MCQ's

1. Which commands are used to list all the files in the current directory (including the hidden commands)?
   a. ls-l
   b. ls-a
   c. ls-t
   d. ls-I

2. _____ is the shell that is used for a single user mode.
   a. Bash
   b. Csh
   c. Ksh
   d. Sh

3. Single user mode shell runs as a(n) _____.
   a. Admin user
   b. Root user
   c. Normal user
   d. Log user

4. Which of the following are the true functionalities of a kernel?
   a. Allocates time and memory to programs
   b. Authenticates users
   c. Interprets commands
   d. All of the above

5. A shell is _____
   a. An interface between the kernel and the hardware
   b. An interface between the user and the applications
   c. Acommand interpreter
   d. A command compiler

6. The command "cat –n file" will _____
   a. Add a new line after every thingof the output
   b. Add line numbers to every line of output
   c. Will show only number of lines
   d. None of the above.

7. Which of the following will show the first 5 lines of the input file?
   a. Less -5 filename
   b. Head -5 filename
   c. More -5 filename
   d. None of the above

8. cat file.txt | less

   The above command _____
   a. Shows error
   b. Displays one page
   c. If a file has a large number of containers that won't fit in the output terminal, thescreen scrolls up very fast
   d. None of the above

9. Which command is used to read **file** and **display the file** at a time?
   a. Head
   b. More
   c. Tail
   d. Less

10. $ mkdir dir5

    $ cd !$

    What is the output of the above piece of code?
    a. Points to dir5
    b. Points to home directory
    c. Shows the path
    d. None of the above

11. Which of the following commands gives the available space mounted on the file system?
    a. Du
    b. Df-h
    c. Du-sh
    d. Free

12. Which command is used to assign read-write permission to the owner?
    a. Chmoda+r file
    b. Chmodo+r file
    c. Chmod u=rw file
    d. Chmodog-r file

13. The permission -rwxr–r– represented in an octal expression will be _____.
   a. 744
   b. 666
   c. 777
   d. 711

14. The command 'fgrepstrcpy *.c ' is used to _____.
   a. copy the string in to all files in the current directory
   b. search the string in all files in the current directory
   c. copy the string in to all files in all the directories
   d. search the string in all files in all the directories

15. Command used to display the number of the line containing "{" in a program is _____.
   a. fgrep -f "{" pgm.c
   b. fgrep -i "{" pgm.c
   c. fgrep -c "{" pgm.c
   d. fgrep -h "{" pgm.c

16. The '-regex' option in 'locate' command is used to _____.
   a. interpret all the patterns as extended regular expressions
   b. search for a basic regular expression
   c. search for a word regex
   d. search for a basic regular expression and no patterns are allowed

17. One of the following commands tells touch to use that file1 time stamps instead of current time.
   a. touch -r file1 file2
   b. touch -r file2 file1
   c. touch -r file2 -B 30 file1
   d. touch -r file1 -B 30 file2

18. 'grep -A <N> "string" FILENAME' displays
   a. specified N lines around the match
   b. specified N lines after the match
   c. search for N in the file
   d. specified N lines before the match.

19. Which is the correct order of OSI PDUs?

a. Data, Packet, Frame, Segment, Bit
b. Bit, Data, Packet, Segment, Frame
c. Data, Segment, Packet, Frame, Bit
d. Bit, Frame, Segment, Packet, Data

20. In Ethernet frame, the destination and source are MAC addresses of size____.
   a. 32
   b. 48
   c. 64
   d. 16

21. One of the following layers organizes and synchronizes the exchange of data between the application processes.
   a. Application layer
   b. Session layer
   c. Presentation layer
   d. Transport layer

22. If the sender is a host and wants to send a packet to another host on another network, which of the following should be the logical address that must be mapped to a physical address?
   a. The destination IP address in the datagram header
   b. The IP address of the router found in the routing table
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

23. X.25 is an example of which of the following network(s)
   a. Circuit switched
   b. Packet switched
   c. Network switched
   d. Both a and b

24. In classless addressing, for example 10.1.1.32/47(subnet mask: 255.255.255.240) defines the range 10.1.1.32 to 10.1.1.47, then the broadcast address is _____.
   a. 10.1.1.32
   b. 10.1.1.33
   c. 10.1.1.47
   d. 10.1.1.46

