



SIDDHARTH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS :: PUTTUR
Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavanam Road – 517583

QUESTION BANK (DESCRIPTIVE)

Subject with Code : USP (13A05503)

Course & Branch: B.Tech - CSE

Year & Sem: III-B.Tech & I-Sem

Regulation: R13

UNIT –I

1. (a) Describe in detail about the structure of UNIX. 5M
(b) How can you say that Unix operating system provides more security than other operating systems? 5M
2. What information is presented when the following commands are entered? 5*2=10M
(a) date (b) who (c) passwd (d) bc (e) script
3. (a) Define vi Editor and explain its modes. 5M
(b) Brief about the commands used in the vi Editor. 5M
4. What are the file types available in Unix? Discuss file operators with suitable examples. 10M
5. (a) Explain the security levels provided in Unix environment. How to change permissions of a file? 6M
(b) Brief umask command. 4M
6. What is user and group in Unix? Explain the related commands for changing ownership and group. 10M
7. Write about the operations unique to directories alone. 10M
8. Write about the operations that can be performed on both directories and file. 10M
9. What is meant by path and pathname in Unix? Explain them in detail. 10M
10. a) Distinguish between time – sharing and client/server environment. 2M
b) Name the two categories of regular files. Does UNIX recognize the difference between these two categories? Explain your answer. 2M
c) Write syntax for changing ownership and group name on a given file/s 2M
d) Discuss about various modes of vi editor. 2M
e) Write the command for the following 2M
 - i. To display time in GMT
 - ii. To display time in format hour:minute:second

UNIT 2

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Explain Variables with its characteristics and options. | 10M |
| 2. What is redirection? Explain it in detail. | 10M |
| 3. (a) How quotes are used in Unix, explain with example. | 5M |
| (b) Brief about command line editing. | 5M |
| 4. Explain in detail foreground and background jobs. Give example. | 10M |
| 5. (a) Explain catenate command with its options. | 5M |
| (b) Explain sort command with its options. | 5M |
| 6. What command is used for translating characters? Also explain its options with examples. | 10M |
| 7. How files with duplicate lines are handled in Unix. | 10M |
| 8. What information is presented when the following commands are entered?
(a) cmp (b) diff (c) comm (d) cut (e) paste | 5*2=10M |
| 9. Write a shell program for counting characters, words and line? | 10M |
| 10. Explain (a) Aliases (b) Unix session | 5+5=10M |
| 10. a) Define pipes. | 2M |
| b) Explain tee commands. | |
| c) Compare and contrast the cmp command with the comm Command | 2M |
| d) If your login shell is korn shell, can you create another korn shell as the child shell? What file descriptor designates the standard input stream, standard output stream and the standard error stream? | 2M |
| e) List out 'here' document and append redirection operators with example. | 2M |

UNIT 3

1. Explain talk and write command. 10M
2. What is mail? Explain it in detail. 10M
3. List all the commands associated with sendmail with its actions performed. 10M
4. How remote access is done in Unix, detail it.. 10M
5. How files are transferred from client to server and vice versa. 10M
6. What will happen when the following command is typed inside the vi Editor? Give example.
(a) I (b) A (c) ~ (d) p (e) J 5*2=10M
7. List the range command in the vi Editor and explanation. 10M
8. How text manipulation is done in vi? Explain. 10M
9. Explain (a) Atoms (b) Operators 5+5=10M
10. What would be the effect of the following commands: 5*2=10M
 - (a) `grep“^[A - Z]” file1`
 - (b) `egrep “UNIX|Unix|unix” file1`
 - (c) `grep “UNIX$” file1`
 - (d) `grep “UNIX. UNIX” file1`
 - (e) `grep “.*” file1 > file2`
11. a) Differentiate telnet and ftp command. 2M
 - b) What is meant by fast grep and extended grep. 2M
 - c) What is a dot? 2M
 - d) How do a undo command work in vi? 2M
 - e) Use **awk** command and check its exit status. When is the result zero? When is the result nonzero? Check both cases. 2M

