwd" command can be used. The "pwd" command stands for "Present Working Directory". This command gives us the absolute path, which means the path that starts from the root.

11. Which Linux command is used to see all the hidden files? A. Is B. Is -h C. Is -a D. dir -a Answer: C) Is -a **Explanation:** The "Is" command with argument "-a" can be used to see all the hidden files. 12. Which Linux command is used to give a full listing? A. Is -F B. Is -h C. Is -a D. dir -a Answer: A) Is -F **Explanation:** The "Is -F" command is used to see a full listing, indicating what type files are by putting a slash after directories and a star after executable files. 13. Which Linux command is used to go back from a folder to the folder before that? A. cd.. B. cd C. cd/ D. chdir Answer: A) cd.. **Explanation:**

To go back from a folder to the folder before that, we can use the Linux command "cd .." . Here, the two dots (..) represent back.

14. If you want to create a new directory named XYZ, which command will be used for this purpose?

- A. cd XYZ
- B. chdir XYZ
- C. mkdir XYZ
- D. md XYZ

Explanation:				
To create a new directory named XYZ, we can use "mkdir XYZ". The "mkdir" command is used to make a directory in Linux.				
15. Which Linux command is used to create a new file?				
A. create B. file C. tch D. touch				
Answer: D) touch				
Explanation:				
The "touch" command is used to create a file.				
16. Which Linux command is used to copy files through the command line?				
A. cp B. copy C. fcp D. filecopy				
Answer: A) cp				
Explanation:				
The "cp" command is used to copy files through the command line.				
17. Which Linux command is used to move files through the command line?				
A. move B. mv C. ren D. loc				
Answer: B) mv				
Explanation:				
The "mv" command is used to move files through the command line.				

Answer: C) mkdir XYZ

18. Which is the correct command syntax to rename a file "abc.txt" to "pqr.txt"?
A. mv abc.txt pqr.txt B. mv pqr.txt abc.txt
C. mv -a pqr.txt abc.txt
D. mv -all pqr.txt abc.txt
Answer: A) mv abc.txt pqr.txt
Explanation:
The correct command syntax to rename a file "abc.txt" to "pqr.txt" is:
mv abc.txt pqr.txt
19. Just like the Windows Search command, which command is used in Linux?
19. Just like the windows Search Command, which Command is used in Linux?
A. search
B. find
C. findall D. locate
D. locate
Answer: D) locate
Explanation:
In Linux, the "locate" command is used to locate/search a file, just like the search command in Windows.
20. Which argument with locate command helps us to ignore the case while searching the file in the Linux system?
Ac
Bi
Ca
Dx
Answer: B) -i
Explanation:
To ignore the case while searching the file in the Linux system we can use the argument "-i" with the "locate" command.
21. Which is the correct command syntax to locate a file containing the words "hello" and "this"?

A. locate -i *hello*this

_	locate -i **hello**this
	locate -i *hello*this* locate -i **hello**this**
D.	locate -i contello cottins co
Answer:	A) locate -i *hello*this
Explana	tion:
The corr	ect command syntax to locate a file containing the words "hello" and "this":
locate -i	*hello*this
22 Whi	
ZZ. WNI	ch Linux command is used to display the content of a file?
A.	display
	show
	echo
D.	cat
Answer:	D) cat
Explana	tion:
The "cat	" command is used to display the content of a file in Linux.
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The "cat	" command is used to display the content of a file in Linux.
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23. If yo	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the
23. If yo commar	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the nd. sud
23. If yo commar	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the nd. sud sudo
23. If yo comman	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the nd. sud sudo super
23. If yo comman	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the nd. sud sudo
23. If yo comman	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the nd. sud sudo super super
23. If yo commar A. B. C. D.	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the id. sud sudo super superuser B) sudo
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23. If yo commar A. B. C. D. Answer: Explana	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the id. sud sudo super superuser B) sudo tion: ant any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges.
23. If yo commar A. B. C. D. Answer: Explana If you wa	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the id. sud sudo super superuser B) sudo tion: ant any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command to be done with administrative or root privileges.
23. If yo commar A. B. C. D. Answer: Explana If you wanted A. B.	u want any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the id. sud sudo super superuser B) sudo tion: ant any command to be done with administrative or root privileges, you can use the sudo command "sudo" command stands for

Answer:	C) superuser do
Explanat	ion:
The "sud	o" command stands for "superuser do".
25. Whic	h Linux command is used to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system?
	disk
	diskspace available
D.	
Answer:	D) df
Explanat	ion:
To see th	ne available disk space in each of the partitions in your system, we can use "df" command.
26. Whic	h Linux command is used to check the computer's hostname?
	hostname
	host comph
	hname
Answer:	A) hostname
Explanat	ion:
The "hos	tname" command is used to check a computer's hostname in Linux.
27. The _	command gives you your IP address in your network.
	hostname
	hostname -I host -I
	hostname -i
Answer:	B) hostname -I
Explanat	ion:
The "hos	tname -I" command gives you your IP address in your network.

