

JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS [Mid 1 - UNIX]

1. C programmers in the unix environment has complete access to the entire system call library as well as the _____
- static library functions
 - dynamic library functions
 - standard library functions**
 - routing library functions
2. The programs access the kernel through a set of functions called _____
- shell
 - system call**
 - interface
 - command
3. The unix system is comprising _____
- system call, shell
 - shell, command interpreter
 - kernel, shell, and applications**
 - applications, command interpreter
4. The kernel interacts with the machine _____
- hardware**
 - software
 - operating system
 - user
5. The shell interacts with the _____
- hardware
 - Software
 - operating system
 - user**
6. The kernel manages the _____
- system call
 - command interpreter
 - system memory**
 - hardware
7. _____ act as interface between user and kernel.
- shell**
 - system call
 - system memory
 - hardware
8. Each user must have a _____
- kernel
 - shell**
 - hardware
 - software
9. _____ have places and _____ have life.
- processes and file
 - processes and file**
 - shell and kernel
 - kernel and shell
10. A process is a _____ under execution
- program**
 - function
 - command
 - file
11. The command which can be connected to manipulate data in different ways is called as _____
- multi tasking
 - pipes
 - internal command
 - filters**

12. The principal online help facility is available in the _____ command.
- ls
 - man**
 - cp
 - cat
13. By default, Linux uses the _____ shell.
- sh
 - csh
 - ksh
 - bash**
14. Several users using the system together is called _____
- multi tasking
 - multi threading
 - multi programming
 - multi user**
15. A single user running multiple jobs concurrently is called _____
- multi tasking**
 - multi threading
 - multi programming
 - multi user
16. _____ is a special character used by the system to indicate that it can match a number of file names
- +
 -
 - ***
 - /
17. The system function can be controlled and automated by using the _____
- control structures
 - loops and variables
 - unix command
 - shell script**
18. The features of the unix are:
- the file and process
 - multi programming and multi tasking**
 - kernel and shell
 - the system calls
19. The shell is represented by _____ and _____.
- sh, dsh, bsh.
 - sh, csh, ksh**
 - sh, csh, bsh.
 - sh, csh, dsh.
20. Unix implements the _____ philosophy.
- small - is - beautiful**
 - big - is - beautiful
 - kernel - is - beautiful
 - shell - is - beautiful.
21. _____ command is used to "record" your login session in a file
- \$ script -a**
 - record
 - exit
 - script**
22. The _____ command displays certain features of the operating system running on your machine
- tty

- b. sty
- c. script
- d. **uname**

23. _____ option is used to know the name when your system is connected to a network .

- a. \$ uname
- b. \$ uname r
- c. **\$ uname n**
- d. \$ uname h

24. **stty** command is used to _____

- a. knowing your terminal
- b. **display and sets various terminal attributes**
- c. displays the hostname
- d. changing the settings

25. _____ is used to set the terminal to some standard values

- a. \$ stty intr \^c
- b. \$ stty -echoe
- c. \$ stty e of \^a
- d. **stty sane**

26. How is the current directory indicated in the value of path?

- a. **singular dot at the end**
- b. singular dot at the front
- c. semicolon at end
- d. semicolon at front

27. _____ command is used to display and evaluate shell variables.

- a. man
- b. **echo**
- c. ls
- d. script

28. A two character string beginning with a \ is called an _____

- a. echo
- b. backslash sequence
- c. **escape sequence**
- d. space sequence

29. **Printf** command used for _____

- a. to evaluate shell variable
- b. give i/p to terminal
- c. **format specifier**
- d. to display only numbers on screen

30. Which format is used to print month name.

- a. \$ date
- b. \$ date +%m
- c. **+%m date**
- d. date +" %h %m"

31. To know the user who invoked the who command _____ used

- a. BC
- b. **who am i**
- c. man
- d. who

32. _____ is used to change the users password and keying in a wrong password prevents from accessing the system

