Test Version: 944   **Name:** _____

Multiple Choice - 107 Questions - 0 of 0%

1. Read all the instructions and both sides (back and front) of all pages.
2. Answer the questions you know, first. One Answer Only per question.
3. Manage your time when answering questions on this test!

(Office use only: 94 6 1 19 49 33 101 79 27 14 106 76 30 34 56 65 5 29 41 98 22 61 8 44 18 72 86 59 100 28 70 64 99 95 105 36 2 26 25 82 31 39 51 90 10 71 13 47 85 37 35 102 77 43 57 75 103 46 88 7 74 45 3 78 17 12 52 15 67 9 60 16 23 66 84 97 24 96 92 80 11 89 62 55 83 38 63 68 32 104 53 69 40 48 20 93 50 4 21 107 91 58 54 87 42 81 73)

1. The shell meta-character used to separate multiple separate commands on the same line of typing is:

   a. `+`   *b.* `;`   *c.* `@`   *d.* `:`   *e.* `,`

2. How many arguments and options are there to the command: `ls -lid /p`
   a. Two arguments, neither of which is an option.
   b. Two arguments, one of which is a single option name and the other is a pathname.
   c. Two arguments: A file name starting with a dash and a `/p` switch option argument.
   d. Three arguments, one of which contains options and one is a pathname.
   e. Two command line arguments, one of which contains three options.

3. To make the `bash` shell to complete commands or file names, you type the first part of the command or file name and then press this key:

   a. `[CTRL]-[D]`   *b.* `[TAB]`   *c.* `[ALT]`
   d. `[ALT]-[F1]`   *e.* `[CTRL]-[C]`

4. If I am in my home directory named `/home/idallen` and `empty` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
   `touch ./pig ; mv ./empty/../pig ../idallen/cow`
   a. the directory `empty` now contains only a file named `cow`
   b. the command fails because path `../idallen/cow` does not exist
   c. the directory `empty/..` now has a file named `cow` in it
   d. the command fails because path `./empty/../pig` does not exist
   e. there is a second copy of the file `pig` in the file named `cow`

5. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
   `cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd`
   a. `/home/dir/one/two`   *b.* `/home/dir/one`
   c. `/home/dir/two`   *d.* `/two`
   e. `/home/dir`

6. If you type the command `echo 'missing quote`, which key sequence will interrupt it and take you back to the command prompt?
   a. `[CTRL-U]`   *b.* `[CTRL-R]`   *c.* `[CTRL-D]`
   d. `[CTRL-C]`   *e.* `[CTRL-L]`

7. Which of these pathnames is *not* an absolute pathname (after all shell expansions)?
   a. `~/foo`   *b.* `/foo`   *c.* `/../foo`
   d. `$HOME/foo`   *e.* `foo`

8. To prevent disconnections when using the Windows version of `PuTTY,` you should make this configuration change:
   a. use your student number as your password
   b. your password will not echo on your screen as you type
   c. set the seconds between keepalives to 55
   d. use your ACSIS password as your password
   e. log in using your Blackboard userid

9. If my current directory is `/usr`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/usr/x/y/z`?
   a. `x/./y/z`   *b.* `../x/y/z`   *c.* `../usr/y/z`
   d. `./usr/x/y/z`   *e.* `/x/y/z`

10. If `cow` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `dog,` what happens after this command: `mv cow/dog cow/././cat`
    a. the directory `cow` now contains only a file named `cat`
    b. the command fails because the name `cat` does not exist
    c. the directory `cow` is now empty
    d. there is a second copy of the file `dog` in the file named `cat`
    e. the command fails because the name `cow/././cat` does not exist

11. What is the absolute pathname of the Unix/Linux password (account) file?
    a. `/etc/passwd`   *b.* `/bin/passwd`   *c.* `/usr/passwd`
    d. `/lib/passwd`   *e.* `/var/passwd`

12. Which of these statements is true?
    a. Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
    b. To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]
    c. To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CTRL]-[C].
    d. To erase an entire line of typing, type [CTRL]-[D].
    e. Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.

