Q1. OPTIND and OPTARG are unix defined variables.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11327 Subject Name Linux

Q2. If shell script is called from antohter then the called shell script should necessarily have a return statement.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11330 Subject Name Linux

Q3. An argument to the option cannot begin with a minu sign.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11340 Subject Name Linux

Q4. Hidden files in Unix always begin with a character " . "

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11353 Subject Name Linux

Q5. The shell performs command substitution before filename substitution

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11366 Subject Name Linux

Q6. All device related files are present in /dev directory.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11369 Subject Name Linux

Q7. what would be the output of the following program:

name=Sanjay

surname=khare

echo{name=rahul}

echo{middlename+Rahul}

echo${surname-Arora}

1. Sanjay

Blank line

Khare

2. Khare

Blank line

sanjay

3. error

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11379 Subject Name Linux

Q8. What would be the output of the following?

name=Sanjay

surname=khare

echo${name-Rahul}

echo${middlename-Rahul}

echo${surname+Arora}

echo${newname+Arora}

1. Sanjay

Rahul

Arora

Blank line

2. Blank line

Sanjay

Arora

Rahul

3. error

4. now of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11394 Subject Name Linux

Q9. How would you perform the following operation on the contents of a given file.

Replace one or more spaces with a single space

1. 1,$s/[][]\*/[]/g

2. 1,$s/[]\*/[]/g

3. 1,$s/[][]+/[]/g

4. 1,$s/[]+/[]/g

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11401 Subject Name Linux

Q10. Using for loop we can calculate factorial value .

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11402 Subject Name Linux

Q11. How would you perform the following operations on the contents of a given file.

Replace one or more spaces following a fullstop or a comma with two spaces

1. 1,$s/[.,][][]\*/[][]/g

2. 1,$s,[.][,][][]\*/[][]/g

3. 1,$s/[.,][]\*/[]/g

4. 1,$s/[.,][][]+/[]/g

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11410 Subject Name Linux

Q12. If in a script value of IFS is changed to : after execcution of script

the value of IFS is automatically set back to original value

1. True

2. False

3. Can not say

4. Partly True Partly False

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11421 Subject Name Linux

Q13. To logout from your terminal you

1. Switch off the terminal

2. Press ctrl -d or type exit

3. press ctrl-Alt-Del

4. do nothing it is the system administrator who would do this for you

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11422 Subject Name Linux

Q14. The difference between the commands ps -e and ps -a is

1. ps -e gives detail of every process running in memory whereas ps -a gives output for all the process that you have launched.

2. ps -e gives details of every process running in memory whereas ps -a gives details of all user processes.

3. No difference,both give same output.

4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11423 Subject Name Linux

Q15. A single UNIX file System can be split over multiple harh disks

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11424 Subject Name Linux

Q16. What is the output of following program segments?

n="ask me"

echo $n

echo "$n"

echo `$n`

1. ask me

ask me

$n

2. ask me

$n

ask me

3. ask me

4. $n

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11425 Subject Name Linux

Q17. Purpose of .exrc file is convinient way to customize the vi environment and like all

good things you shold put it to utmost use to improve your efficiency .

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11427 Subject Name Linux

Q18. You can execute shell script onces it has be typed

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11433 Subject Name Linux

Q19. To create files of large size in UNIX file System it is

preferable to have blocks of large size

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11447 Subject Name Linux

Q20. AABBCC is a valid password

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11452 Subject Name Linux

Q21. To change our existing password we can execute the file /etc/passwd

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11453 Subject Name Linux

Q22. Every legal user has to have a login id and a password

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11461 Subject Name Linux

Q23. Any Shell script by default get executed in the current shell

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11466 Subject Name Linux

Q24. echo statements output can be redirected to file

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11469 Subject Name Linux

Q25. to search a pattern which starts with uni the command would be

1. :/ < uni

2. :/\ < uni

3. : / \ < uni >

4. none

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11471 Subject Name Linux

Q26. A shell variable can not handled negative value

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11474 Subject Name Linux

Q27. to delete 5 lines from file & to copy them to buffer x we use "x5dd

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11482 Subject Name Linux

Q28. The escape sequence \033[4m is used to

1. underline character

2. marked them as bold

3. displayed them in reversed video

4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11485 Subject Name Linux

Q29. The following command will give output:

command:

at 18:32 tommorow

echo "Happy Birthday"

output:

After 15 minute form the time when the command is executed th screen

will be cleared and a long listing of the current directory would ne dispalyed on

the screen.

ctr d

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11486 Subject Name Linux

Q30. Only system adminstrator can cancel your printing job

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11500 Subject Name Linux

Q31. Which of the following is not true as regards the kill command.