UNIT 4

1. Explain the following commands related to sed. 6+3+3=10M
 - (a) modify commands
 - (b) substitute commands
 - (c) hold space commands
2. List Korn shell features. 10M
3. (a) How input is read in Korn shell. 5+5=10M
 - (b) what is eval command.
4. What do the following options? 5*2=10M
 - (a) emacs
 - (b) noglob
 - (c) verbose
 - (d) xtrace
 - (e) ignoreeof
5. (a) What does a startup script consist of. 5M
 - (b) Explain the basic script concepts orientes with Korn shell. 5M
6. How decision making is done? Explain with a program. 10M
7. Explain repetition. 10M
8. (a) How argument validation is done? 5M
 - (b) How shift command work? 5M
9. List and explain the expressions involved in Korn shell. 10M
10. Explain (a) special parameters (b) special variables 5+5=10M
11. a) Distinguish between a script file and an input file. 2M
 - b) What does the following options work with modify command. i,a,c,D 2M
 - c) Distinguish between the three standard streams. 2M
 - d) List the relational patterns supported by Korn shell. 2M
 - e) What is meant by child shell execution. 2M

UNIT 5

1. List and explain string functions. 10M
2. Explain (a) special parameters (b) command history 5+5=10M
3. List the C shell features. 10M
4. Explain how the following are handled
(a) Environmental variables (b) on-off variable 5+5=10M
5. Detail about the variables associated with C shell. 10M
6. How decision making is done? Explain with program. 10M
7. Explain repetition. 10M
8. (a) How argument validation is done in csh? 5M
(b) How debugging scripts work in csh? 5M
9. List and explain the expressions involved in C shell. 10M
10. a) How arrays are processed using awk? 2M
b) Define trash file. 2M
c) Explain eval command. 2M
d) List and explain file status operators. 2M
e) Write about @ command. 2M



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QUESTION BANK (OBJECTIVE)

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UNIT – I

1. Which of the following is feature of the Unix. []
A. Potable B. Multiuser C. Utilities D. All of the above.
2. _____ is a Unix program that provides a support process for users. []
A. Shell scrip B. Shell program C. Utility D. all above.
3. \$ is the default system prompts for []
A. Bourne Shell B. bash C. Korn D. all the above.
4. Which of the following option of date display am or pm. []
A. p B. r C. R D. t
5. _____ command returns the user systems user id. []
A. who B. whoami C. tty D. stty.
6. Which of the following is not an option of date command. []
A. W B. y C. Y D. w
7. Two common unix _____ editors are sed and ex. []
A. line B. tr C. Command D. Screen editor.
8. Which command of the vi editor opens an empty text line for new text after the current line. []
A. O B. o C. i D. I
9. Delete command 8 vi editor []
A. X B. dd C. d D. both (a) and (b).
10. The undo last edit command (u) undoes only _____ edit cmd. []
A. One B. two C. all D. none
11. :wq command is similar to []
A. :wq! B. :q C. :W D. ZZ
12. When you enter in the Vi editor, it is in _____ mode []
A. Screen B. Command C. Text D. Line
13. The letter commands(h, l, k, j) are used for moving []
A. Left, right, up and down B. Right, left, up and down
C. left, right, down and up D. right, left, down and up
14. Which of the following keystrokes moves you from the text mode to the command mode? []
A. o B. Esc C. h D. all the above
15. A filename that starts with a period is a _____ file []

- A. Regular B. executable C. Hidden D. Normal
16. Which of the following is not a wildcard _____ . []
 A. * B. ? C. - D. [...]
17. Every pathname that starts with a _____ is an absolute pathname. []
 A. / B. usr C. dir D. none of the above
18. Parent directory is mentioned by _____ . []
 A. . B. .. C. / D. ~
19. In a _____ link structure the inode in the directory links the filename directly to the physical file []
 A. symbolic B. soft C. hard D. both A & B
20. To print inode number, which of the command is used _____ . []
 A. ls -li f1 f2 B. ls -ld f1 f2 C. ls -pi f1 f2 D. ls -n f1 f2
21. The _____ command shows the group a user belongs to. []
 A. chgrp B. groups C. chown D. group
22. The _____ command can be used to check the permission of a file or directory. []
 A. ls B. ls -p C. ls -l D. both B & C
23. The system default permission for a file is _____ . []
 A. 777 B. 666 C. 766 D. 660
24. When converted from octal format 640, file permission is equal to _____ . []
 A. rw-rw---- B. rw- --- --- C. rw- r-- --- D. rw- r—w—
25. The use of octal code in the chmod command requires that all permissions be completely reset. []
 A. true B. false C. only read permission D. only write permission
26. The use of symbolic code in the chmod command allows a user to set, add or remove individual permissions. []
 A. true B. false C. only read permission D. only write permission
27. Without _____ permission, no access is allowed to a directory. []
 A. read B. write C. execute D. all the above
28. Which of the following is not a relative pathname. []
 A. ../bin B. jack/letter C. /bin D. ./bin
29. Which of the following would be a good file name in unix. []
 A. foo B. .125 C. passwd D. *foo
30. Which of the following operation cannot be performed with files. []
 A. cp B. more C. fine D. cd
31. A file system in unix is divided into _____ areas []
 A. 3 B. 4 C. many D. user choice
32. _____ and _____ replace only one char in a filename. []
 A. ? and [...] B. ? and * C. * and [...] D. none above
33. If we try to remove a file that does not have its _____ flag set, Unix asks for confirmation. []
 A. read B. write C. execute D. all the above
34. Which of the following is an interactive move command? []
 A. mv f1 f2 B. mv -a f1 f2 C. mv -i f1 f2 D. mv -f f1 f2