13. If my current directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/xx**, which command copies the password file into my home directory under the name **foo**?
    - *a.* **cp ../etc/passwd ../xx/foo**
    - *b.* **cp xx/../../etc/passwd xx/foo**
    - *c.* **cp ../../etc/passwd /xx/foo**
    - *d.* **cp ../home/xx/../etc/passwd ./xx/./foo**
    - *e.* **cp xx/../etc/passwd ../home/xx/foo**

14. If you type the command **grep pattern**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
    - *a.* **[CTRL-R]**   *b.* **[CTRL-D]**   *c.* **[CTRL-C]**
    - *d.* **[CTRL-L]**   *e.* **[CTRL-U]**

15. What is the result of this exact command line: **cat /bin hello**
    - *a.* the names of the pathnames "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
    - *b.* the two text strings "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed
    - *c.* file "/bin" will be copied to "hello"; the names will be displayed as well
    - *d.* all the files under "/bin" with the name "hello" will be displayed
    - *e.* the contents of the files "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages

16. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
    - *a.* **rm -all dir**   *b.* **deltree -all dir**
    - *c.* **rmdir -r dir**   *d.* **rm -r dir**
    - *e.* **rmdir -all dir**

17. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
    ls -li foobar
    - *a.* Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
    - *b.* Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
    - *c.* Two arguments, no options.
    - *d.* Two options, no arguments.
    - *e.* One argument, no options.

18. If my current directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/me**, which command copies the password file into my home directory under the name **foo**?
    - *a.* **cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
    - *b.* **cp ./me/../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo**
    - *c.* **cp me/../../etc/passwd me/foo**
    - *d.* **cp ../home/me/../etc/passwd ./me/./foo**
    - *e.* **cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo**

19. The **-v** option to the **grep** command does what?
    - *a.* turns on the translation of unprintable characters
    - *b.* turns off the translation of unprintable characters
    - *c.* selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
    - *d.* prints the version number of the grep command
    - *e.* selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters

20. In which section of the manual do you find standard commands?
    - *a.* 2   *b.* 4   *c.* 8   *d.* 1   *e.* 3

21. If I am in my home directory named **/home/myhome** and **sub** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch ./fil ; mv sub/../fil ../myhome/cat
    - *a.* the directory **sub/..** now has a file named **cat** in it
    - *b.* the command fails because the path **../myhome/cat** does not exist
    - *c.* the directory **sub** now contains only a file named **cat**
    - *d.* there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **cat**
    - *e.* the command fails because the path **sub/../fil** does not exist

22. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (**..**) signifies what?
    - *a.* A file or directory with double links.
    - *b.* The current directory.
    - *c.* A hidden file.
    - *d.* The parent directory.
    - *e.* The ROOT directory.

23. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
    wc -wc /sort
    - *a.* Two options, no arguments.
    - *b.* Two arguments, no options.
    - *c.* A three-letter file name and a **/sort** switch option argument.
    - *d.* Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
    - *e.* Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.

24. What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
    - *a.* **del -r dir**   *b.* **deldir -r dir**
    - *c.* **rmdir -r dir**   *d.* **mv -r dir**
    - *e.* **rm -r dir**

25. If I am in my home directory named **/home/ian** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch ../ian/cat ; cp ./mt/../cat ./mt/../dog
    a. the directory **mt** is still empty
    b. the command fails because the path **./mt/../cat** does not exist
    c. there is a second copy of the file named **cat** in the file **dog**
    d. the directory **mt** now contains two files
    e. the directory **mt** now has a file named **dog** in it

26. Which of these commands always returns you to your account home directory?
    a. **cd home**   *b.* **cd**   *c.* **cd /home/..**
    d. **cd /home**   *e.* **cd ..**

27. To leave a shell and let the terminal window close, type:
    a. **exit**   *b.* **q**   *c.* **quit**
    d. **[CTRL-C]**   *e.* **bye**

28. What would you see if you typed this command: **cat /foo**
    a. The contents of your directory named **foo**
    b. The contents of the file **foo** located in your home directory
    c. The contents of your subdirectory named **foo**
    d. The contents of the file **foo** located in the parent directory
    e. The contents of the file **foo** located in the ROOT directory

29. What is the *current directory*?
    a. This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
    b. The directory named **..** (dot dot)
    c. The directory that your shell (or any Unix process) is in now
    d. The directory named **/current**
    e. The directory into which you are placed when you first log in

30. If my current directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/me**, which command copies the password file into my home directory under the name **foo**?
    a. **cp ../etc/passwd ./me/foo**
    b. **cp ../home/me/../etc/passwd ./me/./foo**
    c. **cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo**
    d. **cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
    e. **cp ./me/../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo**