- a. **passwd**
- b. pwd
- c. password
- d. uname

33. The sequence of directions that the shell searches to look for a command is specified in its own _____ variable

- a. echo
- b. **path**
- c. \$
- d. /directory name

34. _____ Command is used to display the documentation

- a. echo
- b. **man**
- c. pg
- d. q

35. What is the syntax for man command.

- a. \$man
- b. \$man command name(\$ man wc)
- c. **man command name(man wc)**
- d. command name man

36. _____ command is used to display the message on the terminal

- a. man
- b. **echo**
- c. ls
- d. script

37. The following command is alternative to echo _____

- a. **printf**
- b. scanf(%d)
- c. print ln
- d. system.out.print()

38. _____ is used for displaying the system date and time to the nearest record

- a. **date**
- b. \$ date +%m
- c. +%m date
- d. date +"%n %m"

39. For listing out the no of users _____ command is used

- a. BC
- b. who am i
- c. man
- d. **who**

40. _____ option displays the current settings

- a. **\$ stty -a**
- b. \$ tty -a
- c. \$ stty -c
- d. \$ stty -s

41. A file foo in the name directory is often referred to as _____ [d] a) \$HOME ~/foo b) c) d)

- a. \$HOME ~/foo
- b. \$HOME /~/foo
- c. ~\$HOME /~/foo
- d. **\$HOME /foo or ~/foo**

42. _____ option is used to identify directories and executable files.

- a. **\$ ls -FX**
- b. \$ ls -aXF
- c. \$ ls -X
- d. \$ ls -XR

43. **ls -XR** is used for _____

- a. o/p in multiple columns
- b. identifying directories and executables
- c. showing hidden files
- d. **recursive listing**

44. **Pwd** is used to _____

- a. **Know the current directory**
- b. Changing current directory

- c. Current password
- d. Listing directory names

45. What is the output of the following program

```
$pwd  
/home /kumar  
$cd progs  
$pwd
```

- a. /home/progs/kumar
- b. /home / kumar/ progs
- c. /home/ progs
- d. /home / kumar

46. What is the output of the following program

```
$pwd  
/home / kumar/ progs  
$ cd/ bin  
$pwd
```

- a. /home / kumar/ progs
- b. /home/ progs
- c. /home / kumar
- d. /bin

47. _____ option is used to display the filenames in multiple columns .

- a. \$ ls -FX
- b. \$ ls -aXF
- c. \$ ls -X
- d. \$ ls -XR

48. \$ ls -aXF is used for _____

- a. o/p in multiple columns
- b. identifying directories and executables
- c. showing hidden files
- d. recursive listing

49. Mkdir command is used to _____

- a. check current directory
- b. changing current directory
- c. to create a directory
- d. remove a directory

50. How many sub directories are created by the following command.

- a. two
- b. one
- c. three
- d. four

51. rmdir command is used to _____

- a. change current directory
- b. create a directory
- c. remove directory
- d. rename directory

52. _____ command is used to obtain a list of all filenames in the current

- a. cd
- b. cp
- c. cat
- d. ls

53. _____ command is used to create, display, concatenate and append to files

- a. echo
- b. tar
- c. lp
- d. cat

54. _____ is a pager that supports a repeat factor that can search for a pattern(/) and repeat the search(n)

- a. len
- b. man

- c. more
- d. cat

55. The following doesn't work with files, but acts on a data stream _____

- a. wc and cat
- b. cat
- c. wc
- d. rm

56. _____ Command is used to display the octal value of each character and invisible characters

- a. more
- b. od
- c. diff
- d. less

57. _____ is used to create a disk archive that contains a group of files or an entire directory structure

- a. cat
- b. more
- c. tar
- d. less

58. Which command is used to copy the files a1,a2,& a3 to the X directory

- a. cppy a1 a2 a3 X
- b. cp a1 a2 a3, X
- c. cp a1 a2 a3 X
- d. cp a1,a2,a3 X

59. _____ command deletes one or more files

- a. rm dir
- b. rm
- c. mv
- d. cd

60. \$ tar - cvf is used to _____

- a. extracting the files from a archive
- b. copying the files from a archive
- c. to create an archive
- d. to viewing the archive

61. _____ command is used to compress files with extension .gz and removes the original file

