PRINT Name: _____ **LAB Section:** | | | |

Test Version: ___ **One-Answer Multiple Choice** **45 Questions − 10 of 10%**

- ☞ Read **all** the words of these instructions and **both** sides (back and front) of all pages.
- ☞ Use your full, unabbreviated name on the mark-sense form. Do not abbreviate your name.
- ☞ Put the three-digit **Test Version** above into **NO. OF QUESTIONS** and **NO. OF STUDENTS**
- ☞ Fill in the bubbles with pencil only, no pen. Enter your NAME, Test Version, and answers.
- ☞ Manage your time. Answer questions you know, first. One Answer per question.
- ☞ The answer to the last question about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **`Sim`**

---

1. *[45/153]* What is the result of this exact command line:
   `ls /foo bar`
   a. all the files under directory **`/foo`** with the name **`bar`** will be displayed
   b. the contents of the files **`/foo`** and **`bar`** will be displayed
   c. the names of the pathnames **`/foo`** and **`bar`** will be displayed
   d. the two text strings **`/foo`** and **`bar`** will be displayed
   e. file **`/foo`** will be copied to **`bar`**

2. *[46/152]* Give the minimum number of directories in this pathname:
   `/a/b/c/d`
   a. **`3`** *b.* **`1`** *c.* **`5`** *d.* **`4`** *e.* **`2`**

3. *[51/153]* If my current directory is **`/etc`**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **`/etc/passwd`**?
   a. **`../etc/passwd/.`** *b.* **`../passwd`**
   c. **`./etc/passwd`** *d.* **`passwd`**
   e. **`/passwd`**

4. *[52/153]* Which command line lists all possible utilities available for sorting files?
   a. **`man -k sort`** *b.* **`find sort`**
   c. **`locate sort`** *d.* **`grep 'sort' /etc/`**
   e. **`man sort`**

5. *[63/153]* How many arguments and options are there to the command:
   `wc -wc wc`
   a. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two options.
   b. Two arguments, no options.
   c. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
   d. Two options, no arguments.
   e. Two command name arguments and two bundled options.

6. *[67/153]* If I am in directory **`/home/me`** and **`mt`** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
   `touch foo ; mkdir bar ; mv foo bar/mt`
   a. the directory **`mt`** now contains a file named **`foo`**
   b. the directory **`bar`** now contains a file named **`foo`**
   c. the directory **`mt`** now contains a directory named **`bar`**
   d. the directory **`mt`** is still empty
   e. the command fails because **`bar/mt`** is not a directory

7. *[68/152]* If I am in directory **`/home/me`** and **`mt`** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
   `touch foo ; mkdir bar ; mv foo mt/bar`
   a. the directory **`mt`** now contains a file named **`foo`**
   b. the command fails because **`mt/bar`** is not a directory
   c. the directory **`mt`** is still empty
   d. the directory **`mt`** now contains a file named **`bar`**
   e. the directory **`bar`** now contains a file named **`foo`**

8. *[68/152]* 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 me/foo`**
   c. **`cp ../home/me/../etc/passwd ./me/./foo`**
   d. **`cp me/../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo`**
   e. **`cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo`**

9. *[69/153]* If my current directory is **`/foo`**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **`/foo/x/y/z`**?
   a. **`/x/y/z`** *b.* **`x/y/z`** *c.* **`../x/y/z`**
   d. **`./foo/x/y/z`** *e.* **`../foo/y/z`**

10. *[73/153]* If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **cp foo/bar ./foo/../me**
    a. the command fails because the name **foo/bar** does not exist
    b. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
    c. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in directory **foo**
    d. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
    e. the directory **foo** is now empty

11. *[82/153]* In a directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command: **cp foo bar**
    a. the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
    b. an empty file named **bar** is created
    c. the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
    d. there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
    e. there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**

12. *[84/153]* Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/etc/passwd**?
    a. **/./etc/../etc/passwd** *b.* **/usr/etc/../passwd**
    c. **../etc/passwd** *d.* **./etc/passwd**
    e. **/etc/passwd/.**

13. *[87/153]* If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch ./foo ; mv ./mt/../foo ../me/bar
    a. the command fails because path **./mt/../foo** does not exist
    b. the directory **mt/..** now contains a file named **bar**
    c. the command fails because path **../me/bar** does not exist
    d. the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
    e. there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**

