Model Viva Questions for "**LINUX LAB**"
Common to: **CSE 5TH SEM**
Title of the Practical: **Practice on stty command**

Q1 What is an operating system?
A1 An operating system is an interface between user and computer.

Q2 What are the features of Linux operating system.
A2 Multi user capability, multitasking facility, portability, communication.

Q3 What is Kernel?
A3 It is interface between h/w and shell.

Q4 what is Shell?
A4 It is interface between kernel and application.

Q5 what is application?
A5 It is interface between user and shell.

Q6 Explain Root(/).
A6 It is root directory which contains all other portion of file system.

Q7 Explain /lib.
A7 It contain all library file.

Q8 Explain /bin.
A8 It contain all binary file.

Q9 Explain /temp.
A9 It contain all temporary file.

Q10 Explain "/user."
A10 "/ user" -it contain all user related file.

Title of the Practical: **Study of password command**

Q1 What is the use of commands pwd?
A1 It display the current path of the present working directory.

Q2 Explain /etc.
A2 It contains all administrator file.

Q3 any one flavor of Linux o/s.
A3 red hat.

Q4 what is file system?
A4 in file system hard disk is divided into sum logical block or logical area.

Q5 what is boot block?
A5 it contains all bootable object.

Q6 what is super block?
A6 it store all the information about the file system.

Q7 what is inode block?
A7 it contain complete information existing file name.

Q8 what is Data block?
A8 this are storage block.

Q9 What is the use of commands date?
A9 this cmd display current system date and time.

Q10 What is the use of commands pwd?
A10 it display the current path of the present working directory.

Title of the Practical: **Study of who, who am i, tty, date and cal commands**

Q1 What is the use of commands who?
A1 it display the list of currently logged in users.

Q2 What is the use of commands whoami?
A2 it display the current user name.

Q3 What is the use of commands pwd?
A3 it display the current path of the present working directory.

Q4 What is the use of commands cal?
A4 it display the current month of the calendar.

Q5 What is the use of commands banner?
A5 it display a specified string or char in the banner format.

Q6 What is the use of commands uname?
A6 it display the name of the system information.

Q7 What is the use of commands logname?
A7 it display current user name.

Q8 What is the use of commands mkdir?
A8 using this cmd we are able to create directory.

Q9 What is the use of commands rmdir?
A9 using this cmd we are able to remove a single directory.

Q10 What is the use of commands date?
A10 this cmd display current system date and time.

Title of the Practical: **Executing commands in background**

Q1 What is the use of commands clear?
A1 this command display clear the screen.

Q2 what is directory file?
A2 directory is a area where we are storing all file and sub directory.

Q3 what is links?
A3 Linux o/s support two types of links.

Q4 what is Hard Links?
A4 whenever you modified any one file among linked files, automatically all other files.

Q5 what is Soft Link?
A5 here we can link between file and directories.

Q6 what is Symbolic Mode?
A6 in this mode we are able to adding permissions, removing permissions.

Q7 what is absolute mode?
A7 in this mode we are able to adding permissions, removing permissions based on octal no system.

Q8. why we are used Unlink cmd?
A8 we are able to delete link between files or two directories.

Q9 what is communication commands?
A9 Linux o/s support two types of communication they are online and offline communication.

Q10 What is the use of command cd?
A10 using this command we are able to move from one dir to another directory.

Title of the Practical: **Study of ps, kill commands**

Q1 What is the function of “kill” command?
A1 The function of kill command is premature termination of a process.

Q2 Is kill an external or internal command?
A2 kill is an internal command.

Q3 What is the external form of kill command?
A3 “/bin/kill” is the external command and is executed only when the shell lacks the kill capability.

Q4 Why we use kill –l?
A4 kill –l is used to view the list of all signal names and numbers that are available on our machine.

Q5 Write the kill command to kill the last background job?
A5 Program:

```
$ sort –o emp.lst emp.lst &
$ kill $!
```

Q6 Write the command to kill the login shell?
A6 Command

```
kill -9 $$
kill –s Kill 0
```

Q7 What is function of ps command?
A7 ps: process status , is used to display some process attributes.

Q8 What does ps command displays by default?
A8 By default ps displays the processes owned by the user running the command.

Q9 Describe ps options.
A9 ps is a highly variant command; its actual output varies across different UNIX flavors.

```
Eg. $ ps –f , $ ps –u etc
```

Q10 What is the function of $ ps –f?
A10 $ ps –f is used to get a detailed listing which also shows the parent of every process.

Title of the Practical: **Listing the files in a directory using all options to ls.**

Q1 Why we use “ls” command?
A1 “ls” command is used to obtain the list a list of all filenames in the current directory.

