

Search Pattern Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



Global Guideline.

<https://globalguideline.com/>



Search Pattern Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

Indicate the right option to search for anything not a letter or number:

- a) `grep '[a-zA-Z0-9]'`
- b) `grep '[^a-zA-Z0-9]'`
- c) `grep '[a-zA-Z0-9]'`
- d) None of the above in Search Pattern

Answer:-

- b) `grep '[^a-zA-Z0-9]'`

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 2

One of the entry of /etc/passwd file is shown below:

```
user1:x:1111:2222:google:/home/user1:/bin/bash
```

Which among the following will print userid and home dir in the following pattern "user1:/home/user1"?

- a) `awk '{print $1 ":" $6}' /etc/passwd`
- b) `awk '{print $1 ":" $7}' /etc/passwd`
- c) `awk '{print $2 ":" $6}' /etc/passwd`
- d) `awk '{print $2 ":" $7}' /etc/passwd`

Answer:-

- a) `awk '{print $1 ":" $6}' /etc/passwd`

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 3

How do you remove duplicate lines from the file foo using uniq?

- a) `sort foo | uniq -u`
- b) `sort -u foo | uniq -d`
- c) `sort foo | uniq -c`
- d) `sort foo | uniq -I`

Answer:-

- a) `sort foo | uniq -u`

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 4

What is the command that can print lines of first file matching with second file?

- a) `printline`
- b) `cmp`
- c) `com`
- d) `comm`

Answer:-

- d) `comm`

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 5

Which character to use to escape meaning of special characters in search operations?

- a) `[]`
- b) `^`
- c) `.`
- d)

Answer:-



d)

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 6

who | cut -d " " -f1.

What is the output if the who command displays like this user1 tty 0 1234?

- a) user1
- b) user1 tty 0 1234
- c) tty
- d) tty 0 1234

Answer:-

- a) user1

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 7

Which one is used to select only one copy of the repeated lines?

- a) uniq -u
- b) uniq -d
- c) uniq -c
- d) uniq -l

Answer:-

- a) uniq -u

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 8

Indicate the right option to search for BOB, Bob, BOB or BoB?

- a) grep -i Bob files
- b) grep 'B[oO][bB]' files
- c) grep '[BOB]' files
- d) grep -v 'Bob' files

Answer:-

- b) grep 'B[oO][bB]' files

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 9

How can you search for blank line in a file?

- a) \$ grep " " file
- b) \$ grep "^\$" file
- c) \$ grep [" "] file
- d) \$ grep [^\$] file

Answer:-

- d) \$ grep [^\$] file

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 10

Which option of grep displays the line number as well?

- a) -v
- b) -l
- c) -n
- d) -E

Answer:-

- c) -n

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 11

What will be printed for the command below?

```
$ grep -c "^echo" abc
```

- a) The count of lines that do not contain the pattern echo in file abc
- b) The count of lines which begin with the pattern echo in file abc
- c) The count of lines that ends with the pattern echo in file abc
- d) None of the above

Answer:-

- b) The count of lines which begin with the pattern echo in file abc

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 12

What is the output of this program?



```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<fcntl.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    int fd, fd2, ret;
    fd = open("san.c",O_RDONLY);
    ret = close(fd2);
    printf("%dn",ret);
}
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) -1
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:-

c) -1

Explanation:

The "close" system call closes a file descriptor but in the program "fd2" is not a file descriptor. Hence close system call returns -1.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
-1
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 13

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<fcntl.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    int fd, new_fd;
    char *buff;
    buff = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*8);
    fd = open("san.c",O_RDONLY);
    new_fd = dup(fd);
    close(fd);
    read(new_fd,buff,8);
    printf("%sn",buff);
}
```

- a) this program will not print anything
- b) this program will print "#include"
- c) this program will give the segmentation fault
- d) this program will give the syntax error

Answer:-

b) this program will print "#include"

Explanation:

The "dup" system call creates a copy of the file descriptor.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
#include
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 14

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<fcntl.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    int fd, count;
    char ch[10];
    fd = open("google.txt",O_RDWR|O_CREAT);
    write(fd,"linux",5);
    lseek(fd,2,SEEK_END);
    write(fd,"san",3);
    lseek(fd,0,0);
    count = read(fd,ch,10);
    printf("%sn",ch);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) linux
- b) linuxsan
- c) linux san



d) none of the mentioned

Answer:-

a) linux

Explanation:

The lseek function allows the file offset to be set beyond the end of the file and if the data is latter written this point, subsequent reads of the data in the gap returns NULL.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
linux
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 15

