

Linux Operating System Management Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Linux Operating System Management Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

Which of the following time stamps need not exist for a file on traditional unix file system:

- a) Access Time
- b) Modification Time
- c) Creation Time
- d) Change Time

Answer:-

- c) Creation Time

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Question # 2

Which command is used to set limits on file size:

- a) fsize
- b) flimit
- c) ulimit
- d) usize

Answer:-

- c) ulimit

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Question # 3

Which option of rmdir command will remove all directories a, b, c if path is a/b/c:

- a) -b
- b) -o
- c) -p
- d) -t

Answer:-

- c) -p

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Question # 4

Which represents the user home directory:

- a) /
- b) .
- c) ..
- d) ~

Answer:-

- d) ~

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Question # 5

If a file is removed in Unix using 'rm' then:

- a) The file can be recovered by a normal user
- b) The file cannot be recovered by a user
- c) The file can be fully recovered provided the system is not rebooted
- d) The file will be moved to /lost+found directory and can be recovered only by administrator's intervention

Answer:-



b) The file cannot be recovered by a user

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Question # 6

What command is used to copy files and directories?

- a) copy
- b) cp
- c) rn
- d) cpy

Answer:-

- b) cp

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Question # 7

Any file's attribute information is stored in which structure on the disk:

- a) Inode
- b) Data blocks
- c) File blocks
- d) Directory file

Answer:-

- a) Inode

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Question # 8

Executing the 'cd ..' command when at the root level causes:

- a) Error message indicating the user can't access beyond the root level
- b) Behavior is unix-flavor dependent
- c) Results in changing to the 'home' directory
- d) Nothing happens

Answer:-

- d) Nothing happens

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Question # 9

How do you rename file "new" to file "old"?

- a) mv new old
- b) move new old
- c) cp new old
- d) rn new old

Answer:-

- a) mv new old

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Question # 10

What UNIX command is used to update the modification time of a file?

- a) time
- b) modify
- c) cat
- d) touch

Answer:-

- d) touch

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Question # 11

When mv f1 f2 is executed which file's inode is freed?

- a) f1
- b) f2
- c) new inode will be used
- d) implementation dependent

Answer:-

- b) f2

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Question # 12

Where can I find the printer in the file structure?

- a) /etc
- b) /dev



- c) /lib
- d) /printer

Answer:-

- b) /dev

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Question # 13

Which of the following statement is true?

- a) The cp command will preserve the meta data of the file
- b) The sort command by default sorts in the numeric order
- c) The mv command will preserve the meta data of the file
- d) The command ps will display the filesystem usage

Answer:-

- c) The mv command will preserve the meta data of the file

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Question # 14

Creation of hardlinks that point across partitions:

- a) is allowed only to root user
- b) Can be done by all users
- c) The effects are unspecified
- d) is not allowed

Answer:-

- d) is not allowed

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Question # 15

Which command is used to change permissions of files and directories?

- a) mv
- b) chgrp
- c) chmod
- d) set

Answer:-

- c) chmod

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Question # 16

If two files on same partition point to the same inode structure they are called:

- a) Soft links
- b) Hard links
- c) Alias
- d) Special files

Answer:-

- b) Hard links

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Question # 17

Deleting a soft-link:

- a) Deletes the destination file
- b) Deletes both the softlink and the destination file
- c) Deletes just the softlink
- d) backup of the destination is automatically created

Answer:-

- c) Deletes just the softlink

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Question # 18

A user creates a link to a file file1 using the following command "ln file1 file2". Which of the following is not true?

- a) file1 and file2 have the same inode numbers
- b) The number of links for file1 is displayed as 1
- c) The number of links for file1 is displayed as 2
- d) The number of links for file2 is displayed as 2

Answer:-

- b) The number of links for file1 is displayed as 1

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Question # 19



How many links are created when we create a directory file?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Answer:-

- b) 2

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Question # 20

Which among the following allows fast file system recovery?

- a) Ext2
- b) Journaling
- c) Caching
- d) Sysfs

Answer:-

- b) Journaling

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Question # 21

There are two hard links to the "file1" say h1 and h2 and a softlink sl. What happens if we deleted the "file1"?