25. What is the command used to copy multiple files (with an extension .v) from the local machine to the remote server?

        a. put *.v
        b. mget *.v
        c. mput *.v
        d. get *.v

26. The control access file which specifies the ftp host access and deny parameters is ____.
        a. ftp access
        b. ftp conversions
        c. ftp hosts
        d. xferlog

27. ____ is the location of the file which contains the extended group attributes.
        a. /etc/group file
        b. /etc/security/group file
        c. /var/log/groups
        d. /var/log/security/group file

28. _____ protocol provides a directory service that lets users query a database of network resource information.
        a. PPP
        b. LDAP
        c. DNS
        d. AMBA

29. Email is transmitted on internet via _____.
        a. HTTP
        b. FTP
        c. SMTP
        d. PPP

30. The server handle requests for other domains are done _____.
        a. directly
        b. by contacting remote DNS server
        c. It is not possible
        d. indirectly

31. URL means
        a. Universal Resolver Link
        b. Universal Resource Located
        c. Utility Resource Limited
        d. Universal Random Link

32. Which of the following is/are the property(s) of DFS?

a. Sharing
b. Persistence
c. Distributed cache
d. All of the above

33. One of the following modules accesses and allocates disk blocks.
    a. Access control module
    b. Block module
    c. File access module
    d. None of the above

34. One of the following gets the file attributes for file name into buffer.
    a. count=read(filedes, buffer,n)
    b. count=write(filedes, buffer,n)
    c. status=stat(name, buffer)
    d. status =link(name1,name2)

35. Which of the following is an example of DFS?
    a. RAM
    b. Web server
    c. AFS
    d. Sun NFS

36. One of the following modules contains disk I/O and buffering.
    a. Block module
    b. Access control module
    c. Device module
    d. None of the above

37. In one of the following transparencies, the naming of file system is controlled by client mount operations.
    a. Mobility transparency
    b. Location transparency
    c. Scalability transparency
    d. Access transparency

38. One of the following file system operationsis used to move read-write pointer to the offset.
    a. lseek()
    b. link()

       c. unlink()
       d. close()

39. One of the following file system operations delivers a UFID for the file.
       a. create()
       b. open()
       c. read()
       d. write()

40. Which block in NFS architecture is used to identify local and remote files?
       a. Virtual file system
       b. NFS server
       c. UNIX file system
       d. NFS client

41. NFS is a
       a. Finite state file server
       b. Stateless file server
       c. Stateful file server
       d. Can be configured as any, based on application

42. AFS uses one of the following security mechanisms.
       a. Kerberos
       b. Root squashing
       c. Inbuilt security mechanism
       d. None of the above

43. AFS advantages over NFS
          i. Security
          ii. Scalability
          iii. Transparency
       a. i & iii
       b. i & ii
       c. ii & iii
       d. i, ii & iii

44. Which version of Kerberos uses Data Encryption Standard?
       a. Versions 1 & 2
       b. Versions 2 & 3
       c. Version 4
       d. Version 5

45. Choose the correct statement
       i). AFS is a worldwide file system.

ii). Vice is apart of workstation and venus is a part of server in NFS.
iii). Vice is apart of workstation and venus is a part of server in AFS.
iv). NFS is a workgroup network file service.

a. i)&iv)
b. i), iii)&iv)
c. ii)&iv)
d. i) only

46. What is the Size limitation of a string in PERL?
    a. 1 byte
    b. 1 bit
    c. 4 bytes
    d. No limit

47. What is the difference between single quotes and double quotes in PERL?
    a. Single quotes allow variable expansion whereas double quotes doesn't allow
    b. Single quotes doesn't allow variable expansion whereas double quotes does allow
    c. Both allow variable expansion
    d. Neither of them allow

48. PERL is created by _____
    a. Dennis Ritchie
    b. Larry Wall
    c. Larry Page & Sergey Brin
    d. Guido Van Rossum