Tell me what is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
    int fd, count;
    char ch;
    fd = open("google.txt",O_RDWR|O_CREAT);
    write(fd,"s",1);
    lseek(fd,0,SEEK_SET);
    write(fd,"d",1);
    lseek(fd,0,0);
    read(fd,&ch,1);
    printf("%cn",ch);
    return 0;
}
a) d
b) s
c) sd
d) none of the mentioned
```

Answer:-

d) none of the mentioned

Explanation:

Because of "lseek" system call the character "s" is overwritten by character "d" in the file "google.txt".

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
d
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 16

Do you know what is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
    int fd;
    char *buff;
    buff = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*5);
    fd = open("google.txt",O_RDWR|O_CREAT);
    write(fd,"Linux",5);
    read(fd,buff,5);
    printf("%sn",buff);
}
a) it will print nothing
b) it will print the string "Linux"
c) segmentation fault
d) none of the mentioned
```

Answer:-

a) it will print nothing

Explanation:

We have to use "lseek" system call if we want to read the file from the beginning just after writing into it.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ls
san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
[root@localhost google]# ls
san san.c google.txt
```



```
[root@localhost google]# vim google.txt
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 17

Tell us what is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
    int fd, count;
    char ch, *buff;
    buff = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*10);
    fd = open("san.c",O_RDONLY);
    count = read(fd,buff,5);
    printf("%dn",count);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 0
- d) -1

Answer:-

a) 5

Explanation:

The "read" system call returns the number of bytes successfully read.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
5
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 18

What is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
    int fd, count;
    fd = open("san.c",O_RDONLY);
    count = write(fd,"Linux",5);
    if(count != 5)
        perror("write");
    return 0;
}
```

- a) it will write the string "Linux" in the beginning of source file "san.c"
- b) it will write the string "Linux" in the end of the source file "san.c"
- c) segmentation fault
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer:-

d) none of the mentioned

Explanation:

This program will write nothing in the source file "san.c" because we are opening the file in read only mode.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
write: Bad file descriptor
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 19

Do you know what is the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
    int fd, count;
    fd = open("google.txt",O_WRONLY|O_CREAT);
    count = write(fd,"Linux System Programming",5);
    if(count != 5)
        perror("write");
    return 0;
}
```



- ```
}
```
- a) it will create a file "google.txt" in the present working directory
  - b) it will write the string "Linux System Programming" in the file "google.txt"
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) none of the mentioned

**Answer:-**

- a) it will create a file "google.txt" in the present working directory

Explanation:

This program will write only "Linux" in the file "google.txt" because we are writing only 5 bytes with "write" system call.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ls
san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
[root@localhost google]# ls
san san.c google.txt
[root@localhost google]# vim google.txt
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 20**

Output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
 pid_t fd;
 char ch;
 int count;
 fd = open("san.c",O_RDONLY);
 do{
 count = read(fd,&ch,1);
 printf("%c",ch);
 }while(count);
 return 0;
}
```

- a) it will print nothing
- b) it will print the source code of the source file "san.c"
- c) segmentation fault
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer:-**

- a) it will print nothing

Explanation:

none.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
#include
#include
int main()
{
int fd, count;
char ch;
fd = open("san.c",O_RDONLY);
do{
count = read(fd,&ch,1);
printf("%c",ch);
}while(count);
}
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

**Question # 21**

In the output of this program, the string "/\* Linux \*/" will be added at the \_\_\_\_ of the source file.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<fcntl.h>

int main()
{
 int fd;
 fd = open("san.c",O_RDWR|O_APPEND);
 write(fd,"/* Linux */",11);
 return 0;
}
```

- a) end
- b) beginning



- c) second line
- d) third line

**Answer:-**

- a) end

Explanation:

The write system call writes at the end of the file because the file is opened with O\_APPEND flag.

Output:

```
[root@localhost google]# gcc -o san san.c
[root@localhost google]# ./san
[root@localhost google]# vim san.c
[root@localhost google]#
```

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 22

Assuming the files fileA, fileB, fileAB, fileBC and fileABC, exist in a directory, which files match with the pattern file[ABC]?

- a) fileA, fileB and fileABC
- b) fileABC
- c) fileA and fileB
- d) fileAB, fileBC and fileABC

**Answer:-**

- c) fileA and fileB

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 23

What is your favorite color?

**Answer:-**

blue and green.

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 24

What is your favorite food?

**Answer:-**

I like burger.

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 25

What are your basic skills?

**Answer:-**

Programming, browsing, and video games.

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 26

What command is used with vi editor to save file and remain in the editing mode?

- A. x
- B. q!
- C. :w
- D. :q
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

- C. :w

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 27

What command is used to sort the lines of data in a file in alphabetical order?

