

PRINT Name: \_\_\_\_\_ LAB Section: 

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Test Version: 800      One-Answer Multiple Choice      130 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 both **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 questions below about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Jes**

1. Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?
  - a. **Tak** (Yes - Polish)                      b. **Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
  - c. **Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)                      d. **Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
  - e. **Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
2. My three-digit Lab Section number is:
  - a. The timetable section number of my weekly 2-hour lab period.
  - b. My lab room number, e.g. **P211, B232, T321, P216**
  - c. My lecture room number, e.g. **T130, H102, C346**
  - d. The Test Version number printed in the top left corner.
  - e. My lecture section number, e.g. **010, 020**.
3. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?
  - a. type [**CTRL-U**]
  - b. select the line with the mouse and use the **BACKSPACE** key
  - c. type [**CTRL-W**]
  - d. type [**CTRL-D**]
  - e. select the line with the mouse and use the **DEL** key
4. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
  - a. **../home/a/b/c**                                      b. **./home/a/b/c**
  - c. **/a/b/c**    d. **../home/b/c**
  - e. **../a/b/c**
5. 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-C**]                      c. [**CTRL-L**]
  - d. [**CTRL-U**]                      e. [**CTRL-D**]
6. 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-R**]                      c. [**CTRL-C**]
  - d. [**CTRL-L**]                      e. [**CTRL-U**]

7. If a shell GLOB pattern fails to match anything, the shell default is:
  - a. return the closest file name match to the pattern
  - b. remove the pattern and pass nothing to the command
  - c. pass the pattern unchanged to the command
  - d. give an error message and do not execute the command
  - e. give a warning message about the failure, but continue
8. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?
  - a. select the line with the mouse and use the **DEL** key
  - b. type [**CTRL-D**]
  - c. type [**CTRL-C**]
  - d. type [**CTRL-W**]
  - e. type [**CTRL-U**]
9. What is your HOME directory?
  - a. The top directory of the Unix/Linux/BSD/OSX file system tree
  - b. The directory that your shell is in now
  - c. The directory named **/home**
  - d. The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
  - e. This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
10. In which section of the manual do you find standard commands?
  - a. 2                      b. 1                      c. 4                      d. 3                      e. 8
11. Which Linux command name searches inside files for lines containing a pattern?
  - a. **man**                      b. **grep**                      c. **find**                      d. **cat**                      e. **cp**
12. In a directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv single double**
  - a. there is only the file named "double" in the directory now
  - 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. an empty file named "double" is created
13. If a shell token with a GLOB pattern contains two slashes, how many slashes can be in each matched pathname?
  - a. exactly two                      b. one, two, or more                      c. zero, one, or two
  - d. one or two                      e. two or more
14. How are assignments graded?
  - a. Assignments can only be submitted once for grading.
  - b. You have to email your instructor to have an assignment deleted before you can submit a replacement.
  - c. Assignments can be submitted up to two weeks late with a 35% penalty.
  - d. Late assignments can be submitted before the last day of classes.
  - e. You can submit an assignment for grading as many times as you like before the due date.

15. In the output of the command `ls -i -a`, a dot that *begins* a pathname signifies what?
- A name that is hidden.
  - The current directory.
  - The parent directory.
  - A name with an unprintable character.
  - An inode (index) numbered file.
16. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (...) mean:
- no special meaning
  - something that is repeated
  - something that is optional
  - a hidden directory
  - the parent directory
17. The output of the `whoami` command is:
- a list of accounts in the password file
  - the current directory
  - your HOME directory
  - a list of users logged in to the system
  - your userid
18. If I am in a 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
```
- the directory `mt` now has a file named `dog` in it
  - the directory `mt` is still empty
  - the directory `mt` now contains two files
  - the command fails because the path `./mt/./cat` does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file named `cat` in the file `dog`
19. If your current directory is `/usr/local/bin`, then executing `cd ../sbin/` leads where?
- `/usr/local/sbin`
  - `/local/sbin`
  - `/sbin`
  - `/usr/sbin`
  - `/usr/bin`
20. If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
- `../passwd`
  - `./passwd`
  - `/passwd`
  - `./etc/passwd`
  - `../etc/passwd/`
21. In the output of the command `ls -a`, a dot that *begins* a name signifies what?
- A current file.
  - A name with an unprintable character.
  - A name that is hidden.
  - The parent directory.
  - The current directory.

22. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `erase dir`
  - `rmdir -all dir`
  - `rm -r dir`
  - `erase -r dir`
  - `deltree -all dir`
23. What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g.
- ```
cd / ; cd ..
```
- the shell asks you to retype this invalid directory
  - the shell current directory is still ROOT; no change
  - the shell issues an error message and does not change
  - the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
  - you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
24. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /home/foo ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- `/home/foo`
  - `/home/foo/dir`
  - `/home/foo/dir/bar`
  - `/home/foo/bar`
  - `/bar`
25. If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `single`, what happens after this command: `mv foo/single foo/double`
- the command fails because `single` is not a directory
  - the command fails because the name `double` does not exist
  - an empty file named `double` is created
  - there is a second copy of the file `single` in the file named `double`
  - there is only the file named `double` in the directory now
26. If `/bin/bash` is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- `/bin/bash/`
  - `/bin/./bash`
  - `./bin/./bash`
  - `/bin/bin/./bash`
  - `./bin/bash`
27. Which of these statements is true?
- Command `apropos` is an exact synonym for command `man`.
  - To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type `[CTRL]-[D]`.
  - To erase an entire line of typing, type `[ALT]-[DELETE]`.
  - The `file` command creates a new, empty file in the current directory
  - To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type `[CTRL]-[D]`.
28. Which of these is the correct CLS name to use when on-campus (or via VPN)?
- `cst8207_alg.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207-alg.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207,idallen,ca`
  - `cst8207.alg.idallen.ca`
29. What is the absolute pathname of the Unix/Linux password (account) file?
- `/lib/passwd`
  - `/var/passwd`
  - `/bin/passwd`
  - `/etc/passwd`
  - `/usr/passwd`

30. What is the *current directory*?
- The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
  - This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
  - The directory named `..` (dot dot)
  - The directory that your shell (or any Unix process) is in now
  - The directory named `/current`
31. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `rmdir -r dir`
  - `rm -r dir`
  - `rmdir -all dir`
  - `deltree -all dir`
  - `rm -all dir`
32. Given the pathname `a/b/c`, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- `a/b`
  - `b`
  - `c`
  - `a`
  - `b/c`
33. If you type the command `echo 'missing quote`, which key sequence will interrupt it and take you back to the command prompt?
- `[CTRL-U]`
  - `[CTRL-C]`
  - `[CTRL-D]`
  - `[CTRL-R]`
  - `[CTRL-L]`
34. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /tmp ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
```
- `/tmp/one/two`
  - `/tmp`
  - `/tmp/one`
  - `/two`
  - `/tmp/two`
35. If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `single`, what happens after this command: `mv ./foo/single foo/../double`
- the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `double`
  - the directory `foo` is now empty
  - there is a second copy of the file `single` in the file named `double`
  - the command fails because the name `foo/../double` does not exist
  - the command fails because the name `double` does not exist
36. If my current directory is `/bin`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/bin/ls`?
- `ls/.`
  - `../../../../bin/ls`
  - `../bin/ls/.`
  - `./bin/ls`
  - `/root/bin/ls`
37. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
- ```
mkdir a b c ; mv a b c
```
- an error message: `mv: target 'c' is not a directory`
  - the directories `a` and `b` are moved into the directory `c`
  - the directories `a` and `b` are appended to the directory `c`
  - the directories `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the directory `c`
  - the directories `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the current directory

38. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
```
- `/home/dir/one/two`
  - `/home/dir/two`
  - `/home/dir`
  - `/home/dir/one`
  - `/two`
39. What Linux command name copies files?
- `cat`
  - `cp`
  - `file`
  - `copy`
  - `move`
40. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /tmp ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- `/bar`
  - `/tmp`
  - `/tmp/foo/bar`
  - `/tmp/bar`
  - `/tmp/foo`
41. To change your own account password, use this exact command line:
- `$ passwd cst8207`
  - `$ passwd options LOGIN`
  - `$ passwd root`
  - `$ passwd`
  - `$ passwd cst8207.idallen.ca`
42. What command can you use to delete a directory?
- `delete`
  - `deldir`
  - `erase`
  - `mkdir`
  - `rmdir`
43. In the output of the command `ls -a`, the one-character name `.` signifies what?
- A current file.
  - A name with an unprintable character.
  - The parent directory.
  - A name that is hidden.
  - The current directory.
