

**Time : 2.30 Hours]****[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :** (1) Write down the correct option (A, B, C, D) in Main Answer Sheet.  
(2) All MCQ Questions are Compulsory.

1. Attempts following MCQ questions.

20

- (1) Which word is used to indicate that a program is permanently held in ROM (Read Only Memory) as opposed to being held in secondary storage ?
- (a) Hardware (b) Firmware  
(c) Software (d) Shareware
- (2) What is another name of a thread ?
- (a) Heavyweight Process (b) Lightweight Process  
(c) Kernel (d) Distributor
- (3) What is the initial state for a job ?
- (a) Hold (b) Running  
(c) Waiting (d) Ready
- (4) How many associative registers are there ?
- (a) 2 (b) 5  
(c) 10 (d) Varies by system
- (5) In which year was the first version of Linux developed ?
- (a) 1971 (b) 1984  
(c) 1991 (d) 1995
- (6) Which command is used to delete a file or a directory ?
- (a) Rm (b) Mv  
(c) Del (d) Erase

- (7) Which command lists the names of all users logged on to the system ?
- (a) Ls user (b) Who  
(c) Users (d) View
- (8) Which Unix Command is the equivalent of the FIND and Search Commands used in other operating systems ?
- (a) Fin (b) Get  
(c) Dir (d) Grep
- (9) Which command is used to search the pattern in a file ?
- (a) Fin (b) Get  
(c) Dir (d) Grep
- (10) Which command is used to count the number of lines, words and chars of a file ?
- (a) Head (b) Ec  
(c) Ls (d) Grep
- (11) By default how many lines displays by the head command from beginning of file ?
- (a) 5 (b) 15  
(c) 10 (d) 20
- (12) To count number of users currently logged in, we must use \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Who | wc-l (b) Who > wc  
(c) Who | ls-l (d) Who | wc-c
- (13) To get description and help of any command in Linux we use \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Fl (b) Get  
(c) Echo (d) Man
- (14) For sorting a file in reverse order we can use \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Sort -r (b) Sort -d  
(c) Sort -rev (d) Sort -desc
- (15) Initially vi editor in \_\_\_\_\_ mode.
- (a) Insert (b) Wait  
(c) Esc (d) Executable

- (16) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to terminate the switch case.
- (a) End case (b) Esac  
(c) End (d) Close
- (17) To create a new file using a cat command we can use \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Cat filename (b) Cat > filename  
(c) Cat-c filename (d) Cat >> filename
- (18) To suspend execution for an interval of time, we use \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Wait (b) Sleep  
(c) Pause (d) Break
- (19) \_\_\_\_\_ command changes the last modification time and last access time of the given file.
- (a) Touch (b) Modify  
(c) Finger (d) Change
- (20) \_\_\_\_\_ represents the number of positional parameters ?
- (a) \$\$ (b) \$#  
(c) \$% (d) \$@

2. (A) Attempts any **three** of the following :

6

- (1) Ls Command.
- (2) Umask Command.
- (3) Kill Command.
- (4) Date Command.
- (5) Sort Command.
- (6) Chmod Command.

(B) Attempts any **three** of the following :

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- (1) Explain decision making statements in shell with examples.
- (2) Explain expr command used in shell script.
- (3) Explain system variables.
- (4) Explain fgrep command.
- (5) Features of UNIX
- (6) Explain different mode in VI.

- (C) Attempts any **two** of the following : 10
- (1) What is OS ? Explain Function of OS.
  - (2) Explain Various types of files in Unix.
  - (3) What is VI ? Explain various cursor movement commands.
  - (4) Differentiate : Physical Memory and Virtual Memory.
  - (5) Explain Until loop.
3. (A) Attempts any **three** of the following : 6
- (1) Explain Passwd Command in Unix.
  - (2) Explain Concept of Redirection.
  - (3) Explain tee Command.
  - (4) Explain Round Robin.
  - (5) Explain Memory allocation in Unix.
  - (6) Explain Who Command in detail.
- (B) Attempts any **three** of the following : 9
- (1) Explain Batch OS.
  - (2) Explain FCFS.
  - (3) Explain head and tail command with example.
  - (4) Explain Modes in VI.
  - (5) Explain Concept of Piping.
  - (6) Explain telnet in detail.
- (C) Attempts any **two** of the following : 10
- (1) Explain File Permission in Unix.
  - (2) Write note on type of shells.
  - (3) Write note on real time operating system.
  - (4) Explain Unix architecture.
  - (5) Explain mount and umount command.