

PRINT Name: _____ LAB Section:

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Test Version: 256

One-Answer Multiple Choice

127 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. **Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
 - c. **Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
 - d. **Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
 - e. **Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
2. My three-digit Lab Section number is:
 - a. The Test Version number printed in the top left corner.
 - b. My lab room number, e.g. **P211**, **B232**, **T321**, **P216**
 - c. The timetable section number of my weekly 2-hour lab period.
 - d. My lecture section number, e.g. **010**, **020**.
 - e. My lecture room number, e.g. **T130**, **H102**, **C346**
3. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
 - a. **deltree dir**
 - b. **rmdir -all dir**
 - c. **erase dir**
 - d. **rm -r dir**
 - e. **erase -r dir**
4. To prevent disconnections when using the Windows version of **PuTTY**, you should make this configuration change:
 - a. set the seconds between keepalives to 55
 - b. use your student number as your password
 - c. your password will not echo on your screen as you type
 - d. log in using your Blackboard userid
 - e. use your ACSIS password as your password
5. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **ls -ls /cat**
 - 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 options, no arguments.
 - d. A three-letter file name and a **/cat** switch option argument.
 - e. Two arguments, no options.
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-R]**
 - b. **[CTRL-D]**
 - c. **[CTRL-L]**
 - d. **[CTRL-C]**
 - e. **[CTRL-U]**
7. How are assignments graded?
 - a. You have to email your instructor to have an assignment deleted before you can submit a replacement.
 - b. Assignments can be submitted up to two weeks late with a 35% penalty.
 - c. Assignments can only be submitted once for grading.
 - 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.
8. If your current directory is **/usr/local/bin**, then executing **cd ../sbin/.** leads where?
 - a. **/usr/bin**
 - b. **/sbin**
 - c. **/usr/local/sbin**
 - d. **/local/sbin**
 - e. **/usr/sbin**

9. In which section of the manual do you find super-user and admin commands?
 a. 3 b. 1 c. 8 d. 4 e. 2
10. 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
11. What information is required on the mark-sense form for a test or exam?
 a. Full Name, Answers, Student Number, number of test questions
 b. Test Version, Full Name, Answers
 c. Test Version, Full Name, Answers, Student Number
 d. Full Name, Answers, Student Number, gender
 e. Full Name, Answers, Student Number
12. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line: **touch a b c ; mv a b c**
 a. the files **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
 b. the files **a** and **b** are appended to the file **c**
 c. an error message: **mv: target 'c' is not a directory**
 d. the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**
 e. the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory
13. In the output of the command **ls -a**, a dot that *begins* a name signifies what?
 a. A current file. b. The parent directory.
 c. A name that is hidden. d. A name with an unprintable character.
 e. The current directory.
14. The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:
 a. **-l** b. **-l** c. **-R** d. **-i** e. **-a**
15. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **wc -wc /sort**
 a. Two options, no arguments.
 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 arguments, no options.
 e. A three-letter file name and a **/sort** switch option argument.
16. How do I search for the string **xyz** in the text display output from the **man** command?
 a. **/xyz** b. **search xyz**
 c. **@xyz** d. use the mouse to select "Search" in the menu
 e. **find xyz**
17. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
cd /tmp ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
 a. **/tmp/one** b. **/tmp/one/two** c. **/tmp**
 d. **/two** e. **/tmp/two**
18. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
cd /home/foo ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
 a. **/home/foo** b. **/home/foo/dir** c. **/bar**
 d. **/home/foo/bar** e. **/home/foo/dir/bar**
19. The shell meta-character used to separate multiple separate commands on the same line of typing is:
 a. **@** b. **;** c. **+** d. **:** e. **,**