35. Which of the following is not an option of move []
 A. -f B. -i C. -u D. -s
36. The _____ time sort, sorts by the time stamp with the last file first. []
 A. ls -lt B. ls -lu C. ls -lc D. ls -lf
37. _____ command is used to determine the location of the current dir. []
 A. dir B. mkdir C. pwd D. cd
38. A file information will be present in []
 A. boot block B. super block C. inode block D. data block
39. The line scroll commands are []
 A. ctrl + u, ctrl + d B. ctrl + y, ctrl + e C. ctrl + u, ctrl + y D. ctrl + d, ctrl + y
40. Unix is designed to facilitate _____ []
 A. programming B. text processing C. communication D. all the above

Unit-II

1. To verify current shell _____ command is used. []
 A. \$echo \$shell B. \$echo \$0 C. \$shell D. none of the above
2. All commands use the std i/p file for their i/P []
 A. true B. false C. only ksh D. only in ksh and tesh
3. Steps a foreground job. []
 A. ctrl + z B. ctrl + c C. ctrl + s D. ctrl + k
4. When you run a command in the background, you should normally redirect the i/p, o/p and errors to _____ []
 A. screen B. files C. shell D. directory
5. The pipe is _____ []
 A. File B. command C. operator D. utility
6. The token that can be used for command substitution in the korn and bash shells is ____ []
 A. \$ “ “ B. \$(...) C. \$ ‘ ‘ D. all the above
7. vi always starts in the _____ mode []
 A. cmd B. text C. screen D. file
8. File descriptor can't be omitted in _____ redirection []
 A. i/p B. o/p C. error D. all the above
9. A startup files are used by _____ []
 A. ksh B. bash C. csh D. all the above
10. _____ number of states in unix []
 A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 5
11. Which of the following commands create a C subshell ? []
 A. sh B. ksh C. csh D. none
12. Which of the following is the descriptor of the stderr stream ? []
 A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
13. Which command turns print command option on []
 A. set +o verbose B. set -o verbose C. set -o D. all the above
14. Which of the following variable shell commands are correct with korn and bash shells. []
 A. variable=value B. set variable=value C. set variable D. variable