Q2 How “ls” command is used to obtain files in a directory?
A2 If the file name is calendar, then simply write $ ls calendar
If the file is not available then display : no such file.

Q3 Why we use the command $ ls –x?
A3 $ ls –x is used to produce a multicolumnar output.

Q4 What is the function of $ ls -Fx?
A4 $ ls-Fx is to identify directories and executable files.

Q5 What is the function of $ ls –axF?
A5 $ ls –axF : to show hidden files.

Q6 What is the function of $ ls –xR?
A6 $ls-xR (recursive) option lists all files and directories in a directory tree.

Q7 What is the function of $ ls-t?
A7 ls-t : sorts file name by last modification time.

Q8 What is the function of $ ls-u?
A8 $ls –u : sorts filenames by last access time.

Q9 What is the function of $ ls –i?
A9 $ls –i displays inode number.

Q10 What is the function of $ ls –r?
A10 $ls-r : sorts filenames in reverse order.

Title of the Practical: **Creating sub-directories**

Q1 What is a directory file?
A1 A file that contains the name and inode number of other files and sub directories . Writing to a directory file is possible only by the kernel.

Q2 What is a device file?
A2 A file that represents a device . Provides a communication channel so that any interaction with the file actually results in activation of the physical device.

Q3 What is a device driver?
A3 A set of routines built into the kernel to handle a device. The kernel identifies the device driver from the device name used as argument to a command. The parameters passed by the kernel to the device driver are indicated by the minor number of the device.

Q4 What is a command?
A4 Command is normally the first word entered at the prompt. It is usually an executable file, but can also include the built in statements (internal commands) of the shell and other commands.

Q5 What is the context address?
A5 A form of addressing used by sed, awk and perl which uses a regular expression

Q6 What do you mean buffer cache?
A6 A pool of buffers maintained by the kernel to store data when doing input output. All programs read from and write to these buffers unless explicitly directed to skip them.

Q7 What is child process?
A7 The process created by the parent process. The created process inherits some of the environmental parameters of its parents.

Q8 Who is system administrator?
A8 The person responsible for the management of system resources. The administrator can change any file attribute and kill any user process. Also known as super users.

Q9 What is wild card?
A9 A special character used by the shell to match a group of files names with a single expression. The * and ? are commonly used wild card characters.

Q10 What is TLD?
A10 Top level domain . A domain immediately below the root(.) domain.

Title of the Practical: **Changing the mode of a file/directory.**

Q1 Who is the owner of the file?
A1 When we create a file ,our user name shows up in the third column of the file's listing ;we are the owner of the file.

Q2 What parameters does the system administrator must assign while creating a user account?
A2 The parameters which the system administrator must assign are:
1.The user id and 2. the group id.

Q3 What does the arguments in the "chmod *category operation permission filenames*" defines?
A3 The arguments defines the following details:
User *category* (user ,group, others)
The *operation* to be performed(assign or remove a permission)
The type of *permission* (read, write, execute)

Q4 What does the permission "rwx" represents?
A4 It represents that the file is readable ,writeable and executable by the owner.

Q5 What does the permission "r-x" represents?
A5 The (r-x) has a hyphen in the middle slot .which indicates the absence of write permission by the group owner of the file.

Q6 What does the permission "r--" represents?
A6 The r--has the write and execute bits absent. This set of permission is applicable to others i.e. those who are neither the owner nor to the group.

Q7 What is command mode?
A7 Command mode is one of the three modes available in the vi editor to let ketstrokes be interpreted as commands to act on text. Eg. Input mode and ex mode.

Q8 What is a file?
A8 A container for storing information .An ordinary file contains data. A directory file contains files names.

Q9 What do you mean by file ownership?
A9 The user creating or copying a file is generally the owner as well. The ownership can be surrendered only by the superuser on a BSD based system.

Q10 What are file attributes?
A10 A set of parameters stored in the inode which desribe the characteristics of a file. They consists of the type ,ownership, permission , time stamps, size, number of links and an array of disk block addresses.

Title of the Practical: **Changing the owner of a file/directory.**

Q1 Define file descriptor?
A1 A small integer that is returned by the *open* system call when a file is opened . Each descriptor , maintained in the file descriptor table ,points to the file table.

Q2 What is file offset pointer ?
A2 The location within the file where the next read or write operation will take place. This location is maintained in the file table and is updated everytime a read or write operation on the file takes place.

Q3 What is file permission ?
A3 file permission is used to describe a file's read , write and execute permission available to three categories of users-user, group and others.