- a) We will still be able to access the file with h1 and h2 but not with sl
- b) We will not be able to access the file with h1 and h2 but with sl
- c) We will be able to access the file with any of h1, h2 and sl
- d) We will not be able to access the file with any of h1, h2 and sl

Answer:-

- a) We will still be able to access the file with h1 and h2 but not with sl

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Question # 22

By default if any regular file is created, the number of link is displayed as 1?

- a) True
- b) False

Answer:-

- a) True

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Question # 23

Which command is used to check filesystem usage in a system?

- a) mount
- b) df
- c) du
- d) dd

Answer:-

- b) df

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Question # 24

Filesystem for CDROM is:

- a) Ext2
- b) Ext3
- c) Isofs
- d) Proofs

Answer:-

- c) Isofs

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Question # 25

Which command is used to mount file system read only?

- a) mount -a
- b) mount -v
- c) mount -f
- d) mount -r

Answer:-

- d) mount -r

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Question # 26

Which filesystem can be used to change certain kernel parameters at runtime using sysctl command?

- a) Ext3
- b) Sysfs
- c) Ext4
- d) Procfs

Answer:-

- d) Procfs

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Question # 27

Which file contains the filesystems to be automatically mounted during boot?

- a) /etc/mount
- b) /etc/fstab
- c) /etc/inittab
- d) /etc/boot

Answer:-

- b) /etc/fstab

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Question # 28

Nohup is used to:

- a) automatically hang up the process after logout
- b) continue the process after logout
- c) create background process
- d) manually hang up the process after logout

Answer:-

- b) continue the process after logout

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Question # 29

We can change the priority of a running process using:

- (a) nice
- (b) renice
- (c) priority cannot be changed for a running process
- (d) only superuser can change the priority

Answer:-

- (b) renice

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Question # 30

The signal sent to a process when the Ctrl-C key is pressed is:

- a) KILL
- b) TSTP
- c) TERM
- d) INT

Answer:-

- d) INT

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Question # 31

Which of the following values for STAT column of ps command is not true:

- a) status R means running
- b) Status S means sleeping
- c) Status E means exited
- d) Status Z means zombie

Answer:-

- c) Status E means exited

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Question # 32

Which file system has journaling capability?

- a) Ext2
- b) Ext4
- c) Isofs
- d) Procfs

Answer:-



b) Ext4

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Question # 33

_____ is a directory (which should exist), on which to mount the file system?

- a) Root
- b) Boot
- c) Mount-point
- d) Partition

Answer:-

- c) Mount-point

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Question # 34

A user issues the following command sequence:

```
$ a.out &
```

```
$ bash
```

```
$ a.out &
```

If the user kills the bash process, then which of the following is true?

- a) The second a.out process is also terminated
- b) The second a.out process becomes a defunct process
- c) The first a.out process becomes a zombie process
- d) init process becomes parent of second a.out process

Answer:-

- d) init process becomes parent of second a.out process

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Question # 35

When a child process exits before the parent process exits, which of the following is true:

- a) the child process becomes defunct
- b) the parent process becomes defunct
- c) if the parent process does not handle SIGCHLD, the child process becomes a zombie
- d) none of the above

Answer:-

- b) the parent process becomes defunct

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Question # 36

Which signal is sent by the command "kill -9 "?

- a) INT
- b) TERM
- c) KILL
- d) STOP

Answer:-

- c) KILL

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Question # 37

Which command can be executed by a user who is already logged into the system, in order to change to the root user? (type the command without any parameters)

- a) su
- b) root
- c) chroot
- d) user

Answer:-

- a) su

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Question # 38

Which command is used to bring the background process to foreground?

- a) bg
- b) fg
- c) background
- d) foreground

Answer:-

- b) fg

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Question # 39



User's Primary Group id is listed in which file, at the time of creation of the user (On a standard Unix system):

- a) /etc/passwd
- b) /etc/groups
- c) /etc/login
- d) /etc/profile

Answer:-

- a) /etc/passwd

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Question # 40

A user can change the default log-in shell using:

- a) chmod
- b) chsh
- c) rmsh
- d) tchsh

Answer:-

- b) chsh

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Question # 41

Process information in the current shell can be obtained by using:

- a) kill
- b) bg
- c) fg
- d) ps

Answer:-

- d) ps

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Question # 42

If a program executing in background attempts to read from STDIN:

- a) It is terminated
- b) It's execution is suspended
- c) STDIN is made available to it
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer:-

- b) It's execution is suspended

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Question # 43

Which of the following identifiers associated with a process decide its privilege level:

- a) uid
- b) suid
- c) euid
- d) gid

Answer:-

- c) euid

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Question # 44

How to run a process in the background?