15. When given \$echo "hai, "hello" o/p will be : []
 A. hai, "hello" B. hai, hello C. "hai,"hello"" D. "hai,"hello"
16. The backslash char changes only one char _____ []
 A. the one immediately follow it B. anywhere in command line
 C. the whole line D. all the above
17. The _____ command copies std i/p to std o/p and at the same time copies it to one or more files []
 A. cp B. tee C. both D. none
18. Which one of the following is wrong. []
 A. 1>file1 or >file1 B. 1>file1 2>file2 C. 1<file1 or <file D. 0<file1 or <file
19. The redirection substitution operator is []
 A. && B. || C. >> D. >&
20. \$ cp file1 file2 && echo "hai" falls under []
 A. grouped command B. chained command C. conditional command D. none
21. Which of the following creates a file named file1? []
 A. cat file1 B. cat < file1 C. cat > file1 D. cat >> file1
22. The _____ command extracts a specified number of lines from the beginning of a file. []
 A. cat B. head C. tail D. lpr
23. The default number of lines for tail command is _____ []
 A. 10 B. 2 C. 1 D. none above
24. _____ command deletes lines. []
 A. cmp B. wc C. uniq D. cat
25. Which of the following option of cat prints \$ at the end of line. []
 A. -n B. -s C. -e D. -v
26. Which command is used to display portions of files []
 A. head B. tail C. cat D. both A & B
27. The cut command is similar to _____ commands. []
 A. head B. tail C. cmp D. both A & B
28. The paste command combines files _____. []
 A. by lines B. by colums C. similar to cat command D. None of the above
29. When sorted by lines 8, 27, ~, ! the output will be _____ []
 A. !, 27, 8, ~ B. 27, 8, ~, ! C. 27, 8, !, ~ D. ~, !, 8, 27
30. Which of the following is not an option of sort command. []
 A. check sequence B. numeric sort C. merge D. delimiter
31. For command \$ tr -d "aeiouAEIOU", the output will be for the input: It is very easy to use []
 A. t s vry sy t s B. thd fdnd d u C. ?t ?s v?vv ??sy t? ?s? D. it is easy
32. _____ cannot accept a filename as an argument. []
 A. dir B. tr C. uniq D. dd
33. Which of the following command will display only the duplicate lines as output? []
 A. uniq B. uniq -u C. uniq -d D. uniq -s
34. Which of the following command is used for compare the contents of two files: []
 A. cmp B. diff C. comm D. all of the above
35. The default delimiter for the cut and sort command are []
 A. tab and space/tab B. tab and space only

14. The delete command _____ deletes the whole line. []
 A. dd B. d C. z D. delete
15. The ____ command also terminates the editor. []
 A. stop B. logout C. exit D. all above
16. _____ regenerates the screen . []
 A. z. B. z C. z- D. all above
17. The _____ command is a command that operates on a text object. []
 A. local B. global C. range D. all above
18. _____ command is used to repeat the previous commands. []
 A. . B. : C. ; D. z.
19. A special yank command _____ yanks the current line. []
 A. YY B. yy C. YH D. yh
20. Which is a range command? []
 A. move cursor B. delete C. change D. All above
21. Which is a atom? []
 A. dot B. class C. anchors D. All above
22. A range of text characters is indicated by []
 A. -- B. ^ C. r D. ..
23. A _____ char at the end of a regular expression is an anchor and means end of the current l line. []
 A. . B. # C. \$ D. ^
24. _____ are atoms that are used to line up the pattern with a particular part of a string. []
 A. dot B. class C. anchors D. back references
25. The operator used by alternation is []
 A. nothing B. | C. (...) D. \(...\)
26. The regular expression a+ is similar to []
 A. a++ B. a* C. aa* D. a
27. The dot matches any single char except the _____ []
 A. \n B. \l C. \nl D. \0
28. The concept of regular expression is []
 A. atoms B. operators C. grep D. A & B both
29. BA* is equal to []
 A. B B. BA C. BAAA D. all above
30. [^AB] mean []
 A. only A and B char B. any char except A or B
 C. any char except A or B, a or b D. none
31. grep stands for []
 A. global regular expression process B. global regular execution process
 C. global regular expression print D. global regular execution point
32. grep is a []
 A. search utility B. filter C. editor D. A and B only
33. grep option which shows line number of each line before line []
 A. -n B. -i C. -l D. -e
34. Regular expression in the grep family include []

- A. dot B. class C. anchors D. all above
35. Which command selects line with exactly 3 chars from the file []
 A. egrep '...' file1 B. egrep -c.' file1 C. egrep'^...\$' file1 D. none above
36. The grep family consists of _____ commands. []
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
37. The group operator (...) is supported by []
 A. grep B. egrep C. fgrep D. all above
38. Command to count the blank lines in the file. []
 A. \$grep -c.' file1 B. egrep -c'^\$' file1 C. egrep -vn'...' file1 D. none
39. The _____ option defines that the script in inline with sed []
 A. -i B. -e C. -f D. -l
40. _____ and terminates the sed utility []
 A. term B. close C. quit D. off