Q4 What is file table?
A4 A structure maintained in memory that contains the files opening modes, status flags, position of the offset pointer and a reference count field.

Q5 Define FQDN.
A5 A set of dot delimited strings representing the domains and sub domains to which the host belongs.

Q6 What do you mean by MULTICS?
A6 An operating system whose development work was aborted to give way to the unix operating system.

Q7 What is process birth?
A7 Process birth is used to refer to the creation of a process. The process is created when the command representing it is invoked , and dies when command execution is completed. The "fork" system call gives birth to a process.

Q8 What is RCS?
A8 Revision Contol System (RCS) is an implementation of the document maintenance system as in the SCCS.

Q9 What is Spawn?
A9 Spawn is the creating of a child process. However, most of the internal statements of the shell are executed without creating a process.

Q10 What is super block?
A10 Super block is a special area in every file system which contains important information on the file system. Includes a list free data blocks and inodes.

Title of the Practical: **Study of file processing commands**

Q1 what is Pipes(!)?
A1 it is an interface between two Linux cmd it is know as vertical bar(!). It read directs one cmd o/p to, as input to another command.

Q2 what is Filters?
A2 Linux o/s has no. of filter each filter is a tiny program, every filter, filter the required o/p display on stdin or stdop location.

Q3 what is Head command?
A3 using this filter we are able to display the request line from a specified file.

Q4 what is file system?
A4 in file system hard disk is divided into sum logical block or logical area.

Q5 what is boot block?
A5 it contains all bootable object.

Q6 what is super block?
A6 it store all the information about the file system.

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Q9 What is the use of commands date?
A9 this cmd display current system date and time.

Q10 What is the use of commands pwd?
A10 It display the current path of the present working directory.

Title of the Practical: **User to user communication using communication commands.**

Q1 what is Off-line communication?
A1 in this communication any one should logged in, using mail cmd.

Q2 what is Networking command?
A2 Commonly three command are used: telnet, rlogin, ftp.

Q3 what is telnet?
A3 using this command we are able to share the resources application level.

Q4 what is rlogin?
A4 rlogin stands for remote login, we can share all the resources local list computer.

Q5 what is ftp?
A5 FTP stands for file transfer program using this cmd we are able to transfer file between specified computer.

Q6 what is Pipes(!)?
A6 it is an interface between two Linux cmd it is know as vertical bar(!). It read directs one cmd o/p to, as input to another cmd.

Q7 what is Filters?
A7 Linux o/s has no. of filter each filter is a tiny program, every filter, filter the required o/p display on stdin or stdop location.

Q8 what is Head command?
A8 using this filter we are able to display the request line from a specified file.

Q9 what is tail command?
A9 using this filter we are able to display the request line from a specified file.

Q10 what is Online communication?
A10 it is possible between currently logline user.

Title of the Practical: **Study of vi editor**

Q1 what is VI editor?
A1 It has all the features of editor and it is power full tools to develop different shell programming.

Q2 what is tee command?
A2 using this filter we can read from stdin and write to stdout.

Q3 what id grep command?
A3 using this filter we are able to find particularly in a specified file or files.

Q4 what is kill command?
A4 canceling process. Using this command we can terminate specified process.

Q5 what is Job Scheduling?
A5 A Linux o/s we are able to assign particular task on the basis of time.

Q6 what is Batch command?
A6 it execute a specified message at a time when the system load level permits.

Q7 what is sleep command?
A7 using this we can delay specified amount of time , by default it pass for no of second.

Q8 what is df commands?
A8 df stands for disk utility commands.

Q9 what is Shell?
A9 Shell is a batch file.

Q10 what is Bourne shell?
A10 it is standard shell developed by stev Bourne at A&T Bell laboratory.

Title of the Practical: **Modes of vi**

Q1 what is VI editor?
A1 It has all the features of editor and it is power full tools to develop different shell programming.

Q2 what is Command mode?
A2 It is by default mode whenever we hit a key from keyboard the correspond action to display on the screen.

Q3 what is Insert mode?
A3 when the editor is insert mode , when we are able to inter the required data as a input.

Q4 what is Ex command mode?
A4 (:) it is the prompt of ex command mode.

Q5 what is Shell?
A5 Shell is a batch file.

Q6 what is Bourne shell?
A6 it is standard shell developed by stev Bourene at A&T Bell laboratory.

Q7 what is c Shell?
A7 It was developed by Bill Joy at university of California.

Q8 what is Korn shell?
A8 Developed by David Korn, the basis of bourne shell.

Q9 what is Scripting?
A9 It is light wait programming language.

Q10 what is df commands?
A10 df stands for disk utility commands.