- a) &
- b) *
- c) ?
- d) |

Answer:-

- a) &

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Question # 45

The encrypted password of a user is stored in:

- a) /etc/shadow
- b) /etc/enpasswvd
- c) /etc/.passwd
- d) /etc/passwd

Answer:-

- a) /etc/shadow



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Question # 46

User id 0 is:

- a) An invalid user id
- b) The id of the root user
- c) The id of a user when the user's account is deleted
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- b) The id of the root user

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Question # 47

The /etc/passwd file doesn't contain:

- a) userid
- b) home directory for a user
- c) login shell name
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- d) None of the above

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Question # 48

What does the following command do?

who | wc -l

- a) List the number of users logged in
- b) List the users
- c) List the number of users in the system
- d) Display the content of who command

Answer:-

- a) List the number of users logged in

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Question # 49

The login shell is:

- a) The shell program that runs when the user logs in
- b) The shell program that authenticates the user while logging in
- c) Common shell for all the users that belong to the same group
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- a) The shell program that runs when the user logs in

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Question # 50

By default, a Linux user falls under which group?

- a) staff
- b) others
- c) same as userid (UPG)
- d) system

Answer:-

- c) same as userid (UPG)

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Question # 51

Which of the following command can be used to change the user password?

- a) User can't change the password
- b) passwd
- c) passd
- d) pwd

Answer:-

- b) passwd

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Question # 52

What is a context switch?

- a) Kernel switches from executing one process to another.
- b) Process switches from kernel mode to user mode.



- c) Process switches from user mode to kernel mode.
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- a) Kernel switches from executing one process to another.

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Question # 53

What is the default maximum number of processes that can exist in Linux?

- a) 32768
- b) 1024
- c) 4096
- d) unlimited

Answer:-

- a) 32768

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Question # 54

Which of the following files need to be referred for user's secondary group?

- a) /etc/passwd
- b) /etc/shadow
- c) /etc/group
- d) /etc/profile

Answer:-

- c) /etc/group

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Question # 55

How do you get parent process identification number?

- a) waitpid
- b) getpid()
- c) getppid()
- d) parentid()

Answer:-

- c) getppid()

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Question # 56

Pid of init process:

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 32767
- d) none of the above

Answer:-

- b) 1

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Question # 57

Return value of fork() system call can be:

- a) -1,<0,0
- b) -1,>0,0

Answer:-

- b) -1,>0,0

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Question # 58

How many times printf() will be executed in the below mentioned program?

```
main() {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        fork();

    printf("my pid = %dn", getpid());
}
```

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 16
- d) 32

Answer:-



c) 16

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Question # 59

What is output of the following program?

```
int main() {
    fork();
    fork();
    fork();
    if (wait(0) == -1)
        printf("leaf childn");
}
```

- a) "leaf child" will be printed 1 times
- b) "leaf child" will be printed 3 times
- c) "leaf child" will be printed 4 times
- d) "leaf child" will be printed 8 times