31. Which command line would show the index (inode) number of a file?
    a. **find -i file**   *b.* **ls -l file**   *c.* **ls -i file**
    d. **cat -i file**   *e.* **cat -l file**

32. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
    a. **deltree -all dir**   *b.* **erase -r dir**
    c. **rmdir -all dir**   *d.* **erase dir**
    e. **rm -r dir**

33. What is your HOME directory?
    a. This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
    b. The directory that your shell is in now
    c. The top directory of the Unix/Linux/BSD/OSX file system tree
    d. The directory named **/home**
    e. The directory into which you are placed when you first log in

34. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
    touch a b c ; mv a b c
    a. an error message: **mv: target 'c' is not a directory**
    b. the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory
    c. the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**
    d. the files **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
    e. the files **a** and **b** are appended to the file **c**

35. If a shell token with a GLOB pattern contains two slashes, how many slashes can be in each matched pathname?
    a. zero, one, or two   *b.* one, two, or more   *c.* one or two
    d. exactly two   *e.* two or more

36. In a directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv single double**
    a. the command fails because "single" is not a directory
    b. there is only the file named "double" in the directory now
    c. there is a second copy of the file "single" in the file named "double"
    d. an empty file named "double" is created
    e. the command fails because the name "double" does not exist

37. How do I search for the string **xyz** in the text display output from the **man** command?
    a. **@xyz**
    b. use the mouse to select "Search" in the menu
    c. **search xyz**
    d. **/xyz**
    e. **find xyz**

38. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?

   a. **/a/b/c**   *b.* **./home/a/b/c**   *c.* **../home/b/c**
   d. **../a/b/c**   *e.* **./a/b/c**

39. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?

   a. **../home/b/c**   *b.* **../home/a/b/c**
   c. **/a/b/c**   *d.* **../a/b/c**
   e. **./home/a/b/c**

40. The output of the **find** command is:

   a. a recursive list of users logged in to the system
   b. finds lines in a file matching a pattern
   c. a recursive list of pathnames
   d. finds patterns in a file corresponding to lines
   e. account names matching a pattern

41. If you type the command **cat**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?

   a. **[CTRL-R]**   *b.* **[CTRL-I]**   *c.* **[CTRL-C]**
   d. **[CTRL-U]**   *e.* **[CTRL-D]**

42. In the output of the command **ls -ai**, the one-character name **.** signifies what?

   a. A current file.
   b. A name with an unprintable character.
   c. A name that is hidden.
   d. The current directory.
   e. The parent directory.

43. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
   ```
   cd /usr/bin ; mkdir dir ; touch bar ; pwd
   ```
   a. **/usr/bin/dir**   *b.* **/usr/bin/bar**   *c.* **/home/bar**
   d. **/home/dir**   *e.* **/usr/bin**

44. The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:

   a. **-a**   *b.* **-1**   *c.* **-i**   *d.* **-R**   *e.* **-l**

45. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?

   a. **./../bin/bash**   *b.* **/bin/bash/.**
   c. **/bin/bin/../bash**   *d.* **/../bin/./bash**
   e. **/bin/../bash**

46. Which command shows the name of the current computer:

   a. **users**   *b.* **who**   *c.* **w**
   d. **hostname**   *e.* **comname**

47. If **/etc/passwd** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?

   a. **/etc/../../passwd**   *b.* **/etc/passwd/../..**
   c. **./etc/passwd**   *d.* **/etc/passwd/./.**
   e. **/./../etc/./passwd**

48. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?

   a. type **[CTRL-W]**
   b. select the line with the mouse and use the **DEL** key
   c. type **[CTRL-U]**
   d. type **[CTRL-C]**
   e. type **[CTRL-D]**

49. Given the pathname **a/b/c**, the *basename* of this pathname is:

   a. **a/b**   *b.* **b**   *c.* **a**   *d.* **c**   *e.* **b/c**

50. In the output of the command **ls -a**, a dot that *begins* a name signifies what?

   a. A name that is hidden.
   b. The current directory.
   c. A name with an unprintable character.
   d. The parent directory.
   e. A current file.