- A. sort - r
- B. st
- C. sh
- D. sort
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

Option D: sort

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 28

What command is used with vi editor to move back to the beginning of a word?

- A. w





- B. e
- C. a
- D. b
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. b

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 29

What command is used with vi editor to search a pattern in the forward direction?

- A. ??
- B. //
- C. ?
- D. /
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. /

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 30

What command is used to add printing jobs to the queue?

- A. lpd
- B. lpr
- C. lpq
- D. lpc
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

B. lpr

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 31

What project is currently developing X server support?

- A. XFree86 Project, Inc.
- B. RHAD Labs
- C. GNOME Project
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

A. XFree86 Project, Inc.

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 32

What X-based tool is available for configuring the X Window system?

- A. XConfigurator
- B. XF86Setup
- C. xf86config
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

B. XF86Setup

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 33

What protocol(s) is(are) allowed a user to retrieve her/his mail from the mail server to her/his mail reader?

- A. POP3
- B. FTP
- C. MAP
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

A. POP3

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 34

What port does squid listen, by default?

- A. 4322
- B. 2314
- C. 7334
- D. 3128



E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. 3128

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 35

Which of the following is the main Apache configuration file?

- A. /etc/apache.conf
- B. /etc/httpd/config.ini
- C. /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
- D. /etc/srm.conf
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

C. /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 36

Which of the following command is used to access an SMB share on a Linux system?

- A. NFS
- B. SMD
- C. smbclient
- D. smbserver
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

C. smbclient

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 37

Which of the following server is used with the BIND package?

- A. httpd
- B. shttp
- C. dns
- D. named
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. named

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 38

Which of the following command is used to see the services running in NFS server?

- A. rpcinfo
- B. serverinfo
- C. NFSinfo
- D. infserv
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

A. rpcinfo

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 39

What does GNU stand for?

- A. GNU's not Unix
- B. Greek Needed Unix
- C. General Unix
- D. General Noble Unix
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

A. GNU's not Unix

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 40

What shell's wild-card is used to match any number of characters including none?

- A. \*
- B. ?
- C. [!ijk]
- D. [ijk]
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**



A. \*

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 41

In which tcp\_wrappers file can you specify to allow all connections from all hosts?

- A. /etc/hosts.allow
- B. /etc/hosts.deny
- C. /etc/hosts
- D. /etc/tcp.conf
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

A. /etc/hosts.allow

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 42

What command is used with vi editor to append text at end of line?

- A. I
- B. i
- C. a
- D. A
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. A

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 43

In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control and token management are responsible of:

- A. data link layer
- B. transport layer
- C. network layer
- D. session layer
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. session layer

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 44

What command is used to copy directory structures in and out?

- A. copy
- B. cp - p
- C. cpio
- D. cp
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

C. cpio

[Read More Answers.](#)

### Question # 45

What command is used to list contents of directories?

- A. tar
- B. dir
- C. lp
- D. ls
- E. None of the above

**Answer:-**

D. ls

[Read More Answers.](#)

## Operating System Linux Most Popular Interview Topics.

- 1 : [Linux OS Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 2 : [Linux Commands Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 3 : [Linux IPC Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 4 : [Linux General Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 5 : [Linux System Calls Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 6 : [Linux Device Drivers Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 7 : [Linux Socket Programming Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 8 : [Linux Threads Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 9 : [Makefile Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)
- 10 : [Awk Programming Frequently Asked Interview Questions and Answers Guide.](#)

## About Global Guideline.

**Global Guideline** is a platform to develop your own skills with thousands of job interview questions and web tutorials for fresher's and experienced candidates. These interview questions and web tutorials will help you strengthen your technical skills, prepare for the interviews and quickly revise the concepts. Global Guideline invite you to unlock your potentials with thousands of [Interview Questions with Answers](#) and much more. Learn the most common technologies at Global Guideline. We will help you to explore the resources of the World Wide Web and develop your own skills from the basics to the advanced. Here you will learn anything quite easily and you will really enjoy while learning. Global Guideline will help you to become a professional and Expert, well prepared for the future.

\* This PDF was generated from <https://GlobalGuideline.com> at **November 29th, 2023**

\* If any answer or question is incorrect or inappropriate or you have correct answer or you found any problem in this document then don't hesitate feel free and [e-mail us](#) we will fix it.

You can follow us on FaceBook for latest Jobs, Updates and other interviews material.  
[www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers](http://www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers)

Follow us on Twitter for latest Jobs and interview preparation guides  
<https://twitter.com/InterviewGuide>

Best Of Luck.

Global Guideline Team  
<https://GlobalGuideline.com>  
[Info@globalguideline.com](mailto:Info@globalguideline.com)