44. What Linux command name creates empty files?
- `touch`
  - `mkfile`
  - `cat`
  - `mkdir`
  - `man`
45. Which of these characters is *not* a shell GLOB meta-character?
- `[`
  - `?`
  - `#`
  - `]`
  - `*`
46. To prevent disconnections when using the Windows version of **PuTTY**, you should make this configuration change:
- set the seconds between keepalives to 55
  - use your ACSIS password as your password
  - your password will not echo on your screen as you type
  - use your student number as your password
  - log in using your Blackboard userid

47. 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`?
- `cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo`
  - `cp ./me/../../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo`
  - `cp ../etc/passwd ./me/foo`
  - `cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo`
  - `cp ../home/me/../../etc/passwd ./me/./foo`
48. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /usr/bin ; mkdir dir ; touch bar ; pwd
```
- `/usr/bin/bar`
  - `/home/bar`
  - `/usr/bin`
  - `/home/dir`
  - `/usr/bin/dir`
49. What Linux command copies an entire directory?
- `cat -v d1 d2`
  - `less -s d1 d2`
  - `mkdir -t d1 d2`
  - `cp d1 d2`
  - `cp -r d1 d2`
50. Which of these is the most secure password?
- `Easy10!`
  - `Canada`
  - `secrets`
  - `Madonna`
  - `apple15`
51. If I am in a 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
```
- the command fails because the path `../dir/../../new` does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file `new` in the file named `old`
  - the parent directory of `dir` now has a file named `old` in it
  - the command fails because the path `../myhome/old` does not exist
  - the directory `dir` now contains only a file named `old`
52. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
- ```
touch a b c ; mv a b c
```
- an error message: `mv: target 'c' is not a directory`
  - the files `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the directory `c`
  - the files `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the current directory
  - the files `a` and `b` are appended to the file `c`
  - the files `a` and `b` are moved into the directory `c`
53. What can you do to get back (redo) the last command you typed?
- Type `[CTRL]-[ALT]-[UP]`
  - Type `[ALT]-[F2]`
  - Type `[CTRL]-[BACKSPACE]`
  - Use the "UpArrow" key.
  - Use the "PageUp" key.

54. What name do you enter on the mark-sense form for a test or exam?
- Your exact name stored on file in the Registrar's office, but with first- and last-name reversed.
  - Only your first name, if it is unique in your lab section.
  - Your abbreviated name recorded on your lab attendance card, with embedded blanks removed.
  - Your exact name stored on file in the Registrar's office, including embedded blanks.
  - Your exact name stored on file in the Registrar's office, with embedded blanks removed.
55. What command displays the sizes of files in the current directory?
- `ls -p`
  - `ls -l`
  - `ps -s`
  - `ps -l`
  - `cat -s`
56. The shell meta-character used to separate multiple separate commands on the same line of typing is:
- `+`
  - `,`
  - `;`
  - `@`
  - `:`
57. If `/etc/passwd` is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- `/etc/passwd/.`
  - `../etc/passwd`
  - `/etc/passwd/../../`
  - `../etc/./passwd`
  - `/etc/../../passwd`
58. The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
- `rmdir -r a/b/c`
  - `mkdir -r a/b/c`
  - `rm -r a/b/c`
  - `mkdir -p a/b/c`
  - `touch a/b/c`
59. If `/etc/passwd` is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- `../../etc/./passwd`
  - `../etc/passwd`
  - `/etc/passwd/../../`
  - `/etc/../../passwd`
  - `/etc/passwd/./`
60. The option to `ls` that shows inode (index) numbers is:
- `-l`
  - `-1`
  - `-R`
  - `-a`
  - `-i`
61. What would you see if you typed this command: `cat /users`
- The contents of the file `users` located in your home directory
  - The contents of your subdirectory named `users`
  - The contents of the file `users` located in the ROOT directory
  - The contents of your directory named `users`
  - The contents of the file `users` located in the parent directory
62. To make the `bash` shell complete commands or file names, you type the first part of the command or file name and then press this key:
- `[ALT]`
  - `[ALT]-[F1]`
  - `[TAB]`
  - `[CTRL]-[D]`
  - `[CTRL]-[C]`

63. In the output of the command **ls -ai**, the one-character name **.** signifies what?
- A name with an unprintable character.
  - The current directory.
  - A current file.
  - A name that is hidden.
  - The parent directory.
64. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
- /a/b/c**
  - ../a/b/c**
  - ./a/b/c**
  - ./home/a/b/c**
  - ../home/b/c**
65. Which of these pathnames is *not* an absolute pathname (after all shell expansions)?
- ~/foo**
  - /foo**
  - ./../foo**
  - \$HOME/foo**
  - foo**
66. What information do you write on your personal question sheet for a midterm test?
- The test version number and your name.
  - Your lab section number and your name.
  - Your lab student number and your section number.
  - Your name and your lab section number.
  - Your instructor's name and your lab section number.
67. Which of these commands always returns you to your account home directory?
- cd home**
  - cd ..**
  - cd /home**
  - cd /home/..**
  - cd**
68. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- erase -r dir**
  - deltree dir**
  - rmdir -all dir**
  - rm -r dir**
  - erase dir**
69. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- ls -li foobar**
- Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
  - One argument, no options.
  - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
  - Two arguments, no options.
  - Two options, no arguments.
70. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing a question mark (?) in the file **/etc/passwd**?
- grep /etc/passwd '?'**
  - find '?' /etc/passwd**
  - grep '?' /etc/passwd**
  - grep './?' /etc/passwd**
  - search '?' /etc/passwd**

71. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- ls -ls /cat**
- Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
  - Two options, no arguments.
  - A three-letter file name and a **/cat** switch option argument.
  - Two arguments, no options.
  - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
72. In which section of the manual do you find super-user and admin commands?
- 3
  - 8
  - 2
  - 1
  - 4
73. What are assignments worth in this course?
- 30%
  - 20%
  - 10%
  - 40%
  - 5%
74. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (..) signifies what?
- A pathname with double links.
  - The current directory.
  - A hidden file.
  - The parent directory.
  - The ROOT directory.
75. Which of these statements is true?
- To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CTRL]-[F].
  - Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
  - To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]
  - To erase an entire line of typing, type [CTRL]-[E].
  - Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
76. If my current directory is **/usr**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/usr/x/y/z**?
- /x/y/z**
  - ../x/y/z**
  - x/./y/z**
  - ../usr/y/z**
  - ./usr/x/y/z**
77. What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
- rm -r dir**
  - del -r dir**
  - rmdir -r dir**
  - deldir -r dir**
  - mv -r dir**
78. What program must you use to fill out the course Worksheets?
- Microsoft Notepad
  - Microsoft Wordpad
  - Microsoft Word or Libre Office
  - Microsoft Word
  - Libre Office or Open Office
79. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/etc/passwd**?
- /etc/./etc/./passwd**
  - ./etc/passwd**
  - /etc/passwd/.**
  - /etc/./etc/passwd**
  - ../etc/passwd**

80. What would you see if you typed this command: **cat /foo**
- The contents of the file **foo** located in the parent directory
  - The contents of the file **foo** located in the ROOT directory
  - The contents of the file **foo** located in your home directory
  - The contents of your directory named **foo**
  - The contents of your subdirectory named **foo**
81. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /home/myhome ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- /home/myhome/foo/bar**
  - /bar**
  - /home/myhome/bar**
  - /home/myhome/foo**
  - /home/myhome**
82. The output of the **tree** command is:
- the tree of users logged in to the system
  - a recursive list of users logged in to the system
  - the tree of files under your HOME directory
  - an indented, recursive list of directories and their contents
  - the tree of files under the ROOT directory
83. If I am in a 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
```
- the command fails because the path **sub/./fil** does not exist
  - the command fails because the path **../myhome/cat** does not exist
  - the directory **sub/..** now has a file named **cat** in it
  - there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **cat**
  - the directory **sub** now contains only a file named **cat**
84. Which Linux command line paginates large amounts of output?
- ls -l less /bin**
  - less ls -l /bin**
  - ls -l /bin less**
  - ls -l /bin | less**
  - ls -l -less /bin**
85. The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
- l**
  - a**
  - R**
  - i**
  - 1**
86. 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**?
- cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo**
  - cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
  - cp ../home/me/../../etc/passwd ../me/./foo**
  - cp ./me/../../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo**
  - cp me/../../etc/passwd me/foo**

87. What is the result of this exact command line: **ls /bin hello**
- file **/bin** will be copied to **"hello"**; the names will be displayed as well
  - the contents of the files **/bin** and **"hello"** will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
  - the two text strings **/bin** and **"hello"** will be displayed
  - all the files under **/bin** with the name **"hello"** will be displayed
  - the names of the pathnames **/bin** and **"hello"** will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