- a. gzip
- b. gunzip
- c. tar
- d. zipg

62. _____ command is used to display the contents of a small file on the terminal

- a. echo
- b. cat
- c. lp
- d. tar

63. _____ command is used to display the contents of a file on the terminal and create a file

- a. echo
- b. cat
- c. lp
- d. tar

64. _____ command copies a file or a group of files

- a. copy
- b. cmd
- c. comm.
- d. cp

65. mv command is used to _____

- a. rename a file
b. copying a file
c. copying a directory
d. remove a directory/file
66. _____ option is used to count the no of lines
a. \$ wc -n
b. \$ wc -w
c. \$ wc -l
d. \$ wc -c
67. _____ command is used to view the contents of the archive
a. \$ tar -vtf
b. \$ tar -tfv
c. \$ tar -xvf
d. \$ tar -tvf
68. /etc, this directory contains the _____ files of the system
a. device files
b. configuration files
c. temporary files
d. executable files
69. Unix provides the _____ command to determine the type of file
a. ls
b. comm.
c. diff
d. file
70. Suppose you have two lists of people and you are asked to find out the names available in one and not in the other, or even those common to both. What command is used?
a. cmp
b. diff
c. comm.
d. cpm
71. _____ is used to change the file permissions
a. umask
b. chmod
c. chown
d. chgrp
72. The permissions can be absolute, when chmod uses _____ numbers
a. binary
b. decimal
c. octal
d. hexadecimal
73. _____ command is used to transfer ownership
a. chown
b. chgry
c. chmod
d. umask
74. The directory where users are allowed to create temporary files is _____
a. /dev
b. /name
c. /var
d. /tmp
75. How many arguments are needed for cmp command?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 0
76. _____ can be used to display file differences
a. comm.
b. cmp
c. diff
d. cpm
77. _____ command is used to transfer group ownership.
a. chown
b. chgry
c. chmod
d. umask
78. The commonly used unix commands are found in _____ directories.
a. /etc
b. lib and/usr/lip
c. /bin and/usr/bin
d. /usr/include
79. /dev directory contains _____ files
a. device files
b. derived files
c. binary files
d. configuration files
80. _____ prints files that can directly print postscript documents.
a. file
b. print
c. lp
d. ls
81. _____ tells you where the first difference was encountered
a. cmp
b. comp
c. diff
d. cat
82. The permissions can be relative when chmod uses the _____ symbols
a. +, *
b. +, -
c. *, -
d. -, \
83. vi provides the repeat factor by using the following mode commands
a. i/p mode, ex mode
b. ex mode, command mode
c. i/p mode, command mode
d. ex mode
84. The commands used for inserting and appending in input mode are
a. r,s,\$ and s
b. o and O
c. r,s
d. i,a,l and A
85. What are the keys provided by vi to move the cursor in the four directions?
a. i,j,k and x
b. h,j,k and x
c. x,y,m and n
d. h,j,k and l
86. What command is used to save the work.
a. :x
b. :w
c. : x and :wq
d. :s
87. What command is used to save and quit the editor?

- a. :x
- b. :w
- c. : x and :wq
- d. :s and :wq

88. What command is used to abort the editing process and quit the editing mode without saving the buffer

- a. :w
- b. : x and :wq
- c. :q
- d. :wq

89. _____ editor uses a no of internal commands to navigate to any point in a text file.

- a. shell
- b. perl
- c. vim
- d. vi

90. What is command mode.

- a. control cursor motion
- b. enter text
- c. file handling and substitution
- d. editing text

91. Why input mode is used by vi editor.

- a. to control cursor motion
- b. to enter text
- c. for file handling and substitution
- d. for editing text

92. Why ex mode is used by vi editor?

- a. control cursor motion
- b. enter text
- c. file handling and substitution
- d. editing text

93. The login shell is a process that keeps running as long as the user is logged in it s PID is stored in the shell parameter _____