14. *[90/152]* If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch foo ; mv ./mt/../foo ../me/bar
    a. the command fails because the path **./mt/../foo** does not exist
    b. the parent directory of **mt** now contains a file named **bar**
    c. the command fails because the path **../me/bar** does not exist
    d. the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
    e. there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**

15. *[91/153]* If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch ./mt/foo ; mv mt/./foo mt/../../me/./y
    a. the command fails because the path **mt/./foo** does not exist
    b. the directory **mt** is still empty
    c. the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **y**
    d. the command fails because the path **mt/../../me** does not exist
    e. there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **y**

16. *[91/150]* If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch ./foo ; mv mt/../foo mt/../bar
    a. there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**
    b. the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
    c. the command fails because the path **mt/../foo** does not exist
    d. the directory **../me** now contains a file named **bar**
    e. the command fails because the path **mt/../bar** does not exist

17. *[91/153]* In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
    touch a b c x y z 1 2 3 4 ; mv x y z
    a. the files **x** and **y** are moved into the directory **z**
    b. the files **x** and **y** are appended to the file **z**
    c. the files **x**, **y**, and **z** are moved to the current directory
    d. an error message: **mv: target 'z' is not a directory**
    e. the files **x**, **y**, and **z** are moved to the directory **z**

18. *[92/152]* If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch ./foo bar ; rm mt/../foo ../me/bar
    a. the directory **me** now contains a file named **bar**
    b. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **foo**
    c. the command fails because the path **../me/bar** does not exist
    d. the directory **mt** is still empty
    e. the command fails because the path **mt/../foo** does not exist

19. *[93/153]* If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv ./foo/bar foo/../me**
    a. the command fails because the name **./foo/bar** does not exist
    b. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
    c. the directory **foo** is now empty
    d. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
    e. the command fails because the name **me** does not exist

20. *[97/152]* What is the result of this exact command line:
    cat /foo bar
    a. the two text strings **/foo** and **bar** will be displayed
    b. all the files under directory **/foo** with the name **bar** will be displayed
    c. the names of the pathnames **/foo** and **bar** will be displayed
    d. the contents of the files **/foo** and **bar** will be displayed
    e. file **/foo** will be copied to **bar**

21. *[99/153]* The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:
    a. **-d** *b.* **-a** *c.* **-i** *d.* **-1** *e.* **-l**

22. *[105/153]* If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/me foo/bar**
    a. the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
    b. the command fails because the name **me** does not exist
    c. there is only the file named **me** in the directory now
    d. an empty file named **me** is created
    e. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**

23. *[106/153]* In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
    mkdir a b c x y z 1 2 3 4 ; mv 1 2 3
    a. the directories **1** and **2** are moved into the directory **3**
    b. the directories **1** and **2** are appended to the directory **3**
    c. the directories **1**, **2**, and **3** are moved to the current directory
    d. the directories **1**, **2**, and **3** are moved to the directory **3**
    e. an error message: **mv: target '3' is not a directory**

24. *[107/153]* How do I search for the string **foo** in the text display output from the **man** command?
    a. **find foo** *b.* **search foo**
    c. **/foo** *d.* select "**Search**" in the menu
    e. **@foo**

25. *[107/153]* Given the pathname **/etc/passwd**, the *basename* of this pathname is:
    a. **/etc** *b.* **etc** *c.* **etc/passwd**
    d. **/** *e.* **passwd**

26. *[109/153]* If you type the command **cat**, which *CTRL* key will send an **EOF** and take you back to the command prompt?
    a. **^R** *b.* **^U** *c.* **^C** *d.* **^D** *e.* **^E**

27. *[109/152]* The shell expands a leading tilde (**~**) in a pathname (e.g. **~/foo**) to be:
    a. the parent directory *b.* your **HOME** directory
    c. the current directory *d.* the directory **/root**
    e. the **ROOT** directory

28. *[114/153]* What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
    a. **mv -r dir** *b.* **del -r dir**
    c. **deldir -r dir** *d.* **rmdir -r dir**
    e. **rm -r dir**

29. *[116/152]* If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/./bar foo/./../me**
    a. the directory **foo** is now empty
    b. the command fails because the name **foo/./bar** does not exist
    c. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
    d. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
    e. the command fails because the name **me** does not exist

30. *[116/153]* In the output of the command **ls -a**, a dot (period) that *begins* a name signifies what?
    a. The current directory.
    b. A name that is hidden.
    c. A current file.
    d. The parent directory.
    e. A name with an unprintable character.