20. The basic purpose of a shell is:
- to expand pathnames
 - to program system administration backup procedures
 - to find and run commands
 - to search for strings inside text files
 - to format hard drives
21. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing an asterisk (*) in the file named **foo**?
- fgrep foo "*" b. fgrep ./ * foo c. fgrep foo [*]**
 - fgrep '*' foo e. fgrep * foo**
22. Which of these statements is true?
- Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
 - 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].
 - To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]
23. The shell expands a leading tilde (~) in a pathname (e.g. ~/foo) to be:
- the ROOT directory b. the current directory c. the parent directory
 - your HOME directory e. the directory /root
24. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (..) signifies what?
- The ROOT directory. b. The parent directory.
 - A hidden file. d. The current directory.
 - A file or directory with double links.
25. What happens in this course if you miss attending a lab period?
- If you miss more than two periods, you fail the course.
 - Your instructor gives you a poor rating in an employment recommendation.
 - If you miss more than three periods, you fail the course.
 - You lose 10% of your attendance mark.
 - You lose 5% of your attendance mark.
26. The output of the **tree** command is:
- the tree of files under your HOME directory
 - the tree of files under the ROOT directory
 - an indented, recursive list of directories and their contents
 - a recursive list of users logged in to the system
 - the tree of users logged in to the system
27. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?
- type [CTRL-D]
 - type [CTRL-U]
 - select the line with the mouse and use the BACKSPACE key
 - type [CTRL-W]
 - select the line with the mouse and use the DEL key
28. 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 ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
 - cp ./me/../../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo**
 - cp ../home/me/../../etc/passwd ./me/./foo**

29. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **pig**, what happens after this command:
mv foo/pig foo/././dog
- a. the directory **foo** is now empty
 - b. the command fails because the name **dog** does not exist
 - c. there is a second copy of the file **pig** in the file named **dog**
 - d. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **dog**
 - e. the command fails because the name **foo/././dog** does not exist
30. Given the pathname **a/b/c**, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- a. **a/b**
 - b. **c**
 - c. **a**
 - d. **b/c**
 - e. **b**
31. 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. all the files under **/bin** with the name **hello** will be displayed
 - c. the two text strings **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed
 - d. file **/bin** will be copied to **hello**; the names will be displayed as well
 - e. the contents of the files **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
32. What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
- a. **rmdir -r dir**
 - b. **mv -r dir**
 - c. **del -r dir**
 - d. **deldir -r dir**
 - e. **rm -r dir**
33. What is the *current directory*?
- a. The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
 - b. The directory named **/current**
 - c. The directory named **..** (dot dot)
 - d. The directory that your shell (or any Unix process) is in now
 - e. This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
34. The Linux command name **apropos** is a synonym for:
- a. **man -k**
 - b. **grep -v**
 - c. **cp -p**
 - d. **touch**
 - e. **pwd**
35. What is the result of this exact command line: **cat /bin hello**
- a. all the files under **/bin** with the name **hello** will be displayed
 - b. file **/bin** will be copied to **hello**; the names will be displayed as well
 - c. the contents of the files **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
 - d. the names of the pathnames **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
 - e. the two text strings **/bin** and **hello** will be displayed
36. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- a. **erase dir**
 - b. **rm -r dir**
 - c. **deltree -all dir**
 - d. **rmdir -all dir**
 - e. **erase -r dir**
37. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets (**[]**) mean:
- a. an arithmetic expression
 - b. something that is optional
 - c. no special meaning
 - d. a GLOB pattern matching a list
 - e. something that is repeated
38. If **cow** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **dog**, what happens after this command:
mv cow/dog cow/././cat
- a. the command fails because the name **cat** does not exist
 - b. there is a second copy of the file **dog** in the file named **cat**
 - c. the directory **cow** is now empty
 - d. the command fails because the name **cow/././cat** does not exist
 - e. the directory **cow** now contains only a file named **cat**
39. What Linux command name copies files?
- a. **move**
 - b. **file**
 - c. **cp**
 - d. **copy**
 - e. **cat**