- a. \$\$
- b. \$
- c. 1\$
- d. \$\$\$

94. ps options are _____

- a. ps e,ps c, ps u
- b. ps c, ps e
- c. ps f, ps u,ps-a
- d. ps f,ps c, ps a

95. What is function of cron command?

- a. one-time execution
- b. execute in batch queue
- c. executes programs at regular intervals
- d. executes programs un periodically

96. Jobs are timed with _____, a useful tool for the programmer for making comparison between different versions of a program

- a. sort
- b. cron
- c. no hup
- d. time

97. Unix provides a _____ command to see how much of the disk is being used and what part of it lies free

- a. du
- b. df
- c. dfspace
- d. ulimit

98. _____ displays the processes owned by the user running the command

- a. Bp
- b. ps
- c. cs
- d. ls

99.) _____ command is used with the & operator to reduce the priority of jobs

- a. no hup
- b. nice
- c. kill
- d. priority

100. What are the commands used to schedule a job to run at a specified time of day

- a. At and batch
- b. At
- c. batch
- d. cron

101. du command is used to know _____

- a. know available disk space
- b. disk space used by specified directory
- c. disk space used by specified file
- d. disk space used by specified files and directories

102.) Which of the following is du option?

- a. #du -s
- b. #du -a
- c. \$du -s
- d. \$du -a

103. mount o ro mounts a file system in _____ mode

- a. remounts in read mode
- b. read only
- c. remounts in write mode
- d. allows binary execution

104. The unix system creates files and directories with 666 and 777 as the default permissions, these default permissions can be changed by _____ in the systems startup scripts.

- a. unlink
- b. ulimit
- c. unmask
- d. umask

105. The following are the operations of the find command

- a. !,-0 and a
- b. \$,# and S
- c. !, -S and a
- d. %,-X and S

106. _____ command restricts on the maximum size of a file that a user is permitted to create

- a. unmask
- b. umask
- c. unlimit
- d. ulimit

107. Which command is used to mount file system? [a]

- a. mount
- b. ount
- c. mnt
- d. umnt

108. Which command is used to unmount file system?

- a. mount
- b. ount
- c. mnt

d. umnt

109. _____ is used to send packets to a machine known to be working in the network

- a. \$ftp
- b. \$telnet
- c. #ping
- d. \$ping

110. Telnet command is used to _____

- a. log on to a remote machine
- b. log on to a network
- c. log on to a host
- d. log on to a local network

111. _____ command is used to transfer files between hosts

- a. telnet
- b. ftp
- c. ping
- d. ssh

112. _____ is the command that tells you which users are connected and which can receive messages

- a. ftp
- b. telnet
- c. finger
- d. write

113. What is the output of the following command?

\$ head -n 3 file1

- a. display first 10 lines of file1
- b. display first 5 lines of file 1
- c. display first 3 lines of file1
- d. display last 3 lines of file 1

114. Which command option is used to extract bytes rather than lines?

- a. tail-f
- b. tail -c
- c. head -f
- d. head -c

115. Which of the following is used to extract the first 4 columns of the file1.

- a. \$ cut -c -4 file1
- b. \$ cut -,c -4 file1
- c. \$ cut -c 1 -4 file1
- d. \$ cut -c 1, -4 file1

116. Which of the following are backup tools.

- a. copy and cp
- b. cp and dd
- c. cpio and tar
- d. dd and copy

117. _____ selects columns(c) from its i/p , as well as fields(-f)

- a. paste
- b. cp
- c. sort
- d. cut

118. You can join two files laterally with _____ command

- a. paste
- b. cut
- c. comb
- d. join

119. _____ command is used for ordering a file in ascending or descending.

- a. order
- b. asc

c. desc

d. sort

120. _____ command option is used to check if file is sorted.