49. Commenting in PERL is done using the key word _____
    a. //
    b. #
    c. /* */
    d. Any of these

50. What could be the output of the code

```
my @a = (0, 1, 2);
my $b = @a;
print $b;
```

    a. 0

b. 1
c. 2
d. 3

51. Which Symbol is used for Interpolation in PERL?
   a. =~
   b. {}
   c. ()
   d. ""

52. Given@food=("raj","ram","venki"); What is the output of @food.""; (Procedural)
   a. Rajramvenki
   b. Raj ram venki
   c. 3
   d. @food

53. What is the operator used for a function call?
   a. &print_header();
   b. &print_header
   c. @print_header();
   d. Both a&b

54. _____ is the keyword used to load standard functions in PERL.
   a. put 'fname.pl'
   b. require 'fname.pl'
   c. use 'fname.pl'
   d. get 'fname.pl'

55. One of the following string matching operatorsis used in PERL scripting?
   a. =~s
   b. /string/
   c. \string\
   d. "string"

56. In PERL, (10.8 % 3.2) is equivalent to _____.
   a. 10.0 % 3.0
   b. 10 % 3
   c. 3
   d. None of the above

57. Which Operators has more priority in PERL Scripting?
   a. Unary Operators
   b. Assignment Operators

      c. Logical Operators

      d. ->,++,--,**

58. What is the output of the following

      @array = (1,3,sort 4,2);

      Print @array;

        a. 1342

        b. 1234

        c. 1324

        d. Error

59. What would be the output of the following program?

      use strict;

      usewarnings;

      my $x = "6P";

      my $y = 3;

      print $x . $y;

        a. 6P.3

        b. $x . $y

        c. 6P3

        d. Warning/Error

60. What would be the output of the following operation? (Procedural)

      ($condition ? $a = 2 : $a) = 3;

        a. Condition true a=2 else a=3

        b. Always a=3

        c. Condition true a=3 else a=2

        d. Error

61. my @array = ("bob\n", "jill\n", "fred\n");

      chomp(@array);

      print "@array\n";10

        a. Bob

          Jill

          Fred

        b. Bob , jill , fred

        c. Bob jillfred

        d. None of the above

62. Chop($string) in PERL_____
      a. Removes the end-of-line character of the operand and returns the numberof characters removed (0 or 1)
      b. Removes the last character of the operand and returns the removed character
      c. Removes the last word of the operand and returns the removed word
      d. None of the above

63. Chomp($string) in PERL
      a. Removes the end-of-line character of the operand and returns the numberof characters removed (0 or 1)
      b. Removes the last character of the operand and returns the removed character
      c. Removes the last word of the operand and returns the removed word.
      d. None of the above

64. If $z="perl" then What is the output of $c="\l\U$z"
      a. "perl"
      b. "Perl"
      c. "pERL"
      d. "PERL"

65. $a = 4;
    print $a--;
    print --$a;
    will print
      a. 2,4
      b. 2,2
      c. 4,2
      d. 4,4

66. $result=14;
    print "The value \" of \$result is $result \\n";
      a. The value of 14 is 14
      b. The value " of $result is $result
      c. The value " of $result is 14 \n
      d. The value " of $result is 14

67. @array=(1,2,3,4);
    $array[6]=17;
    $array[7]=22;
    $array[1]=5;
    print "@array";
      a. 1 5 3 4 17 22
      b. 1 5 3 4 undefundef 17 22

c. 1 2 3 4 undefundef 17 22
d. None of the above

68. What is the output of the following code snippet when arrays @c and @d are printed?
@a = (1,5,7);
@color=("violet","green","blue");
@c=(0,@a,9);
@d=@e=@color;

    a. 0 1 5 7 9 and violet green blue
    b. 1 5 7 and violet green blue
    c. 0 1 5 7 9 and violet green blue
    d. None of the above

69. What is the output of the following code snippet?
@a= ("One", "Two", "Three");
print "[",@a,"]\n";
print "size = ".@a."\n";
    a. [OneTwoThree] and size = 3
    b. One Two Three and size = 3
    c. OneTwoThree and size = 2
    d. None of the above

70. Variable interpolation occurs in _____.
    a. Single quote strings
    b. Double quote strings
    c. Back slash
    d. Braces

71. To avoid the array reference, the methods followed are _____.
    a. use { }
    b. use concatenation
    c. use backslash
    d. all of the above