40. What command can you use to delete a directory?
a. delete *b. mvdir* *c. erase* *d. deldir* *e. rmdir*
41. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **ls -li foobar**
a. One argument, no options.
b. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
c. Two arguments, no options.
d. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
e. Two options, no arguments.
42. 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/.*
43. Which Linux command name searches inside files for lines containing a pattern?
a. search *b. fgrep* *c. find* *d. pattern* *e. file*
44. If a shell token with a GLOB pattern contains two slashes, how many slashes can be in each matched pathname?
a. two or more *b. one or two* *c. one, two, or more*
d. exactly two *e. zero, one, or two*
45. 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. /usr/bin/./bash*
46. What is the result of this exact command line: **echo /bin hello**
a. the contents of the files "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; 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 two text strings "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed
e. the names of the pathnames "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
47. What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g. **cd / ; cd ..**
a. the shell issues an error message and does not change
b. the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
c. the shell current directory is still ROOT; no change
d. you go to the parent directory containing your C: drive
e. the shell asks you to retype this invalid directory
48. 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 me/../../../../etc/passwd me/foo
b. cp ./me/../../../../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo
c. cp ../home/me/../../../../etc/passwd ./me/./foo
d. cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo
e. cp ../../../../../../etc/passwd /me/foo
49. How must you use electronic mail (email) during this course?
a. You must read your Algonquin email at least daily.
b. Use voicemail instead of email.
c. Email is not used for course delivery in this course.
d. Keep your instructor informed of your current personal email address.
e. You don't need your Algonquin email if you have a personal email.
50. The purpose of the **PS1** shell variable is:
a. to allow access to the ROOT directory *b. to find patterns inside a text file*
c. to protect your HOME directory from access *d. to set the shell prompt*
e. to list your suspended jobs

51. What would you type to find the string **tony** in the file **/etc/passwd**?
- a. **find /etc/passwd -user tony -print**
 - b. **cat tony /etc/passwd**
 - c. **find /etc/passwd -name tony -print**
 - d. **grep /etc/passwd tony**
 - e. **grep tony /etc/passwd**
52. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
- a. **man compile**
 - b. **find compile**
 - c. **grep compile /etc/**
 - d. **apropos compile**
 - e. **locate compile**
53. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
- a. **../home/b/c**
 - b. **../a/b/c**
 - c. **../home/a/b/c**
 - d. **./home/a/b/c**
 - e. **/a/b/c**
54. 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-U]**
 - d. type **[CTRL-W]**
 - e. type **[CTRL-C]**
55. 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-D]**
 - e. **[CTRL-U]**
56. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **cal -jy 2001**
- a. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 - b. Two options, no arguments.
 - c. A single numeric option and a three-letter file name.
 - d. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - e. Two arguments, no options.
57. Which of these statements is true?
- a. To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type **[CTRL]-[D]**.
 - b. To erase an entire line of typing, type **[ALT]-[DELETE]**.
 - c. To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type **[CTRL]-[D]**.
 - d. The **file** command creates a new, empty file in the current directory
 - e. Command **apropos** is an exact synonym for command **man**.
58. Which of these commands always returns you to your account home directory?
- a. **cd ..**
 - b. **cd**
 - c. **cd /home/..**
 - d. **cd /home**
 - e. **cd home**
59. What name do you enter on the mark-sense form for a test or exam?
- a. Your exact name stored on file in the Registrar's office, but with first- and last-name reversed.
 - b. Your abbreviated name recorded on your lab attendance card, with embedded blanks removed.
 - c. Only your first name, if it is unique in your lab section.
 - d. Your exact name stored on file in the Registrar's office, including embedded blanks.
 - e. Your exact name stored on file in the Registrar's office, with embedded blanks removed.
60. The **-v** option to the **grep** command does what?
- a. prints the version number of the **grep** command
 - b. selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
 - c. turns off the translation of unprintable characters
 - d. selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
 - e. turns on the translation of unprintable characters
61. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /tmp ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- a. **/tmp/foo/bar**
  - b. **/tmp**
  - c. **/tmp/bar**
  - d. **/tmp/foo**
  - e. **/bar**