51. If you type the command **sleep 60**, which key sequence will interrupt it and take you back to the command prompt?

   a. **[CTRL-D]**   *b.* **[CTRL-U]**   *c.* **[CTRL-R]**
   d. **[CTRL-L]**   *e.* **[CTRL-C]**

52. What does *quoting* mean on a shell command line?

   a. turning off the special meaning of shell meta-characters
   b. typing a "control" character using the [CTRL] key
   c. setting the PS1 variable to be your shell prompt
   d. using a leading tilde ("~") on a pathname to mean your HOME directory
   e. using more than one pathname argument to a command, e.g. rm a b c

53. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/etc/passwd**?

   a. **/etc/./etc/../passwd**   *b.* **./etc/passwd**
   c. **/etc/../etc/passwd**   *d.* **../etc/passwd**
   e. **/etc/passwd/.**

54. What command can you use to delete a directory?

    a. **rmdir**   *b.* **erase**   *c.* **delete**

    d. **deldir**   *e.* **mvdir**

55. What is the result of this exact command line: **ls /bin hello**

    a. the names of the pathnames "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages

    b. file "/bin" will be copied to "hello"; the names will be displayed as well

    c. all the files under "/bin" with the name "hello" will be displayed

    d. the contents of the files "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages

    e. the two text strings "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed

56. Which of these statements is true?

    a. To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CTRL]-[E].

    b. To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]

    c. To erase an entire line of typing, type [CTRL]-[E].

    d. Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.

    e. Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.

57. Which of these characters is *not* a shell GLOB meta-character?

    a. **]**   *b.* **#**   *c.* **[**   *d.* **?**   *e.* *****

58. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?

    a. select the line with the mouse and use the **BACKSPACE** key

    b. type **[CTRL-W]**

    c. select the line with the mouse and use the **DEL** key

    d. type **[CTRL-D]**

    e. type **[CTRL-U]**

59. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets (**[]**) mean:

    a. no special meaning   *b.* something that is optional

    c. an arithmetic expression   *d.* a GLOB pattern matching a list

    e. something that is repeated

60. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
    ls -ls /cat

    a. A three-letter file name and a **/cat** switch option argument.

    b. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.

    c. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.

    d. Two options, no arguments.

    e. Two arguments, no options.

61. Which of these statements is true?

    a. To erase an entire line of typing, type **[ALT]-[DELETE]**.

    b. To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type **[CTRL]-[D]**.

    c. The **file** command creates a new, empty file in the current directory

    d. Command **apropos** is an exact synonym for command **man**.

    e. To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type **[CTRL]-[D]**.

62. What command displays the sizes of files in the current directory?

    a. **cat -s**   *b.* **ls -p**   *c.* **ls -l**

    d. **ps -l**   *e.* **ps -s**

63. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
    cal -jy 2001

    a. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two options.

    b. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.

    c. A single numeric option and a three-letter file name.

    d. Two arguments, no options.

    e. Two options, no arguments.

64. The output of the **whoami** command is:

    a. your userid

    b. the current directory

    c. a list of users logged in to the system

    d. your HOME directory

    e. a list of accounts in the password file

65. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv ./foo/single foo/../double**

    a. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **double**

    b. there is a second copy of the file **single** in the file named **double**

    c. the command fails because the name **double** does not exist

    d. the command fails because the name **foo/../double** does not exist

    e. the directory **foo** is now empty

66. If **/etc/passwd** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?

    a. **/etc/passwd/../..**   *b.* **/../etc/./passwd**

    c. **/etc/passwd/.**   *d.* **./etc/passwd**

    e. **/etc/../../passwd**

67. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
    `cd /home/myhome ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd`
    - a. **`/home/myhome/foo/bar`**
    - b. **`/home/myhome/bar`**
    - c. **`/bar`**
    - d. **`/home/myhome`**
    - e. **`/home/myhome/foo`**

68. If **`foo`** is a directory that contains only the file **`single`**, what happens after this command: **`mv foo/single foo/double`**
    - a. an empty file named **`double`** is created
    - b. there is a second copy of the file **`single`** in the file named **`double`**
    - c. the command fails because the name **`double`** does not exist
    - d. the command fails because **`single`** is not a directory
    - e. there is only the file named **`double`** in the directory now

69. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing a question mark (**`?`**) in the file **`/etc/passwd`**?
    - a. **`search '?' /etc/passwd`**
    - b. **`find '?' /etc/passwd`**
    - c. **`grep './?' /etc/passwd`**
    - d. **`grep '?' /etc/passwd`**
    - e. **`grep /etc/passwd '?'`**

70. If **`/bin/bash`** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
    - a. **`/bin/bash/.`**
    - b. **`/../../bin/bash`**
    - c. **`./bin/bash`**
    - d. **`/bin/../bash`**
    - e. **`/bin/bash/..`**