72. Among the following, which of the operators work on top of stack & which work on bottom of the stack?
    a. push ,pop &shift,unshift
    b. push,unshift&pop,shift
    c. unshift,shift &push,pop
    d. None of the above

73. What are the conditions used to clear an array?
    a. @list ()

b. undef @list
  c. @list=undef
  d. both 1&2

74. A reference to a list and a hash is created by enclosing a list in _____ and _____
respectively.
  a. […] , […]
  b. {…} , […]
  c. […] , {…}
  d. {…} , {…}

75. If @a=("a","b","c","1","2","3") then print "slice=@a[@a[3,4,5]]\n"; (Procedural)
  a. bc1
  b. abc
  c. 123
  d. c12

76. If @a=("x","y","z") then what will be the value of print "there are "," .@a" elements \n"
  a. xyz
  b. .xyz
  c. 3
  d. ,.xyz

77. In Hashes, a hash table is often used to implement _____.
  a. Packed array
  b. Associative array
  c. Unpacked array
  d. Fixed array

78. If an array is assigned to a hash, the even index elementsand the odd index elements
correspond to _____. .
  a. Value, key
  b. Keys, keys
  c. Key, value
  d. Value, value

79. Hash variables are named beginning with the character.
  a. #
  b. %
  c. $
  d. @

80. One of the following operators will delete all the contents in the hash.
  a. Remove

b. Delete
c. Undef
d. Any of the above

81. Which of the following is true statement?
    a. If $r = \@list then $$r[3] is the element at index 3 of @list
    b. $r->[3] is also the element at index 3 of @list
    c. $r[3] is the element at index 3 of @r, completely unrelated
    d. All the above.

82. Which operator indicates a pattern matching?
    a. m
    b. pm
    c. mp
    d. p

83. What does the >> operator indicate in a file?
    a. Appending to a file that already exists
    b. Opening a file
    c. Deleting the context
    d. None of the above

84. What does the > operator indicate?
    a. Appending to a file
    b. Opening a file
    c. Deleting context of an existing file.
    d. Both b and c

85. Parameters in the 'fun call' are called _____.
    a. formal parameters
    b. actual parameters
    c. functional parameters
    d. regional parameters

86. One of the following functions is used to position the file handle cursor at different positions.
    a. Read
    b. Seek
    c. Head
    d. More

87. Which character stores the value which is matched with pattern?
    a. $`
    b. $'

c. $&

d. None of the above

88. Default delimiter in split command is _____.
    a. Single space
    b. Tab space
    c. ,(coma)
    d. " "

89. Which of the following is used to check whether the pattern is not matched
    a. =!/   /
    b. =~/   /
    c. !~/   /
    d. None of the above

90. How do you perform a forward declaration of a subroutine performed?
    a. forward sub name;
    b. sub name;
    c. sub {};
    d. sub name {};

91. Which of the following separates the back-end work of downloading, compiling, and installing modules from the interactive shell used to issue commands?
    a. CPAN
    b. CPANPLUS
    c. ACPAN
    d. None of the above

92. The locations where PERL looks for the module are listed in?
    a. @NIC
    b. @CIN
    c. @ INC
    d. None of the above

93. The package should be saved with the extension _____.
    a. .pc
    b. .pm
    c. .pk
    d. None of the above

94. The last line of the package should be _____
    a. return
    b. 1
    c. 0

d. None of the above

95. Entries with identical names can co-exist because they live in _____
   a. different namespaces
   b. same namespaces
   c. package
   d. None of the above

96. TCL stands for _____.
   a. Tool Command Language
   b. Tool Communication Language
   c. Tool for C Language
   d. Tool For Compiler Language

97. TCL extension - TK stands for
   a. Tester Kit
   b. Tool Kit
   c. Tool Kernel
   d. None of the above

98. TCL uses the following scripting language _____
   a. Mac platform
   b. Windows platform
   c. Cross platform
   d. Linux/unix platform

99. TCL is created by
   a. Dennis Ritche
   b. James Gosling
   c. John Ousterhout
   d. Larry Wall

100. In TCL scripting, everything is treated as _____.
   a. Variables
   b. Procedures
   c. Strings
   d. Floating point numbers