- a. sort c
- b. sort k
- c. sort r
- d. sort f

121. _____ command is used to remove repeated and non repeated line

- a. same
- b. diff
- c. comm.
- d. uniq

122. _____ handles a character stream by duplicating its i/p

- a. tar
- b. tr
- c. tee
- d. epio

123. Head command is used to display _____

- a. beginning of the a file
- b. end of a file
- c. middle of a file
- d. few lines from end of the file

124. Tail command is used to display _____

- a. beginning of the a file
- b. end of a file
- c. middle of a file
- d. few lines from end of the file

125. The awk resembles _____ command in its syntax

- a. print
- b. tar
- c. find
- d. sed

126. The option used to prevent the file from being overwriting

- a. -d
- b. -a
- c. -x
- d. -s

127. To verify the output to the file, we use ____ to copy it to the screen

- a. who
- b. tree
- c. more
- d. less

128. Verify Login Shell is _____

- a. \$ echo \$ bash
- b. \$ echo \$ csh
- c. \$ echo \$ SHELL
- d. \$ csh \$ bash

129. Command for current shell verification _____

- a. \$ echo \$ 0
- b. \$ echo \$ 1
- c. \$ echo \$ 2
- d. \$ echo \$ 3

130. The descriptor for standard input, output, error are respectively_____

- a. 0, 2, 1.
- b. 1, 2, 0.
- c. 2,1, 0.

d. 0, 1, 2.

131. lpr command in pipes is used to

- a. Read the file
- b. Write the file
- c. **Print the file**
- d. Copy file

132. A shell script is a _____

- a. **File**
- b. Directory
- c. Function
- d. A command

133. The Bourne shell was developed by _____

- a. **Bourne**
- b. Steve Waugh
- c. Richards Den
- d. Newman

134. Korn shell was developed by _____

- a. **David Korn**
- b. Richards Den
- c. Steve Waugh
- d. Berkeley

135. \$ ksh means _____

- a. Move to C shell
- b. Make directories
- c. Execute function
- d. **Move to Korn shell**

136. \$ csh is used to _____

- a. Verify login shell
- b. Verify current shell
- c. **Move to C shell**
- d. Create file

137. Which of the following is an example for job control?

- a. es
- b. **ls**
- c. esc
- d. ln

138. The job run under the active supervision of the user is _____

- a. **foreground**
- b. backline
- c. subscript
- d. suburb

139. Which of the following is not a metacharacter

- a. Backslash
- b. **Triple quotes**
- c. Double quotes
- d. Single quotes

140. Which of the following is not preserved by Double Quotes

- a. **slash**
- b. space
- c. tab
- d. newline

141. Which of the following is an example for job control?

- a. es
- b. **ls**
- c. esc
- d. ln

142. Which of the following is not a syntactical format.

- a. sequenced
- b. **parallel**

- c. grouped
- d. chained

143. Sequenced command can be used to enter on _____

- a. **one line**
- b. two lines
- c. three lines
- d. no restriction no. of lines

144. For command line editing, the C shell use s only the _____ file

- a. modified
- b. **history**
- c. Bash
- d. System profile

145. In Edit Mode the command x means _____

- a. Delete the current character
- b. Delete the current directory
- c. **Delete the current file**
- d. Enter command mode

146. The command < esc> describes

- a. Enter command mode
- b. Enter insert mode
- c. **Escape**
- d. Delete file

147. Which of the following is the example for Metacharacter

- a. <esc>
- b. Undo
- c. **Pipe**
- d. Backslash

148. In the Korn and Bash, an alias is created by using _____ command

- a. alias name=command + definition
- b. alias name=command * definition
- c. **alias name=command - definition**
- d. alias name=command % definition

149. The noclobber Korn and Bash shell option explains that _____

- a. It allow redirection to clobber existing file
- b. **Does not allow redirection to clobber existing file**
- c. It allow redirection to clobber existing directory
- d. Does allow redirection to clobber existing directory

150. !1\$ means _____

- a. Position of the tenth argument
- b. Position of the first argument
- c. **Position of the last argument**
- d. Position of the only argument

151. The Assignment Variable shell Command for C Shell is _____

- a. variable= value
- b. **set variable= value**
- c. get variable= value
- d. Variable. name = value