71. What would you type to find the string **`tony`** in the file **`/etc/passwd`**?
    - a. **`cat tony /etc/passwd`**
    - b. **`find /etc/passwd -name tony -print`**
    - c. **`find /etc/passwd -user tony -print`**
    - d. **`grep /etc/passwd tony`**
    - e. **`grep tony /etc/passwd`**

72. If **`foo`** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **`pig`**, what happens after this command: **`mv foo/pig foo/./../dog`**
    - a. the command fails because the name **`dog`** does not exist
    - b. there is a second copy of the file **`pig`** in the file named **`dog`**
    - c. the directory **`foo`** now contains only a file named **`dog`**
    - d. the directory **`foo`** is now empty
    - e. the command fails because the name **`foo/./../dog`** does not exist

73. If my current directory is **`/bin`**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **`/bin/ls`**?
    - a. **`../bin/ls/.`**
    - b. **`/root/bin/ls`**
    - c. **`ls/.`**
    - d. **`./bin/ls`**
    - e. **`../../bin/ls`**

74. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
    - a. **`rm -r dir`**
    - b. **`deltree dir`**
    - c. **`erase -r dir`**
    - d. **`erase dir`**
    - e. **`rmdir -all dir`**

75. The basic purpose of a shell is:
    - a. to expand pathnames
    - b. to format hard drives
    - c. to program system administration backup procedures
    - d. to find and run commands
    - e. to search for strings inside text files

76. In which section of the manual do you find super-user and admin commands?
    - a. 4
    - b. 1
    - c. 3
    - d. 2
    - e. 8

77. If my current directory is **`/etc`**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **`/etc/passwd`**?
    - a. **`/passwd`**
    - b. **`./passwd`**
    - c. **`./etc/passwd`**
    - d. **`../etc/passwd/.`**
    - e. **`../passwd`**

78. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
    `mkdir a b c ; mv a b c`
    - a. an error message: **`mv: target 'c' is not a directory`**
    - b. the directories **a** and **b** are appended to the directory **c**
    - c. the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**
    - d. the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory
    - e. the directories **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**

79. The option to **`ls`** that shows inode (index) numbers is:
    - a. **`-i`**
    - b. **`-R`**
    - c. **`-l`**
    - d. **`-a`**
    - e. **`-1`**

80. To change your own account password, use this exact command line:
    - a. **`$ passwd root`**
    - b. **`$ passwd`**
    - c. **`$ passwd cst8207`**
    - d. **`$ passwd options LOGIN`**
    - e. **`$ passwd cst8207.idallen.ca`**

81. If **`/bin/bash`** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
    - a. **`/./bin/./bash`**
    - b. **`/bin/bash/.`**
    - c. **`/bin/../bash`**
    - d. **`/bin/bin/../bash`**
    - e. **`./bin/bash`**

82. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (**...**) mean:
    a. something that is optional
    b. the parent directory
    c. something that is repeated
    d. no special meaning
    e. a hidden directory

83. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (**..**) signifies what?
    a. A hidden file.
    b. The parent directory.
    c. A pathname with double links.
    d. The current directory.
    e. The ROOT directory.

84. What is the result of this exact command line: **echo /bin hello**
    a. all the files under "/bin" with the name "hello" will be displayed
    b. the names of the pathnames "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
    c. the two text strings "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed
    d. the contents of the files "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
    e. file "/bin" will be copied to "hello"; the names will be displayed as well

85. The purpose of the **PS1** shell variable is:
    a. to list your suspended jobs
    b. to protect your HOME directory from access
    c. to allow access to the ROOT directory
    d. to find patterns inside a text file
    e. to set the shell prompt

86. In the output of the command **ls -a**, the one-character name **.** signifies what?
    a. A current file.
    b. A name with an unprintable character.
    c. The parent directory.
    d. The current directory.
    e. A name that is hidden.

87. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
    a. **rmdir -r dir**
    b. **rm -r dir**
    c. **rm -all dir**
    d. **deltree -all dir**
    e. **rmdir -all dir**

88. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing an asterisk (*****) in the file named **foo**?
    a. **grep foo "*"**
    b. **grep ./* foo**
    c. **grep foo [*]**
    d. **grep * foo**
    e. **grep '*' foo**

89. If you type the command **cat**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
    a. **[CTRL-U]**
    b. **[CTRL-R]**
    c. **[CTRL-D]**
    d. **[CTRL-L]**
    e. **[CTRL-C]**

90. If a shell GLOB pattern fails to match anything, what happens by default? The shell:
    a. gives an error message and does not execute
    b. returns the closest match to the pattern
    c. gives a warning message but continues
    d. removes the pattern and passes nothing
    e. passes the pattern unchanged to the command

91. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
    cd /tmp ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd
    a. **/bar**
    b. **/tmp/bar**
    c. **/tmp/foo**
    d. **/tmp**
    e. **/tmp/foo/bar**

92. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
    a. **grep compile /etc/**
    b. **apropos compile**
    c. **man compile**
    d. **find compile**
    e. **locate compile**

93. In the output of the command **ls -i -a**, a dot that *begins* a pathname signifies what?
    a. A name that is hidden.
    b. An inode (index) numbered file.
    c. A name with an unprintable character.
    d. The parent directory.
    e. The current directory.

94. What does the **-v** option to the **grep** command do?
    a. turns on the translation of unprintable characters
    b. selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
    c. turns off the translation of unprintable characters
    d. selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
    e. prints the version number of the grep command

95. If I am in my home directory named **/home/me** and **x** is an empty sub-directory,
     what is true after this command line:
         touch ./x/fil ; mv x/./fil x/../../me/./y
     a. there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **y**
     b. the directory **x** now contains only a file named **y**
     c. the directory **x** is still empty
     d. the command fails because the path **x/../../me** does not exist
     e. the command fails because the path **x/./fil** does not exist

96. The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
     a. **mkdir -p a/b/c**   *b.* **rm -r a/b/c**
     c. **touch a/b/c**   *d.* **rmdir -r a/b/c**
     e. **mkdir -r a/b/c**

97. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
         cd /home/foo ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
     a. **/home/foo**   *b.* **/home/foo/bar**
     c. **/home/foo/dir/bar**   *d.* **/home/foo/dir**
     e. **/bar**

98. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
         ls -al /etc
     a. A three-letter file name and an **/etc** switch option.
     b. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
     c. Two options, no arguments.
     d. Two arguments, no options.
     e. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.

99. If I am in my home directory named **/home/myhome** and **dir** is an empty sub-
     directory, what is true after this command line:
         touch new ; mv ./dir/../new ../myhome/old
     a. the command fails because the path **../myhome/old** does not exist
     b. the command fails because the path **./dir/../new** does not exist
     c. there is a second copy of the file **new** in the file named **old**
     d. the directory **dir** now contains only a file named **old**
     e. the parent directory of **dir** now has a file named **old** in it

100. What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g.
         cd / ; cd ..
     a. the shell asks you to retype this invalid directory
     b. the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
     c. you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
     d. the shell issues an error message and does not change
     e. the shell current directory is still ROOT; no change

101. The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:
     a. **-i**   *b.* **-l**   *c.* **-1**   *d.* **-a**   *e.* **-R**

102. What would you see if you typed this command: **cat /users**
     a. The contents of the file **users** located in the ROOT directory
     b. The contents of your subdirectory named **users**
     c. The contents of the file **users** located in the parent directory
     d. The contents of your directory named **users**
     e. The contents of the file **users** located in your home directory

103. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
         cd /tmp ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
     a. **/tmp/one/two**   *b.* **/tmp/one**   *c.* **/two**
     d. **/tmp/two**   *e.* **/tmp**

104. The shell expands a leading tilde (**~**) in a pathname (e.g. **~/foo**) to be:
     a. the ROOT directory   *b.* the current directory
     c. the parent directory   *d.* your HOME directory
     e. the directory **/root**

105. What can you do to get back (redo) the last command you typed?
     a. Type **[ALT]-[F2]**   *b.* Use the "**UpArrow**" key.
     c. Use the "**PageUp**" key.   *d.* Type **[CTRL]-[ALT]-[UP]**
     e. Type **[CTRL]-[BACKSPACE]**

106. The output of the **tree** command is:
     a. a recursive list of users logged in to the system
     b. the tree of files under the ROOT directory
     c. the tree of users logged in to the system
     d. the tree of files under your HOME directory
     e. an indented, recursive list of directories and their contents

107. Which of these is the most secure password?
     a. **secrets**   *b.* **Canada**   *c.* **apple15**
     d. **Easy10!**   *e.* **Madonna**