62. Which of these pathnames is *not* an absolute pathname (after all shell expansions)?  
a. `~/foo`                      b. `/../foo`                      c. `/foo`                      d. `$HOME/foo`                      e. `foo`
63. What would you see if you typed this command: `cat /users`  
a. The contents of the file **users** located in your home directory  
b. The contents of the file **users** located in the ROOT directory  
c. The contents of the file **users** located in the parent directory  
d. The contents of your directory named **users**  
e. The contents of your subdirectory named **users**
64. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command:  
`mv foo/single foo/double`  
a. the command fails because the name **double** does not exist  
b. there is a second copy of the file **single** in the file named **double**  
c. an empty file named **double** is created  
d. the command fails because **single** is not a directory  
e. there is only the file named **double** in the directory now
65. What Linux command copies an entire directory?  
a. `cat -v d1 d2`                      b. `less -s d1 d2`                      c. `mkdir -t d1 d2`  
d. `cp -r d1 d2`                      e. `cp d1 d2`
66. 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-U]`                      c. `[CTRL-C]`                      d. `[CTRL-L]`                      e. `[CTRL-D]`
67. If you type the command `cat`, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?  
a. `[CTRL-I]`                      b. `[CTRL-D]`                      c. `[CTRL-R]`                      d. `[CTRL-U]`                      e. `[CTRL-C]`
68. To leave a shell and let the terminal window close, type:  
a. `exit`                      b. `bye`                      c. `q`                      d. `quit`                      e. `[CTRL-C]`
69. If my current directory is `/home`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/home/a/b/c`?  
a. `../a/b/c`                      b. `/a/b/c`                      c. `./a/b/c`  
d. `./home/a/b/c`                      e. `../home/b/c`
70. What does *quoting* mean on a shell command line?  
a. setting the PS1 variable to be your shell prompt  
b. typing a "control" character using the [CTRL] key  
c. turning off the special meaning of shell meta-characters  
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`
71. If a shell GLOB pattern fails to match anything, the shell default is:  
a. give a warning message about the failure, but continue  
b. return the closest file name match to the pattern  
c. remove the pattern and pass nothing to the command  
d. pass the pattern unchanged to the command  
e. give an error message and do not execute the command
72. What is the output of this successful command sequence?  
`cd /usr/bin ; mkdir dir ; touch bar ; pwd`  
a. `/usr/bin/bar`                      b. `/home/dir`                      c. `/usr/bin/dir`  
d. `/usr/bin`                      e. `/home/bar`

73. Which of these is the correct CLS name to use when on-campus (or via VPN)?
- `cst8207_alg.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207-alg.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207.alg.idallen.ca`
  - `cst8207,idallen,ca`
74. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /home/myhome ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- `/home/myhome/bar`
 - `/bar`
 - `/home/myhome`
 - `/home/myhome/foo`
 - `/home/myhome/foo/bar`
75. In which section of the manual do you find standard commands?
- 2
 - 4
 - 8
 - 1
 - 3
76. How many arguments and options are there to the command: `ls -lid /p`
- Three arguments, one of which contains options and one is a pathname.
 - Two command line arguments, one of which contains three bundled options.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option name and the other is a pathname.
 - Two arguments: A file name starting with a dash and a `/p` switch option argument.
 - Two arguments, neither of which is an option.
77. If `/bin/bash` is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- `../bin/./bash`
 - `/bin/./bash`
 - `/bin/bash/.`
 - `/usr/bin/./bash`
 - `../bin/bash`
78. If my current directory is `/usr`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/usr/x/y/z`?
- `./usr/x/y/z`
 - `../usr/y/z`
 - `/x/y/z`
 - `x/./y/z`
 - `../x/y/z`
79. Which command line would show the index (inode) number of a file?
- `ls -l file`
 - `ls -i file`
 - `find -i file`
 - `cat -i file`
 - `cat -l file`
80. To change your own account password, use this exact command line:
- `$ passwd`
 - `$ passwd root`
 - `$ passwd cst8207`
 - `$ passwd options LOGIN`
 - `$ passwd cst8207.idallen.ca`
81. 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 the name `double` does not exist
  - the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `double`
  - there is a second copy of the file `single` in the file named `double`
  - the directory `foo` is now empty
  - the command fails because the name `foo/./double` does not exist
82. 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 command fails because the path `x/../../../../me` does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file `fil` in the file named `y`
 - the directory `x` now contains only a file named `y`
 - the directory `x` is still empty
 - the command fails because the path `x/./fil` does not exist