152. To store data in a variable in the C shell, we use the _____ command

- a. alias
- b. get
- c. **set**
- d. store

153. The command TERM in Korn & Bash describes

- a. **Path for the home directory**

- b. Path of the environment file
 - c. Terminal type
 - d. Path name for the terminal directory
- 154. The command for passing Arguments to Alias Commands is _____**
- a. \$ alias x="ls-l"
 - b. \$ alias fl="ls-l"**
 - c. \$ alias kl="ls-l"
 - d. \$ alias ps="ls-l"
- 155. Which of the following can give alias command lists?**
- a. \$ alias ps
 - b. \$ alias fl="ls-l"
 - c. \$ alias fl
 - d. \$ alias**
- 156. To delete aliases we use _____ command**
- a. delalias
 - b. unalias**
 - c. movalias
 - d. delalias or movalias
- 157. The basic aliases in the C shell format are**
- a. Alias fl definition
 - b. Alias name definition**
 - c. Alias file definition
 - d. Alias directory definition
- 158. Which of the following is not a Korn Shell?**
- a. Source file**
 - b. System Profile file
 - c. Personal profile File
 - d. Environmental File
- 159. Which of the following sort command option is used to sort special characters first?**
- a. b
 - b. c
 - c. d**
 - d. m
- 160. The option used to count nonduplicated lines is _____**
- a. u**
 - b. s
 - c. f
 - d. d
- 161. . Which of the following sort command option is used to sort upper and Lowercase together?**
- a. f**
 - b. m
 - c. d
 - d. c
- 162. Which of the following translate option is used to delete matching characters?**
- a. c
 - b. d**
 - c. m
 - d. s
- 163. Which of the following cut command option is used to extract delimited columns?**
- a. c
 - b. b
 - c. f**
 - d. s
- 164. Which of the following is not a filter?**
- a. com**
 - b. cut
 - c. diff

- d. cmp
- 165. Which of the following filter can pass all data from input to output?**
- a. rat
 - b. cat**
 - c. mat
 - d. bat
- 166. Which of the following filter can pass edited lines parses lines?**
- a. wc
 - b. grep
 - c. sed
 - d. awk**
- 167. cat command is used to concatenate _____ file(s)**
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 4
 - d. Any no. of**
- 168. Which of the following filter passes the number of specified lines at the beginning of the data?**
- a. tr
 - b. tail
 - c. head**
 - d. sort
- 169. Which of the following is not option for diff command**
- a. b
 - b. c**
 - c. w
 - d. i
- 170. Synopsis for wc command is _____**
- a. wc [-options] [file1, file2]
 - b. wc [-options] file1, file2
 - c. wc [-options] [file-list]**
 - d. wc [-options] [file-list] [directory]
- 171. The Unique option code d results as _____**
- a. Only duplicate lines are output**
 - b. Only unique lines are output
 - c. Skips leading fields
 - d. Skips leading characters
- 172. Which of the following is not a common WC combination?**
- a. \$ wc TheRaven
 - b. \$ wc -r TheRaven**
 - c. \$ wc c TheRaven
 - d. \$ wc l TheRaven
- 173. Synopsis for cat command is _____**
- a. cat [-options] [file1, file2]
 - b. cat [-options] file1,file2
 - c. cat [-options] [file-list]**
 - d. cat [-options] [file-list] [directory]
- 174. Synopsis for cmp command is _____**
- a. cmp [-options] [file1 file2]
 - b. cmp [-options] file1, file2**
 - c. cmp [-options] [file-list]
 - d. cmp [-options] [file-list] [directory]
- 175. Synopsis for comm command is _____**
- a. comm file1 file2**
 - b. comm [-option] files
 - c. comm [-option] file1 file2
 - d. comm files
- 176. Synopsis for cut command is _____**
- a. Cut [-options] [file1, file2]

- b. Cut [-options] file1, file2
 - c. Cut [-options] [file-list]
 - d. Cut [-options] [file-list] [directory]
177. Which of the following command is used to find only duplicate files?