31. *[116/152]* What is the result of this exact command line:
```
echo /foo bar
```
a. the contents of the files **`/foo`** and **`bar`** will be displayed
b. the two text strings **`/foo`** and **`bar`** will be displayed
c. the names of the pathnames **`/foo`** and **`bar`** will be displayed
d. all the files under directory **`/foo`** with the name **`bar`** will be displayed
e. file **`/foo`** will be copied to **`bar`**

32. *[117/153]* In the output of the command **`ls -a`**, the one-character name **`.`** (one period or dot) signifies what?
a. The current directory.
b. A name with an unprintable character.
c. The parent directory.
d. A current file.
e. The **ROOT** directory.

33. *[119/152]* What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of **ROOT**, e.g. **`cd / ; cd ..`**
a. the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
b. the shell issues an error message and does not change
c. the shell asks you to retype the invalid directory
d. you go to the parent directory containing your **`C:`** drive
e. the shell current directory is still **ROOT**

34. *[120/153]* In the output of **`ls -a`**, the two-character name **`..`** (two periods, or dot-dot) signifies what?
a. The **ROOT** directory.
b. It begins every name that is hidden.
c. The current directory.
d. A file or directory with double links.
e. The parent directory.

35. *[123/152]* The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
a. **`rm -r x/y/z`** *b.* **`touch x/y/z`**
c. **`mkdir -r x/y/z`** *d.* **`rmdir -r x/y/z`**
e. **`mkdir -p x/y/z`**

36. *[124/153]* The option to **`ls`** that shows hidden names is:
a. **`-a`** *b.* **`-h`** *c.* **`-1`** *d.* **`-l`** *e.* **`-i`**

37. *[125/153]* In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets (**`[]`**) mean:
a. an arithmetic expression *b.* something that is optional
c. a GLOB pattern matching a list *d.* no special meaning
e. something that is repeated

38. *[126/153]* In a directory that contains only the file **`foo`**, what happens after this command: **`mv foo bar`**
a. an empty file named **`bar`** is created
b. the command fails because **`bar`** is not a directory
c. the command fails because the name **`bar`** does not exist
d. there is a copy of the file named **`foo`** in the file named **`bar`**
e. there is only the file named **`bar`** in the directory now

39. *[126/153]* Which of these commands always returns you to your account **HOME** directory?
a. **`cd /home`** *b.* **`cd ..`** *c.* **`cd home`**
d. **`cd`** *e.* **`cd /home/..`**

40. *[126/151]* **Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?**
a. **`Igen`** *(Yes - Hungarian)* *b.* **`Tak`** *(Yes - Polish)*
c. **`Sim`** *(Yes - Portuguese)* *d.* **`Taip`** *(Yes - Lithuanian)*
e. **`Jes`** *(Yes - Esperanto)*

41. *[128/152]* If you type the command **`sleep 60`**, which *CTRL* key will **interrupt** it and take you back to the command prompt?
a. **`^U`** *b.* **`^C`** *c.* **`^D`** *d.* **`^I`** *e.* **`^R`**

42. *[129/152]* In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (**`...`**) mean:
a. a hidden directory *b.* no special meaning
c. something that is optional *d.* the parent directory
e. something that is repeated

43. *[129/152]* What is the output of this successful command sequence?
```
cd /tmp ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
a. **`/tmp/dir/bar`** *b.* **`/bar`**
c. **`/tmp/dir`** *d.* **`/tmp/bar`**
e. **`/tmp`**

44. *[132/153]* Which *CTRL* key will erase a full line of typing in a terminal window?
a. **`^D`** *b.* **`^I`** *c.* **`^U`** *d.* **`^R`** *e.* **`^C`**

45. *[153/153]* What command can you use to delete a directory?

a. **`erase`** *b.* **`deldir`** *c.* **`rmdir`**
d. **`delete`** *e.* **`mvdir`**

This page intentionally left blank.