101. Variable interpolation is caused by one of the following.
   a. white space
   b. \
   c. #
   d. $

102. Command interpolation caused by one of the following
     a. \
     b. $
     c. %
     d. []

103. TCL arrays are _____
     a.   Strings
     b.   Random arrays
     c.   Associative arrays
     d.   Gate Arrays

104. Set b\%a
    set a 4
    expr $b*2

     a.   4
     b.   6
     c.   8
     d.   10

105.   The output of TCL program
    set x 4 ;
    sety x+10;

     a.   4
     b.   5
     c.   x+10
     d.   None of the above

106.   Variable interpolation is caused by one of the following.
     a. white space
     b. \
     c. #
     d. $

107.   Command interpolation is caused by one of the following.
     a. \
     b. $

      c. %

      d. []

108.   tcl arrays are?

      a. strings

      b. random arrays

      c. Associative arrays

      d. gate Arrays

> **Comment [H2]:** This is a repeat question. The same question is given in question 103. Please check.

109.   set b\%a

set a 4

expr $b*2

      a. 4

      b. 6

      c. 8

      d. 10

> **Comment [H3]:** This is a repeat question. The same question is given in question 104. Please check.

110.   Output of tcl program

set x 4 ;

sety x+10;

      a. 4

      b. 5

      c. x+10

      d. none

> **Comment [H4]:** This is a repeat question. The same question is given in question 105. Please check.

111.   Global variable errorInfo provides _____

      a. Stack trace

      b. Error information

      c. Control over files

      d. Global info

112.   Which of the following Binds a local variable in the selected context?

      a. Upvar

      b. Uplevel

      c. Global

      d. Local

113.   Which of the following evaluates a script in the selected context?

      a. Global

      b. Upvar

      c. Uplevel

d. Stacktrace

114. User defined function starts with one of the following keywords.
a. Proc
b. TCL
c. Return
d. Set

115. Which of the following are line oriented commands?
a. Set and reset
b. Gets and puts
c. Printf and scanf
d. Seek and read

116. Figure out the current month and year, date(d) returns a string like: Sun Sep 22 22:26:10 PDT 1996
a. set month [lindex $d 2], set year [lindex $d 6]
b. set month [lindex $d 1], set year [lindex $d 5]
c. set month [lindex @d 2], set year [lindex @d 6]
d. set month [lindex @d 1], set year [lindex @d 5]

117. What does Command ".x config –background red" do?
a. Configure .x background as red
b. Configure window to red
c. Configure background as red
d. None of the above

118. Which of the following are used to draw primitives?
a. Canvas widget
b. Hierarchal widget
c. Temporary widget
d. None of the above

119. Which of the following is the widget command to query configuration
a. env
b. cget
c. fget
d. goto

120. You can create a main window by _____
a. using config command
b. wm command
c. cget command

d. fget command

121.   TCL_DeleteCommand (interp,"eq") is useful for _____
    a. Object commands
    b. Weather reports
    c. Packages
    d. Parsing

122.   Traces are invoked only when _____
    a. Variable is accessed or modified via the array command
    b. Variable is read or written
    c. Variable is unset
    d. All of the above

123.   We use one of the following to dispose the result in TCL.
    a. Pre-allocated space
    b. Static result
    c. FreeProc
    d. Library procedures

124.   What type of the command is involved in the following code?
    set x 2;
    set y 3;
    expr $x-1;
    expr $y-1;
    string compare $x $y;

    a. Object-oriented commands
    b. Action-oriented commands
    c. Formatting commands
    d. None of the above

125.   Rearranging items in a Tree cannot be done using _____.
    a. .tree move
    b. .tree insert
    c. .tree detach
    d. .tree delete

126.   TCL commands for normal completion and error are _____ respectively
    a. OK, ERROR
    b. TCL . OK, TCL . ERROR
    c. TCLOK, TCLERROR
    d. TCL_OK, TCL_ERROR

127.　　　　　What is the value of 'b' in the following code?

　　　　　　　　Set a 1
　　　　　　　　Set b $a

　　　a. $a
　　　b. a
　　　c. 1
　　　d. Random value

128.　　　　　What is the value of x below?

　　　　　　　Set a 1
　　　　　　　Set b 3
　　　　　　　Set c 5
　　　　　　　Set xa?b:c

　　a. 3
　　b. x
　　c. b
　　d. a

129.　Python supports the following set of Data types?
　　　　　a. int, short int, long int, float
　　　　　b. int, float, long, complex
　　　　　c. int, complex, long int, short int
　　　　　d. int, double, set, float