28. Whic	h Linux command is used to check your connection to a server?
A.	connection
	isconnect
	check
D.	ping
Answer:	D) ping
Explanat	ion:
The "ping	g" command is used to check your connection to a server.
29. Whic	h Linux command is used to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands?
A.	clear
	clean
C. D.	cls
D.	CII
Answer:	A) clear
Explanat	ion:
The "clea	ar" command is used to clear the terminal if it gets filled up with too many commands.
30. OSS s	stands for
A.	Open System Software
	Open Source Software
	Open System Source None of the above
Answer:	B) Open Source Software
Explanat	ion:
OSS stan	ds for "Open Source Software".
31. Whic	h Linux command is used to force all buffers to disk?
	sync
	fflush
	flush clearx
٥.	
Answer:	A) sync

The "sync" command is used to force all buffers to disk.
32. Compressed files or zipped files can be viewed with the help of command.
A. unzipB. catzC. zcatD. All of the above
Answer: C) zcat
Explanation:
Compressed files or zipped files can be viewed with the help of 'zcat' command.
33. The command decompresses a file like gunzip command.
A. bunzip
B. bunzip2 C. bunzip3
D. bunzip0
Answer: B) bunzip2
Explanation:
The command "bunzip2" decompresses a file like gunzip command.
34. The term stands for the calendar. It displays the current month's calendar with the current day highlighted.
A. calendar
B. calc C. cal
D. None of the above
Answer: C) cal
Explanation:
The 'cal' term stands for the calendar. It displays the current month's calendar with the current day

Explanation:

highlighted.

35. Which Linux command is used to record a user login session in a file? A. script B. style C. log D. record Answer: A) script **Explanation:** The "script" command is used to record a user login session in a file. 36. Which Linux command is used to display the operating system name? A. os B. osname C. osinfo D. uname Answer: D) uname **Explanation:** The "uname" command is used to display the operating system name. 37. Which Linux command is used to print a file? A. Ip B. pr

- C. print
- D. ptr

Answer: A) lp

Explanation:

The "lp" command is used to print a file.

38. Which is the correct syntax to print the file using the default printer in Linux?

- A. lp [printer name] [path or filename]
- B. lp -a [printer_name] [path or filename]
- C. lp -d [printer_name] [path or filename]
- D. lp -d [path or filename] [printer_name]

Answer: C) lp -d [printer_name] [path or filename]

Explanation:

The correct syntax to print the file using the default printer in Linux is:

lp -d [Printer_name] [path or filename]

39. Which is the correct syntax to print the file using the default printer with multiple copies in Linux?

- A. lp -d -n [printer_name] [path or filename]
- B. lp -d -n 5[printer_name] [path or filename]
- C. lp -d [printer_name] -n [path or filename]
- D. lp -d [printer_name] -n 5 [path or filename]

Answer: D) lp -d [printer_name] -n 5 [path or filename]

Explanation:

The correct syntax to print the file using the default printer with multiple copies in Linux is:

lp -d [printer_name] -n 5 [path or filename]

40. Which argument and value with "lp" command specify the page orientation while printing a file?

- A. -o landscape/portrait
- B. -o I/p
- C. -o land/prt
- D. -or landscape/portrait

Answer: A) -o landscape/portrait

Explanation:

With "Is" command, we can use argument "-0" with value either "landscape" or "portrait" to specify the page orientation. Consider the below command syntax –

lp -d [printer_name] -o landscape/portrait [path or filename]

41. Which Linux command is used to identify file type?

- A. file
- B. type
- C. info
- D. finfo

Answer: A) file

The "file" command is used to identify the file type.
42. How many types of users are in Linux?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
Answer: B) 3
Explanation:
In Linux, there are three types of users: super users, system users, and regular/normal users.
43. How many types of basic permissions to grant a user?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
Answer: B) 3
Explanation:
There are three basic permissions to grant a user, they are: read, write, and execute.
44. The command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with the octal format as the default format.
A. od B. oct C. o_d D. octal
Answer: A) od
Explanation:
The "od" command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with the octal format as the default format.

Explanation:

45. The "od" command in Linux is used to convert the content of input in different formats with the octal format as the default format.
A. https B. http C. named D. dns
Answer: C) named
Explanation:
The named server is used with the BIND package. In Linux, the named service executes the DNS (Dynamic Name Service) server daemon. It converts hostnames to IP addresses and vice versa.
46. Which Linux command displays "cat" command's output with syntax highlighting or colorizing?
A. xcat B. ccat C. coloredcat D. colored
Answer: B) ccat
Explanation:
The "ccat" command displays "cat" command's output with syntax highlighting or colorizing?
47. The operator is used to redirect the output of a command to the file by erasing all existing data of that file.
A. > B. >>
C. >> D. <>
Answer: A) >
Explanation:
The operator ">" is used to redirect the output of a command to the file by erasing all existing data of that file.
48. The operator is used to redirect the output of a command to the file without erasing all existing data of that file.
A. > B. >>

- C. >>
- D. <>

Answer: B) >>

Explanation:

The operator ">>" is used to redirect the output of a command to the file without erasing all existing data of that file.

49. The operators ">" and ">>" are known as ____.

- A. Insertion operators
- B. Exertion operators
- C. Redirection operators
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Redirection operators

Explanation:

The operators ">" and ">>" are known as Redirection operators.

50. Which keys are used to terminate the command execution in the command prompt?

- A. CTRL + C
- B. CTRL + Pause/Break
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Both the combination of the keys CTRL + C and CTRL + Pause/Break can be used to terminate the command execution in the command prompt.