88. What information is required on the mark-sense form for a test or exam?
- Full Name, Answers, Student Number
  - Test Version, Full Name, Answers
  - Full Name, Answers, Student Number, number of test questions
  - Full Name, Answers, Student Number, gender
  - Test Version, Full Name, Answers, Student Number
89. What Linux command name renames a single file or directory?
- mv**
  - rm**
  - move**
  - rena**
  - chname**
90. The **-v** option to the **grep** command does what?
- turns on the translation of unprintable characters
  - selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
  - selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
  - turns off the translation of unprintable characters
  - prints the version number of the **grep** command
91. What is the result of this exact command line: **echo /bin hello**
- file **/bin** will be copied to **"hello"**; the names will be displayed as well
  - all the files under **/bin** with the name **"hello"** will be displayed
  - the names of the pathnames **/bin** and **"hello"** will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
  - the two text strings **/bin** and **"hello"** will be displayed
  - the contents of the files **/bin** and **"hello"** will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
92. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- ```
ls -al /etc
```
- A three-letter file name and an **/etc** switch option.
  - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
  - Two options, no arguments.
  - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
  - Two arguments, no options.

93. What happens in this course if you miss attending a lab period?
- You lose 10% of your attendance mark.
  - Your instructor gives you a poor rating in an employment recommendation.
  - If you miss more than two periods, you fail the course.
  - You lose 5% of your attendance mark.
  - If you miss more than three periods, you fail the course.
94. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets ( [ ] ) mean:
- something that is repeated
  - something that is optional
  - no special meaning
  - a GLOB pattern matching a list
  - an arithmetic expression
95. How do I search for the string **xyz** in the text display output from the **man** command?
- use the mouse to select "Search" in the menu
  - find xyz**
  - search xyz**
  - @xyz**
  - /xyz**
96. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing an asterisk (\*) in the file named **foo**?
- fgrep foo [\*]**
  - fgrep '\*' foo**
  - fgrep foo ""**
  - fgrep \* foo**
  - fgrep ./ \* foo**
97. What does *quoting* mean on a shell command line?
- using more than one pathname argument to a command, e.g. **rm a b c**
  - turning off the special meaning of shell meta-characters
  - setting the **PS1** variable to be your shell prompt
  - using a leading tilde ("~") on a pathname to mean your HOME directory
  - typing a "control" character using the [CTRL] key
98. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- ```
wc -wc /sort
```
- Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
  - A three-letter file name and a **/sort** switch option argument.
  - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
  - Two options, no arguments.
  - Two arguments, no options.

99. What is the result of this exact command line: **cat /bin hello**
- the contents of the files **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
  - the two text strings **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed
  - the names of the pathnames **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
  - file **/bin** will be copied to **hello**; the names will be displayed as well
  - all the files under **/bin** with the name **hello** will be displayed
100. If I am in a 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
```
- the command fails because path **./empty/./pig** does not exist
  - the directory **empty/..** now has a file named **cow** in it
  - there is a second copy of the file **pig** in the file named **cow**
  - the directory **empty** now contains only a file named **cow**
  - the command fails because path **../idallen/cow** does not exist
101. What would you type to find the string **tony** in the file **/etc/passwd**?
- grep /etc/passwd tony**
  - grep tony /etc/passwd**
  - find /etc/passwd -name tony -print**
  - cat tony /etc/passwd**
  - find /etc/passwd -user tony -print**
102. The output of the **find** command is:
- a recursive list of users logged in to the system
  - a recursive list of pathnames
  - finds patterns in a file corresponding to lines
  - finds lines in a file matching a pattern
  - account names matching a pattern
103. If you type the command **grep pattern**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
- [CTRL-U]
  - [CTRL-D]
  - [CTRL-R]
  - [CTRL-C]
  - [CTRL-L]
104. The basic purpose of a shell is:
- to program system administration backup procedures
  - to format hard drives
  - to expand pathnames
  - to find and run commands
  - to search for strings inside text files
105. Which Linux command name searches inside files for lines containing a pattern?
- file**
  - search**
  - find**
  - fgrep**
  - pattern**

106. If you type the command **cat**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
- [CTRL-I]**
  - [CTRL-D]**
  - [CTRL-C]**
  - [CTRL-U]**
  - [CTRL-R]**
107. Which command shows the name of the current computer:
- comname**
  - hostname**
  - w**
  - who**
  - users**
108. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **pig**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/pig foo/././dog**
- the command fails because the name **foo/././dog** does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file **pig** in the file named **dog**
  - the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **dog**
  - the directory **foo** is now empty
  - the command fails because the name **dog** does not exist
109. How do you make an office appointment with your instructor?
- Leave two times that you are available in his voicemail.