- a. u
- b. c
- c. d
- d. s

178. The description for tr command is

- a. tr [-options] [string1] [string2]
- b. tr [-options] string1,string2
- c. tr [-options] strings
- d. tr [-options] [string1] [directory]

179. The fgrep supports only -----

- a. A limited number of expressions
- b. Most regular expressions
- c. Only string patterns, no regular expressions
- d. String patterns and also expression

180. Grep utility is a _____ utility

- a. Search
- b. File handling
- c. Disk
- d. Network

181. Grep cannot be used to print _____

- a. All lines that match the lines in input file
- b. Some lines that do not match the lines in input file
- c. Only part of a line that match the lines in input file
- d. Lines that have the regular expression in input file

182. Grep cannot be used to

- a. Change the line in input file
- b. Add or delete more lines from input file
- c. Read only part of a file
- d. select a line based on the contents of the previous or the next line

183. grep stands for _____

- a. Global regular expression print
- b. General regular expression print
- c. Global recursive expression print
- d. General recursive expression print

184. grep is used to search the input file for _____

- a. All lines that do not match specified expression
- b. All lines that match a specified expression
- c. Some lines that do not match specified expression
- d. Some lines that match specified expression

185. The three utilities in the grep family are

- a. grep, egrep,& fgrep
- b. grep, cgrep,& fgrep
- c. egrep, cgrep,& ggrep
- d. egrep, fgrep,& dgrep

186. The egrep supports _____

- a. A limited number of expressions
- b. Most regular expressions but not all of them
- c. Only string patterns, no regular expressions
- d. String patterns and also expression

187. If your search criteria requires only sequence expressions, ---- is the best utility

- a. grep
- b. egrep
- c. efgrep

d. fgrep

188. Which grep utility does not have the save option but allows more complex patterns

- a. grep
- b. egrep
- c. efgrep
- d. fgrep

189. The command indicates _____ in sed instruction

- a. To perform next operation
- b. The action that sed is to apply to input
- c. The address of next instruction
- d. The action that sed is not to apply to input

190. The sed uses line number in input file, to indicate _____

- a. Number of lines in the file
- b. Address lines in the text
- c. Compulsion in numbering lines
- d. Numbering makes easy processing

191. The option -e of sed is used for _____

- a. The default
- b. Suppresses the automatic output
- c. Indicates that there is a script file
- d. Gives options for choosing

192. Sed utility's option -f indicates _____

- a. There is a script file
- b. Suppresses the automatic output
- c. The default
- d. There is a directory

193. Each instruction in a sed script contains _____ & _____

- a. Address & register values
- b. Address & command
- c. Command and next instruction
- d. Address & address of next instruction

194. Which of them are the sed script formats

- a. Inline script, script file
- b. Inline script, out of file script
- c. Script file, augmenting file
- d. Inline script, augmenting file

195. The comment lines begin with _____ sign in sed script

- a. "&."
- b. "<&..>
- c. "//
- d. "#

196. A second buffer, the hold space, is available to _____

- a. Temporarily store one or more lines as directed by sed instruction
- b. Operating the text
- c. Store temporary output files
- d. To indicate it uses much space

197. Sed is the acronym for

- a. String expression
- b. Sum editor
- c. Stream editor
- d. String editor

198. When the complement operator is used in the instruction ,it _____

- a. Selects the addresses that match
- b. It complements the operation
- c. Selects any line that does not match the address
- d. Chooses the next address

199. In range addresses, an address range defines a set of _____

- a. Non consecutive lines
- b. Only the lines that match
- c. Random lines
- d. Consecutive lines

200. In range addresses, _____

- a. More than one range may be active at a time
- b. Only one range of addresses may be active
- c. No range is active
- d. Only single lines are active

201. A nested address is _____

- a. An address which contains a value
- b. An address that is contained with in another address
- c. A variable which contains an address
- d. An address which specify another instruction

202. The given regular expression may match several lines that may or may not be consecutive.

This is the condition in _____ addresses

- a. Single line addresses
- b. Set of line addresses
- c. Range addresses
- d. Nested addresses

203. In set of lines address, the regular expression is written between _____

- a. Two slashes
- b. Two addresses
- c. Two hash signs
- d. Two dollar signs

204. The format of range address is as follows

- a. End address, start address
- b. Start address, end address
- c. Start address, range of addresses
- d. Start address, number of lines that match

205. Addresses in sed are of _____ types

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 4

206. A single line address specifies ---- lines in input file

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

207. The two single line formats are _____ & _____

- a. Line number & pound sign (#)
- b. Line number & dollar sign (\$)
- c. Alphabets & address
- d. Address & line number

208. _____ is the address type in sed

- a. Nested addresses
- b. Recursive addresses
- c. Inline addresses
- d. Consecutive addresses

209. _____ Command is a line replacement command

- a. append
- b. modify
- c. insert
- d. delete

210. The input/output commands change _____

- a. Only the flow of input
- b. The normal flow of input and output
- c. Only the flow of output
- d. Either the flow of input or the flow of output but not both

211. _____ Command follows the normal instruction format consisting of an address, the command and an attribute (target) that can be used to branch .

- a. branch
- b. substitute
- c. next
- d. print

212. The _____ command substitutes part of a line with each line

- a. append
- b. modify
- c. translate
- d. substitute

213. The delete command (D) i.e upper case delete command is used for _____

- a. Deleting the entire pattern space
- b. Deleting the first line of the pattern space
- c. Deleting the last line of the pattern space
- d. Deleting any line in the pattern space

214. The difference between the next command and append next command is _____

- a. Reads the next line from pattern space
- b. Writes the next line from pattern space
- c. Clears the pattern space before inputting the next line
- d. Won't clear the pattern space

215. The _____ command changes the regular flow of the commands in the script file

- a. branch
- b. substitute
- c. next
- d. print

216. The commands are grouped into _____ categories based on how they perform their task

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 10

217. There are _____ commands that can be used in an instruction

- a. 25
- b. 24
- c. 23
- d. 22

218. _____ Command is used to insert, append, change or delete one or more lines

- a. modify
- b. append
- c. copy
- d. paste

219. The _____ command translates a set of characters into another set

- a. transform
- b. substitute
- c. modify
- d. insert

220. _____ Command accepts all four address types

- a. change
- b. insert
- c. append
- d. modify

221. The instruction to delete the text string in one line that starts with BEGIN and ends with END (inclusive) is _____

- a. `$ sed '/BEGIN . * END/' beginEnd.dat`
- b. `$ sed $ BEGIN . * END $ beginEnd.dat`
- c. `$ sed '/BEGIN . * END/d' beginEnd.dat`
- d. `$ sed delete '/BEGIN . * END/d' beginEnd.dat`

222. To use sed instead of grep ,to find a line that matches a regular expression, we use

- a. The print (p) & option -f
- b. The print (p) & turn off the automatic output option -n
- c. The print (p) & option -g
- d. --e

223. To print the lines that do not match the regular expression, the instruction should be

- a. `$ sed n '/ regular expression/ !p' file1`
- b. `$ sed $ regular expression $ file1`
- c. `$ sed '/regular expression /d' file1`
- d. `$ sed delete '/regular expression /d' file1`

224. To print the lines starting with 'o' in a file, the regular expression to be used is

- a. `.o`
- b. `.$^o#`
- c. `./^o/`
- d. `'o'`

225. The instruction to delete lines that contain both BEGIN & END in a file beginEnd.dat is

- a. `$ sed -f beginEnd2.sed beginEnd.dat`
- b. `$ sed $ BEGIN . * END $ beginEnd.dat`
- c. `$ sed '/BEGIN . * END/d' beginEnd.dat`
- d. `$ sed delete '/BEGIN . * END/d' beginEnd.dat`

226. If grep utility is not there, can the sed utility be used for the same purpose

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. may
- d. may not

227. The only difference between line number command and grep -n option is ----

- a. The line number is written on separate line
- b. The line number is written on same line
- c. No difference
- d. No line number is used

228. The next command (n) forces sed to

- a. Read the next text line from the input file
- b. Writes the next text line from the input file
- c. Modify the next text line from the input file
- d. Append the next text line from the input file

229. To delete part of a line, we leave the _____ text empty

- a. address
- b. pattern
- c. replacement
- d. flag

230. Can the grep utility be used in the place of sed utility for the same purpose?

- a. yes
- b. v
- c. may
- d. may not