83. 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 contains two files
 - there is a second copy of the file named `cat` in the file `dog`
 - the directory `mt` now has a file named `dog` in it
 - the command fails because the path `./mt/./cat` does not exist
 - the directory `mt` is still empty
84. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `rm -all dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
 - `rmdir -all dir`
 - `deltree -all dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
85. What command displays the sizes of files in the current directory?
- `ls -l`
 - `cat -s`
 - `ps -l`
 - `ps -s`
 - `ls -p`
86. If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
- `./passwd`
 - `/passwd`
 - `./etc/passwd`
 - `../etc/passwd/.`
 - `../passwd`
87. How many arguments and options are there to the command: `ls -al /etc`
- Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - A three-letter file name and an `/etc` switch option.
 - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 - Two arguments, no options.
 - Two options, no arguments.
88. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: `/etc/passwd`?
- `/etc/passwd/.`
 - `../etc/passwd`
 - `./etc/passwd`
 - `/etc/./etc/./passwd`
 - `/etc/./etc/passwd`
89. What Linux command name renames a single file or directory?
- `chname`
 - `mv`
 - `rena`
 - `rm`
 - `move`
90. 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`
91. What is your HOME directory?
- This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
 - The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
 - The directory named `/home`
 - The top directory of the Unix/Linux/BSD/OSX file system tree
 - The directory that your shell is in now
92. 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 ../home/xx/./etc/passwd ./xx/./foo`
 - `cp xx/./etc/passwd ../home/xx/foo`
 - `cp ../etc/passwd /xx/foo`
 - `cp xx/./etc/passwd xx/foo`
93. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- `cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd`
- `/home/dir/one`
 - `/home/dir/two`
 - `/two`
 - `/home/dir`
 - `/home/dir/one/two`

94. Which Linux command name searches inside files for lines containing a pattern?
a. cat *b. cp* *c. find* *d. grep* *e. man*
95. The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
a. mkdir -r a/b/c *b. touch a/b/c* *c. rmdir -r a/b/c*
d. rm -r a/b/c *e. mkdir -p a/b/c*
96. If you type the command **sleep 60**, which key sequence will interrupt it and take you back to the command prompt?
a. [CTRL-U] *b. [CTRL-D]* *c. [CTRL-C]* *d. [CTRL-L]* *e. [CTRL-R]*
97. If my current directory is **/bin**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/bin/ls**?
a. /root/bin/ls *b. ./bin/ls* *c. ls/.*
d. ../../bin/ls *e. ../bin/ls/.*
98. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line: **mkdir a b c ; mv a b c**
a. the directories a, b, and c are moved to the current directory
b. an error message: mv: target 'c' is not a directory
c. the directories a and b are moved into the directory c
d. the directories a, b, and c are moved to the directory c
e. the directories a and b are appended to the directory c
99. In a directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv single double**
a. there is a second copy of the file "single" in the file named "double"
b. the command fails because "single" is not a directory
c. the command fails because the name "double" does not exist
d. there is only the file named "double" in the directory now
e. an empty file named "double" is created
100. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (**...**) mean:
a. a hidden directory *b. no special meaning* *c. the parent directory*
d. something that is repeated *e. something that is optional*
101. The option to **ls** that shows inode (index) numbers is:
a. -a *b. -l* *c. -R* *d. -l* *e. -i*
102. 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*
103. 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**
a. the command fails because the path ./dir/../new does not exist
b. the command fails because the path ../myhome/old does not exist
c. the directory dir now contains only a file named old
d. there is a second copy of the file new in the file named old
e. the parent directory of dir now has a file named old in it
104. What are assignments worth in this course?
a. 10% *b. 40%* *c. 5%* *d. 30%* *e. 20%*
105. What Linux command name creates empty files?
a. touch *b. mkfile* *c. man* *d. cat* *e. mkdir*
106. What does the **file** command do?
a. Displays a calendar file on your screen. *b. Renames a directory (folder) to be a file.*
c. Displays a recursive list of file names. *d. Tells you what type of file a pathname is.*
e. Archives a file into a backup folder.