  - Make an appointment through the department secretary in T307.
  - Send to him by email two or three times that you are available.
  - Send him an email asking what times he is available to meet you.
  - Leave a phone message with the suggested time to meet.
110. Which command line would show the index (inode) number of a file?
- find -i file**
  - ls -l file**
  - ls -i file**
  - cat -i file**
  - cat -l file**
111. If **cow** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **dog**, what happens after this command: **mv cow/dog cow/././cat**
- the command fails because the name **cat** does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file **dog** in the file named **cat**
  - the directory **cow** now contains only a file named **cat**
  - the command fails because the name **cow/././cat** does not exist
  - the directory **cow** is now empty
112. How many arguments and options are there to the command:  
**cal -jy 2001**
- Two options, no arguments.
  - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
  - Two arguments, no options.
  - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
  - A single numeric option and a three-letter file name.
113. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- ./../bin/bash**
  - /bin/./bash**
  - /bin/bin/./bash**
  - /bin/bash/.**
  - ./../bin/./bash**

114. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (**..**) signifies what?
- The parent directory.
  - A hidden file.
  - The ROOT directory.
  - A file or directory with double links.
  - The current directory.
115. If I am in a 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**
- the directory **x** now contains only a file named **y**
  - the command fails because the path **x/./fil** does not exist
  - the command fails because the path **x/./../me** does not exist
  - the directory **x** is still empty
  - there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **y**
116. The purpose of the **PS1** shell variable is:
- to list your suspended jobs
  - to find patterns inside a text file
  - to allow access to the ROOT directory
  - to protect your HOME directory from access
  - to set the shell prompt
117. What does the **file** command do?
- Archives a file into a backup folder.
  - Displays a calendar file on your screen.
  - Tells you what type of file a pathname is.
  - Displays a recursive list of file names.
  - Renames a directory (folder) to be a file.
118. The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:
- i**
  - l**
  - 1**
  - a**
  - R**
119. If your current directory is **/usr/local/bin**, then executing  
**cd ../../sbin/.** leads where?
- /usr/sbin**
  - /local/sbin**
  - /usr/bin**
  - /sbin**
  - /usr/local/sbin**
120. How must you use electronic mail (email) during this course?
- Email is not used for course delivery in this course.
  - You must read your Algonquin email at least daily.
  - You don't need your Algonquin email if you have a personal email.
  - Keep your instructor informed of your current personal email address.
  - Use voicemail instead of email.



121. To leave a shell and let the terminal window close, type:
- [CTRL-C]**
  - q**
  - bye**
  - quit**
  - exit**
122. Which of these statements is true?
- To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]
  - Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
  - To erase an entire line of typing, type [CTRL]-[D].
  - To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CTRL]-[C].
  - Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
123. The shell expands a leading tilde (~) in a pathname (e.g. ~/foo) to be:
- the parent directory
  - the current directory
  - your HOME directory
  - the ROOT directory
  - the directory /root
124. 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?
- cp ../../etc/passwd /xx/foo**
  - cp xx/../../etc/passwd ../home/xx/foo**
  - cp ../etc/passwd ../xx/foo**
  - cp ../home/xx/../../etc/passwd ./xx/./foo**
  - cp xx/../../etc/passwd xx/foo**
125. What does the -v option to the **grep** command do?
- selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
  - selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
  - turns off the translation of unprintable characters
  - prints the version number of the **grep** command
  - turns on the translation of unprintable characters
126. If /bin/bash is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- /bin/./bash
  - /bin/bash/..
  - /../../bin/bash
  - /bin/bash/.
  - ./bin/bash
127. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **ls -lid /p**
- Two command line arguments, one of which contains three bundled options.
  - Two arguments: A file name starting with a dash and a /p switch option argument.
  - Two arguments, neither of which is an option.
  - Three arguments, one of which contains options and one is a pathname.
  - Two arguments, one of which is a single option name and the other is a pathname.
128. The Linux command name **apropos** is a synonym for:
- cp -p**
  - touch**
  - grep -v**
  - pwd**
  - man -k**

129. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
- find compile**
  - apropos compile**
  - locate compile**
  - man compile**
  - grep compile /etc/**
130. **Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?**
- Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
  - Tak** (Yes - Polish)
  - Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
  - Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
  - Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)