1)Superuser can kill daemon processes.

2)For sure kill the signal no is 9.

3)There is no surety that the shell process

will get killed by the command kill < PID of shell process >

4)Using kill command you can kill other user`s processes too.

1. 1,2

2. 2,3

3. 1,4

4. All

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11507 Subject Name Linux

Q32. Which of the following is not true.

1)The at command permits you to receive messages only by mail.

2)A person`s login name appears in the file at.allow if he is not allowed use

the at command.

1. 1

2. 2

3. Both are false

4. Both are true.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11511 Subject Name Linux

Q33. The command cat < file1 > file2 will copy the contents of file1

to file2

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11513 Subject Name Linux

Q34. The shell meta character $# represents

1. total number of arguments supplied to the shell script

2. total number of files in the current directory

3. total number of users who have logged in

4. total number of process running in the background

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11516 Subject Name Linux

Q35. The command that Unix offers to a user to find out whether he can send messages to a particular terminal are

1. finger and who

2. finger -mesg and who -T

3. finger -i and who -t

4. finger -i and who -T

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11519 Subject Name Linux

Q36. The command wc -l < aaa displays the no of words present in the

file aaa.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11535 Subject Name Linux

Q37. Using a tar we can archive files only on magnetic tape

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11543 Subject Name Linux

Q38. Command to Merge the content of file f1 with the inputs supplied from the keyboard and store the output in a file f2

1. sort -m f1 - > f2

2. sort -m f1 f2

3. merge -m f1 f2

4. none

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11549 Subject Name Linux

Q39. Unix commands which accept the input from standard input device and

send the output to the standard output device are called "filters".

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11559 Subject Name Linux

Q40. k=35

echo `[$k -eq 35 ] ``[$k-eq 50]`

1. blank line

2. dotted line

3. error

4. none

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11570 Subject Name Linux

Q41. Command for search all lines in a file which do not ends with a semicolon

1. grep -v ";" filename

2. grep -v ";$" filename

3. grep ";$" filename

4. grep -x ";$" filename

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11573 Subject Name Linux

Q42. x=10

if[x -ge 2] //Is the comparision correct ?

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11576 Subject Name Linux

Q43. x=3 y=3.5

if [$x -eq $y ]

then

Echo x and y are equal

else

Echo x and y are not equal

1. Echo x and y are equal

2. Echo x and y are not equal

3. error

4. none

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11581 Subject Name Linux

Q44. The command ls -l >> f1 would overwrite the contents of f1 with the

output of the command ls -l.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11584 Subject Name Linux

Q45. the if-then-fi instruction are decision control instruction

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11594 Subject Name Linux

Q46. which of the following are not unix commnads?

1. md

2. rd

3. both 1 & 2

4. cd

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11597 Subject Name Linux

Q47. You have already logged in and some body sends mail to you. In such an

event when you whould receive the message `you have mail`?

1. By setting the variable MAILNOTIFY

2. By setting the variable MAILCHECK

3. By setting the variable MAILREAD

4. None

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11607 Subject Name Linux

Q48. how will you find out which process have been launched from a specific terminal ?

1. ps -t ttynumber

2. ps

3. ps -t

4. none

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11612 Subject Name Linux

Q49. point out error

1. Echo Enter filename

2. read fname

3. if[-rwx $fname]

3. then

4. echo read write and execute permissions

5. fi

1. line 3

2. line 1

3. line 5

4. no error

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11613 Subject Name Linux

Q50. In scheduling using "batch" command the system decides the best

time for executing our command.Moreover the time at which our

command will be executed is not in our control.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :