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| --- |
| QuestionID  :  11323         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q1. OPTIND and OPTARG are unix defined variables. |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11326         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q2. if a shell script is called from another then the called shell script  should necessarily have a return statement. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11329         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q3. if the statement stty -echo is followed by an echo statement then the  output of this statement would not be displayed on the screen. |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11330         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q4. An argument to the option cannot begin with a minu sign. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11335         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q5. Shell executes $0 and returns the |
| 1.  Parameter entered in the command line. |
| 2.  Programme name. |
| 3.  All of the above. |
| 4.  None of the ablove |
| **Correct Answer : 2** |
| Your Answer : 3 |
| QuestionID  :  11340         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q6. Hidden files in Unix always begin with a character " . " |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11347         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q7. If value of the exported variable is changed in a sub-shell the changed  value becomes available to the sub--sib-shell automatically |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11349         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q8. Which are the editors available under unix |
| 1.  vi |
| 2.  ed |
| 3.  ex |
| 4.  all of the above |
| **Correct Answer : 4** |
| Your Answer : 3 |
| QuestionID  :  11350         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q9. If output of a while loop is redirected to a file then the loop  is executed in a sub-shell |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11357         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q10. The default system-wide permissions for a file are 644 & that for directory are 755 |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : F |
| QuestionID  :  11368         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q11. A terminal file is always a block special file. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11372         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q12. While using a Unix command usually two or more switches can be combined. |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : F |
| QuestionID  :  11373         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q13. A kernel program is usually stored in a file called sh. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11374         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q14. The wildcard characters \* and ? gave the same meaning in Unix as they have in DOS. |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11377         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q15. Once the system administrator has provided the user with a password user cant change it. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11386         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q16. How would you perform the following operation on the contents of a given file.  change all fullstops to semicolons |
| 1.  1,$s/\./;/g |
| 2.  1,$s/./;/g |
| 3.  1,$s//./;/g |
| 4.  none of the above |
| **Correct Answer : 1** |
| Your Answer : 3 |
| QuestionID  :  11392         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q17. while who|grep aa12|wc -l  do  echo hello  done |
| 1.  echo hello |
| 2.  while who|grep aa12|wc –l |
| 3.  no error |
| 4.  do |
| **Correct Answer : 3** |
| Your Answer : 2 |
| QuestionID  :  11401         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q18. Using for loop we can calculate factorial value . |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11416         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q19. until loop ensures that statement within loop get executed. |
| 1.  once |
| 2.  atleast once |
| 3.  not even once |
| 4.  none |
| **Correct Answer : 4** |
| Your Answer : 3 |
| QuestionID  :  11422         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q20. 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 : 2 |
| QuestionID  :  11423         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q21. A single UNIX file System can be split over multiple hard disks |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : T |
| QuestionID  :  11427         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q22. You can execute shell script once it has be typed |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11430         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q23. Shell variables are case sensitive |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11441         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q24. Unix uses serial multitasking to support various programs running in memory |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11451         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q25. Which of the following is not true regarding the command   $nohup cat \*.let | nohup sort > f1 &   1)The process would die if the user logs out before the command`s execution is over.  2)If the user logs out the output of sort would be stored in a file nohup.out  3)It is optional to give nohup before sort.  4)This background process is also known as a daemon process. |
| 1.  1,2 and 3 |
| 2.  2 and 4 |
| 3.  1 and 4 |
| 4.  All of these |
| **Correct Answer : 3** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11452         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q26. To change our existing password we can execute the file /etc/passwd |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11457         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q27. After entering text in your file, to save and quit vi you will use |
| 1.  Esc shift ZZ |
| 2.  shift Zz |
| 3.  escape:q enter |
| 4.  none |
| **Correct Answer : 1** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11458         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q28. expr can handle only integers where as bc can handle both integer as well as  floats |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11460         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q29. September of every year always had and will have 30 days |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11466         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q30. echo statements output can be redirected to file |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11484         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q31. If the printer goes out of order the system administrator can ensure that the system refuses to accept new printing job |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11488         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q32. We can not see contents of packed or compressed file unless we unpack or uncompress it |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11490         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q33. The main purpose(s) of an O.S. is |
| 1.  convinience for the user |
| 2.  optimal use of computing resourse |
| 3.  both |
| 4.  none |
| **Correct Answer : 3** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11505         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q34. What will be the output:  commnand:  at 6 pm wednesday next week  who  ctrl d  output:  At 6pm on wednesday of current week a list of users who have logged  in at that time would be displayed. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11522         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q35. The state of the file system is contained in |
| 1.  Boot block |
| 2.  A special block created by Boot Block |
| 3.  Super Block |
| 4.  None of the above |
| **Correct Answer : 3** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11525         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q36. merge and sort the contents of files a,b & c and display the sorted output on the screen |
| 1.  sort a b c |
| 2.  sort -m a b c |
| 3.  sort -s a b c |
| 4.  not possible |
| **Correct Answer : 2** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11532         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q37. What will be the output  command:  batch < batchfile  output:  All commands in the file batch file would be executed at suitable time  under our control. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11535         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q38. Using a tar we can archive files only on magnetic tape |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11539         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q39. It is neccesary to unmount a file system before removing a floppy. |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11543         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q40. 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  :  11545         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q41. The number of inodes that can be created on a floppy disk have been fixed according to their capacities. |
| **Correct Answer : F** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11546         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q42. doscp /usr/aa1/cobol/\* b:/ Command for copy all the files from /usr/aa1/cobol directory to a dos formatted floppy in drive B |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11567         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q43. search all lines in a file which ends with a semicolon |
| 1.  grep ` ; ` filename |
| 2.  grep ; filename |
| 3.  none |
| 4.  grep `;$` filename |
| **Correct Answer : 4** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11570         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q44. 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 ";$" filename |
| **Correct Answer : 2** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11577         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q45. grep 99 \* | wc Command for report number of lines containing a given number in all the files in the current directory |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11584         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q46. the if-then-fi instruction are decision control instruction |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11585         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q47. Which command can be used only by the superuser? |
| 1.  write |
| 2.  mail |
| 3.  wall |
| 4.  news |
| **Correct Answer : 3** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11590         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q48. point out error  a=Sammer  if[$a=Sammer] then echo "\n the carribeans" fi |
| 1.  if,then, fi must be on the separate lines |
| 2.  no error |
| 3.  can not say |
| 4.  none |
| **Correct Answer : 1** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11610         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q49. In scheduling a process using "at" command we can specify the time at which the commands must be executed. |
| **Correct Answer : T** |
| Your Answer : |
| QuestionID  :  11612         Subject Name  Linux |
| Q50. 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 : |