Unit-IV

1. Which of the following are addresses in sed []
 A. single line B. set of lines C. range of lines D. all of the above
2. The regular expression is written between two _____ []
 A. brackets B. square brackets C. slashes D. asterisk
3. There are _____ commands that can be used in an instruction. []
 A. 4 B. 20 C. 33 D. 24
4. The modify commands _____ allow us to modify the whole line or a group of lines. []
 A. group of lines B. i, a, c, d &D C. I, a, c, e & E D. i, a, e, d & D
5. The hold space commands (h, H, g, G and X) transfer _____ between the pattern space and hold space. []
 A. char B. text C. lines D. none above
6. If no address is mentioned in the sed instructions, it applies to []
 A. every line B. no line C. last line D. current line
7. The _____ is a trash file []
 A. /dev B. dev C. /dev/null D. /dev/tty
8. We can create a constant out of the value of a variable by making it _____ []
 A. read only B. write only C. read write D. none
9. The I/O statement in the korn shell is []
 A. In and Out B. read & write C. read & print D. ksin and ksout
10. The _____ command is used when the korn shell needs to evaluate a command twice before executing it. []
 A. evaluate B. evalcmd C. eval D. all above
11. Command substitution is supported by the korn shell using _____ command. []
 A. \$ B. ksub C. ksubstitute D. eval
12. The history command lists the last _____ commands []
 A. 16 B. 6 C. 26 D. user choice

- A. matches all the chars
C. matches words
- B. matches one alphabetic char
D. match are word
32. \$ count=5
\$count=\$count+2
\$print \$count
What will be the output?
A. 5+2 B. 7 C. 5 D. none []
33. A set of double parenthesis is used instead of the _____ command []
A. get B. let C. set D. unset
34. We can chain commands using []
A. pipes B. group commands C. conditional commands D. all above
35. _____ use file operators and the test command to check the status of a file. []
A. file status B. file expressions C. status D. none
36. _____ can be used as part of the patterns in a cased command. []
A. wildcards B. regular expression C. expressions D. none above
37. The test command is replaced by two operators: []
A. () and [] B. ((.)) and ([.]) C. ((...)) & [[...]] D. none
38. The positional parameters are _____ variables in the script. []
A. user defined B. predefined C. cmd line D. none
39. We can change the values of positional parameters using the _____ command []
A. shift B. move C. getos D. all above
40. The _____ command is a list – controlled commands []
A. select B. for-in C. \$*A D. while

Unit-V

1. The _____ command terminates the script and sets the exit status []
A. kill B. stop C. exit D. turnoff
2. _____ are a sequence of operators and operands that reduces to a single value. []
A. expressions B. line C. statements D. all above
3. In the c shell, the interpreter designator line _____ must be the first line of a script. []
A. #include<stdio.h> B. #!/bin/csh C. #/bin/csh D. #include/bin/csh
4. A _____ is needed to terminate each section of a switch statement []
A. break B. breaksw C. break switch D. breakswitch
5. Use _____ at the command line to debug script when testing does not generate the desired result. []
A. verbose and expose B. -v and -e C. -v and -x D. none
6. The _____ statement uses the exit status of a command to make a decision. []
A. if-then-else B. switch statement C. while D. none
7. The _____ statement loops a specified no of times. []
A. call B. again C. repeat D. again
8. The _____ statement rates as long as there are elements in the list. []
A. repeat B. while C. forall D. foreach

9. The special parameter of C shell []
 A. \$0 B. \$#argv C. \$argv D. all above
10. There are two relational operators _____ that determine if a pattern is matched in a string. []
 A. =&! = B. =&! = C. ~=&~! = D. =~&! ~
11. \$# mean []
 A. script name B. no of arguments to a script
 C. all parameters D. none
12. foreach i(123) []
 Echo \$i hello
 End
 Ouput generated will be:
 A. 1 hello B. no value C. 1 D. hello
 2 hello 2 hello
 3 hello 3 hello
13. Between the start and end switch is the _____ []
 A. long list B. file list C. invoked variable D. pattern list
14. A shell script is a text file that contains _____ commands. []
 A. executable B. list of all C. documentation D. none
15. There are only _____ options for the awk utility. []
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
16. A _____ is a combination of related files []
 A. file B. record C. script D. none
17. \$wk defines the value of the _____ field []
 A. first B. last C. user defined D. 10th
18. Command-line argument array is specified as _____ in the system variable []
 A. FNR B. ORS C. ARGC D. ARGV
19. Each line in awk is a _____ []
 A. file B. command C. record D. none above
20. The _____ contains the concatenation of all of the fields , which may be changed during script processing. []
 A. record script B. record buffer C. field buffer D. system variables
21. We can use the hold pattern ____ in the replacement string. []
 A. \1 or \2 B. !& C. \& D. &
22. Which of the following commands creates a c shell child? []
 A. sh B. ksh C. csh D. none
23. The c shell follows _____ distinct steps to execute a command. []
 A. 6 B. 4 C. 5 D. 8
24. The _____ construct can read a line into only one variable or it. []
 A. \$c B. \$> C. \$c D. \$
25. The c shell was developed by _____ []
 A. William joy B. berkeley C. William richards D. none above
26. Executes previous command using argument head. []
 A. !\$:head B. !\$:h C. !\$head D. !\$h
27. The c shell provides two shutdown files []