Answer:-

- c) "leaf child" will be printed 4 times

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Question # 60

What is the output of the below code?

```
void exit_handler1();
void exit_handler2();
int main() {
    int pid;
    atexit(exit_handler1);
    atexit(exit_handler2);
    pid = fork();
    if(pid == 0) {
        _exit(0);
    } else {
        sleep(2);
        exit(0);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) Only child executes the exit_handler 1 and 2.
- b) Only parent executes the exit_handler 1 and 2.
- c) Both parent and child executes the exit_handler 1 and 2.
- d) Neither parent nor child executes the exit_handler 1 and 2.

Answer:-

- b) Only parent executes the exit_handler 1 and 2.

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Question # 61

The maximum time slice that can be given to a process in Linux (where tick is 10ms) is:

- a) 150ms
- b) 10ms
- c) 300 ms
- d) 600ms

Answer:-

- d) 600ms

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Question # 62

Which niceness value among the following indicate most favorable scheduling?

- a) 0
- b) 19
- c) 5
- d) -20

Answer:-

- d) -20

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Question # 63

The process which terminates before the parent process exits becomes:

- a) Zombie
- b) Orphan
- c) Child
- d) None of the above



Answer:-

a) Zombie

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Question # 64

Fork returns _____ to parent process on success:

- a) 0
- b) child process id
- c) parent process id
- d) none

Answer:-

b) child process id

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Question # 65

Nice can be used by an ordinary process to:

- a) increase the priority of a process
- b) decrease the priority of a process
- c) increase or decrease the priority of a process

Answer:-

b) decrease the priority of a process

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Question # 66

In Linux kernel-2.6 Real time priority ranges from:

- a) 0 to 99
- b) 0 to 139
- c) -20 to 19
- d) 100 to 139

Answer:-

a) 0 to 99

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Question # 67

Solaris system class priority is:

- a) 0-59
- b) 60-99
- c) 100-159
- d) 160-169

Answer:-

b) 60-99

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Question # 68

Solaris real time class priority is:

- a) 0-59
- b) 60-99
- c) 100-159
- d) 160-169

Answer:-

c) 100-159

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Question # 69

On x86-32 Linux, at which address the code segment of the program starts?

- a) 0times00000000
- b) 0times08048000
- c) 0times80000000
- d) 0xbfff0000

Answer:-

b) 0times08048000

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Question # 70

A system has 512MB of physical memory. Which among the following is not a suitable virtual memory size for this system architecture?

- a) 512MB
- b) 256M



- c) 4GB
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- d) None of the above

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Question # 71

LRU stands for:

- a) Last received Unit
- b) Least recently Used
- c) Least recently usable
- d) Lost Recoverd unit

Answer:-

- b) Least recently Used

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Question # 72

Mm_struct maintains?

- a) memory files
- b) open files
- c) pipe
- d) active memory regions

Answer:-

- d) active memory regions

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Question # 73

Which system call can be used by a user process to lock a memory so that it cannot be swapped out?

Answer:-

memlock()

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Question # 74

Is page table per process entity?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Answer:-

- a) Yes

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Question # 75

On x86-32 Linux, at which address the user stack resides normally?

- a) 0times00000000
- b) 0x3fff0000
- c) 0x7fff0000
- d) 0xbfff0000

Answer:-

- d) 0xbfff0000

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Question # 76

Describe the use of strace command

Answer:-

Strace can be used to check the system calls called by the program. So, this can be used for debugging and benchmarking purposes.

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Question # 77

Among these files which has an ELF format:

- a) shared objects
- b) core
- c) executables
- d) all of the above

Answer:-

- d) all of the above

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Question # 78

Which one can be a real time schedule policy?

- a) SCHED_FIFO
- b) SCHED_SPF
- c) SCHED_OTHER
- d) SCHED_FILO

Answer:-

- a) SCHED_FIFO

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Question # 79

Each process has unique:

- a) fd table
- b) file table
- c) inode table
- d) data block table

Answer:-

- a) fd table

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Question # 80

File descriptor table indexes which kernel structure?

- a) struct file
- b) struct fs_struct
- c) files_struct
- d) struct inode

Answer:-

- a) struct file

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Question # 81

What is the default number of files open per user process?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

Answer:-

- d) 3

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Question # 82

Switch table is used by:

- a) device special file
- b) directory file
- c) fifo
- d) link file.

Answer:-

- a) device special file

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Question # 83

What is the use of fcntl function?

- a) locking a file
- b) reading the file descriptor flag
- c) changing the file status flag
- d) all the above

Answer:-

- d) all the above

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Question # 84

The file system information is stored in:

- a) Boot block
- b) Super Block
- c) Inode Table
- d) Data Block

Answer:-



b) Super Block

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Question # 85

Printf() uses which system call:

- a) open
- b) read
- c) write
- d) close

Answer:-

- c) write

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Question # 86

read() system call on success returns:

- a) 0
- b) -1
- c) number of character
- d) none

Answer:-

- c) number of character

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Question # 87

Which system call is used to create a hard link?

- a) hard-link
- b) link
- c) symlink
- d) ln

Answer:-

- b) link

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Question # 88

namei() is:

- a) ANSI C library function
- b) C library function
- c) System call
- d) kernel routine

Answer:-

- d) kernel routine

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Question # 89

dup2(1,0):

- a) closes the stdout and copies the stdin descriptor to stdout
- b) closes the stdin and copies the stdout descriptor to stdin
- c) will produce compilation error
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- b) closes the stdin and copies the stdout descriptor to stdin

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Question # 90

If the fork() system call returns -1, then it means?

- a) No new child process is created
- b) The child process is an orphan
- c) The child process is in Zombie

Answer:-

- a) No new child process is created

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Question # 91

If one of the thread in multi-threaded process is blocked on an I/O, which of the following is true?

- a) The entire process will block if there is no kernel supported threads
- b) Other threads of the process will continue to execute even if there is no kernel supported threads
- c) It depends on specific implementation



d) All of the above

Answer:-

a) The entire process with block if their is no kernel supported threads

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Question # 92

Which function can be used instead of the dup2 to duplicate the file descriptor?

- a) read()
- b) open()
- c) stat()
- d) fcntl()

Answer:-

d) fcntl()

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Question # 93

Below is the code:

```
int main() {
int fd1, fd2;
struct stat buff1, buff2;
fd1 = open("1.txt", O_RDWR);
fd2 = open("2.txt", O_RDWR | O_APPEND);
lseek(fd1, 10000, SEEK_SET);
write(fd1, "abcdefghij", 10);
write(fd2, "abcdefghij", 10);
fstat(fd1, &buff1);
fstat(fd2, &buff2);
printf(" %d %d", buff1.st_size, buff2.st_size);
return 0;
}
```

Before running the program, the file 1.txt and 2.txt size is 20 each. What is the output?

- a) 30 30
- b) 100020 20
- c) 100030 30
- d) 100010 30

Answer:-

d) 100010 30

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Question # 94

Given a code snippet below?

```
#define PERMS (S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP | S_IROTH | S_IWOTH)
int main() {
int fd1, fd2;
umask(0);
fd1 = open("file1", O_CREAT | O_RDWR, PERMS)
umask(S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP | S_IROTH | S_IWOTH);
fd2 = open("file2", O_CREAT | O_RDWR, PERMS)
return 0;
}
```

The newly created files file1 and file2 will have the permissions respectively

- a) rw-rw-rw- r---
- b) r-- rw-rw-rw-
- c) rw-rw-rw- rw---
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

c) rw-rw-rw- rw---

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Question # 95

What is stored in logfile as per below mentioned code if we execute ./a.out > logfile?

```
int main() {
int fd;
close(1);
fd = open("logfile", O_RDWR, 0744);
write(fd, "Hello", 5);
printf("Worldn");
return 0;
}
```

- a) Hello
- b) HelloWorld
- c) World
- d) None



Answer:-

b) HelloWorld

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Question # 96

Code snippets

```
str1="45678n"
```

```
str2="123n"
```

```
f1 = fopen(file1, RDWR, RWX)
```

```
f2 = fopen(file1, RDWR, RWX)
```

```
write(f1, str1, len_str1)
```

```
write(f2, str2, len_str2)
```

o/p:

a) 12378

b) 123(newline)8(newline)

c) 123(newline)78(newline)

d) 45678(newline)123(newline)

Answer:-

b) 123(newline)8(newline)

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Question # 97

Code snippet (file1 size is 2024)

```
f1 = fopen (file1, RDWR, RWX)
```

```
lseek(f1, 1024, SEEK_SET)
```

```
write(f1, buf, 10)
```

What is offset now.

a) 1024

b) 1034

c) 2034

d) 2054

Answer:-

b) 1034

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Question # 98

Code snippets

```
str1="45678n"
```

```
str2="123n"
```

```
f1 = fopen(file1, RDWR, RWX)
```

```
f2 = dup(f1)
```

```
write(f1, str1, len_str1)
```

```
write(f2, str2, len_str2)
```

o/p:

a) 12378

b) 123(newline)8(newline)

c) 123(newline)78(newline)

d) 45678(newline)123(newline)

Answer:-

d) 45678(newline)123(newline)

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Question # 99

For the below mentioned code:

```
int main() {
```

```
int fd;
```

```
fd = open("logfile", O_CREAT|O_RDWR, 0600);
```

```
lseek(fd, 5, SEEK_CUR);
```

```
write(fd, "Hello", 5);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

What is the logfile size now if it's initially was 1024 bytes?

a) 5

b) 1024

c) 1029

d) 1034

Answer:-

b) 1024

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