130.　What would be the output for the following Python Script?
　　　>>>"!!!Python!!!"*3
　　　　　a. !!!Python!!!
　　　　　b. "!!!Python!!!"*3
　　　　　c. '!!!Python!!!'
　　　　　d. Error

131.　Python Script:
　　　a is 6
　　　a ++
　　　b is 3
　　　　a += b
　　　Value of a, b at the end of the script
　　　　　a. 10,3
　　　　　b. 9,3
　　　　　c. 6,3
　　　　　d. Error

132. Write the Output for the following program?
input = raw_input (" Enter an Expression ") # 5+4
print input
k = input(" Enter an Expression ") # 5+4
print k

What are the values of input &k ?
    a. 9,9
    b. 5+4,5+4
    c. 9,5+4
    d. 5+4,9

133. What would be the output of the following program?
#!usr/bin/python
Print 3.0/2.0
Print 3/2
Print float(1)/float(2)
Print str(9.023456)
Print bool(0000)
Print bool(1111)

    a. 1.5, 0, 0.5, 9.023456, 0, 1
    b. 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 1
    c. 1.5, 0, 0, 9.023, 0000, 1111
    d. None of the above

134. For immutable and mutable objects, how does the python script act?
    a. Pass by reference,pass by value
    b. Call by value, call by reference
    c. Pass by value, pass by reference
    d. None of the above

135. Variables assigned at the top of the module implies to be _____
    a. Local to that
    b. Global variables
    c. Noth a and b
    d. None of the above

136. Output for the following operation
    >>> 5+5=10 or 1+1=1
        a. True
        b. False
        c. Error
        d. None of the above

137. Which of the following are immutable?
        a. Strings
        b. Variables
        c. Regular expressions
        d. All of the above

138. What is the output for >>>"education"[-1] ?
        a. e
        b. n
        c. i
        d. c

139. What is the output for the following code?
        >>>example = " hello world "
        >>>print "%s" % example [4:7]
     a) hello
     b) ew
     c) ol
     d) lo

140. Given a string abc = " moon ", then, what is the output of abc.count(o)?
     a) 2
     b) 1
     c) None of the above
     d) 0

141. Which of the following returns space padded string?
     a) S.center (width, fill char)
     b) S.join(sequence)
     c) S.isspace()
     d) S.find(substring [, start [, end]])

142. What is the output of the following code?
    a="He found it boring and he left"
    loc=a.find("boring")
    a=a[:loc] + " fun "
    print a
    a) He found it fun
    b) He found it fun and he left
    c) He found it boring
    d) None of the above

143. Which of the following symbol matches the start of a string?
    a).
    b)^
    c)*
    d)$

144. Which of the following makes ^ and $ before and after each line break in a string?
    a) re. IGNORECASE
    b) re.DOTALL
    c) re.MULTILINE
    d) None of the above

145. Which of the following contains a tuple containing the (start,end) positions of the match?
    a) group()
    b) start()
    c) end()
    d) span()

146. What is the output for the given code?
    A=[1 , 2]
    B=[3 , 4]
    for (a,b) in zip (A,B):
    print a*b
    a. 3 8
    b. 1 2
    c. 3 4
    d. 4 6

147. What would be the output of the following:
    >>>len(("rose",))
    >>>len("rose")

>>>len([0,2,'rose'])
   a. 1,4,3
   b. 4,1,3
   c. 1,1,3
   d. 4,3,1

148. What would be the output of the following:
      >>>a=[0,1,2]
      >>>b=[a,3,4]
      >>>print b[1][0]
      a. 1
      b. 3
      c. 5
      d. Not possible

149. What would be the output of following:
      >>>x=[1,2]
      >>>x.append("rose")
      >>>print x

      a. [1,2,'rose']
      b. ['rose',1,2]
      c. [1,2,rose]
      d. None of the above

150. One of the following is a tuple:
      a. ("Tony")
      b. ("Tony",)
      c. ('Tony',)
      d. None of the above