- A. one for the system and one personal B. one boot strap and one opened file
C. operand file D. none
28. The personal shutdown file _____ is used for operations such as critical file backup []
A. ~/.logout B. ~/\$logout C. /.logout D. ./\$logout
29. Ignore eof, disallows _____ to exit the shell. []
A. ctrl + z B. ctrl + c C. ctrl + d D. none above
30. The _____ variable holds the description for the terminal we use. []
A. tty B. TERM C. SHELL D. VAR
31. % set x=23 []
%set y=x
%eval echo \\$\$y
Output will be
A. 23 B. x C. \$y D. none
32. The generic terminal file is owned by []
A. user B. group user C. root D. none
33. Commands are combined in _____ ways []
A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 1
34. _____ is not supported in the c shell. []
A. ctrl statements B. loop statement C. command – line editing D. all above
35. The value of a variable is always _____ []
A. string a class B. integer C. predefined data D. none above
36. Arrays in awk are called associative arrays because awk uses _____ as array indexes. []
A. variables B. index C. strings D. global variables
37. an action is one or more statements associated with a _____ []
A. line B. pattern C. array D. string
38. An awk section consist of _____ []
A. preprocessing B. body C. predefined data D. all above
39. A _____ is a unit of data that has informational content. []
A. field B. record C. field buffer D. record buffer
40. At the end of the field specification is the _____ []
A. precision B. flag C. format string D. conversion code.

OBJECTIVE - ANSWERS

unit 1		unit 2		unit 3		unit 4		unit 5	
1	D	1	D	1	D	1	D	1	C
2	C	2	B	2	C	2	C	2	A
3	D	3	A	3	A	3	D	3	B
4	A	4	B	4	D	4	B	4	B
5	B	5	C	5	A	5	B	5	C
6	D	6	B	6	B	6	A	6	A
7	A	7	B	7	B	7	C	7	C
8	B	8	C	8	A	8	A	8	D
9	B	9	C	9	D	9	C	9	D
10	A	10	C	10	D	10	C	10	D
11	D	11	C	11	B	11	A	11	B
12	B	12	C	12	B	12	A	12	A
13	A	13	B	13	D	13	B	13	D
14	B	14	A	14	A	14	A	14	A
15	C	15	B	15	C	15	C	15	B
16	C	16	A	16	D	16	B	16	B
17	A	17	B	17	C	17	D	17	B
18	B	18	C	18	A	18	C	18	D
19	C	19	D	19	B	19	A	19	C
20	A	20	C	20	D	20	A	20	B
21	B	21	C	21	D	21	A	21	D
22	C	22	B	22	A	22	B	22	C
23	B	23	A	23	C	23	C	23	A
24	D	24	C	24	C	24	B	24	A
25	A	25	C	25	B	25	C	25	A
26	A	26	D	26	C	26	B	26	B
27	C	27	D	27	A	27	C	27	A
28	C	28	D	28	D	28	A	28	A
29	A	29	A	29	D	29	A	29	C
30	D	30	D	30	B	30	B	30	B
31	B	31	A	31	C	31	B	31	A
32	A	32	B	32	D	32	A	32	C
33	B	33	C	33	A	33	B	33	A
34	C	34	D	34	D	34	D	34	C
35	D	35	A	35	C	35	B	35	A
36	A	36	B	36	C	36	A	36	C
37	C	37	D	37	B	37	C	37	B
38	C	38	B	38	B	38	B	38	D
39	B	39	D	39	B	39	A	39	A
40	D	40	A	40	C	40	B	40	D

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