107. 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`
- a. the command fails because the path `../myhome/cat` does not exist
 - b. the directory `sub` now contains only a file named `cat`
 - c. the directory `sub/..` now has a file named `cat` in it
 - d. the command fails because the path `sub/../fil` does not exist
 - e. there is a second copy of the file `fil` in the file named `cat`
108. 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. prints the version number of the `grep` command
 - d. turns off the translation of unprintable characters
 - e. selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
109. What information do you write on your personal question sheet for a midterm test?
- a. Your name and your lab section number.
 - b. Your instructor's name and your lab section number.
 - c. Your lab section number and your name.
 - d. The test version number and your name.
 - e. Your lab student number and your section number.
110. Which of these statements is true?
- a. To erase an entire line of typing, type `[CTRL]-[E]`.
 - b. To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type `[CTRL]-[F]`.
 - c. To delete a word from the shell command line, type `[CTRL]-[D]`
 - d. Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
 - e. Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
111. The output of the `whoami` command is:
- a. your HOME directory
 - b. a list of users logged in to the system
 - c. the current directory
 - d. your userid
 - e. a list of accounts in the password file
112. What is the absolute pathname of the Unix/Linux password (account) file?
- a. `/etc/passwd`
 - b. `/usr/passwd`
 - c. `/lib/passwd`
 - d. `/bin/passwd`
 - e. `/var/passwd`
113. Which Linux command line paginates large amounts of output?
- a. `ls -l -less /bin`
 - b. `ls -l less /bin`
 - c. `ls -l /bin | less`
 - d. `less ls -l /bin`
 - e. `ls -l /bin less`
114. What can you do to get back (redo) the last command you typed?
- a. Use the "PageUp" key.
 - b. Type `[CTRL]-[BACKSPACE]`
 - c. Use the "UpArrow" key.
 - d. Type `[ALT]-[F2]`
 - e. Type `[CTRL]-[ALT]-[UP]`
115. How do you make an office appointment with your instructor?
- a. Send him an email asking what times he is available to meet you.
 - b. Leave two times that you are available in his voicemail.
 - c. Send to him by email two or three times that you are available.
 - d. Make an appointment through the department secretary in T307.
 - e. Leave a phone message with the suggested time to meet.

116. 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. `grep './?' /etc/passwd`
 - c. `grep /etc/passwd '?'`
 - d. `grep '?' /etc/passwd`
 - e. `find '?' /etc/passwd`
117. In the output of the command `ls -a`, the one-character name `.` (one period or dot) signifies what?
- a. The parent directory.
 - b. The **ROOT** directory.
 - c. A current file.
 - d. The current directory.
 - e. A name with an unprintable character.
118. If your current directory is `/usr/local/bin`, then executing `cd ../../sbin/.` leads where?
- a. `/sbin`
 - b. `/local/sbin`
 - c. `/usr/local/sbin`
 - d. `/usr/bin`
 - e. `/usr/sbin`
119. 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`
- a. the command fails because path `./empty/./pig` does not exist
 - b. the command fails because path `../idallen/cow` does not exist
 - c. the directory `empty` now contains only a file named `cow`
 - d. there is a second copy of the file `pig` in the file named `cow`
 - e. the directory `empty/..` now has a file named `cow` in it
120. What program must you use to fill out the course Worksheets?
- a. Microsoft Word or Libre Office
 - b. Microsoft Wordpad
 - c. Microsoft Notepad
 - d. Microsoft Word
 - e. Libre Office or Open Office
121. Which command shows the name of the current computer:
- a. `users`
 - b. `w`
 - c. `who`
 - d. `hostname`
 - e. `comname`
122. The option to `ls` that shows hidden names is:
- a. `-l`
 - b. `-a`
 - c. `-i`
 - d. `-R`
 - e. `-l`
123. What would you see if you typed this command: `cat /foo`
- a. The contents of the file `foo` located in your home directory
 - b. The contents of your directory named `foo`
 - c. The contents of the file `foo` located in the parent directory
 - d. The contents of the file `foo` located in the ROOT directory
 - e. The contents of your subdirectory named `foo`
124. Which of these characters is *not* a shell GLOB meta-character?
- a. `*`
 - b. `?`
 - c. `#`
 - d. `]`
 - e. `[`
125. Which of these is the most secure password?
- a. `Canada`
 - b. `Easy10!`
 - c. `Madonna`
 - d. `secrets`
 - e. `apple15`
126. 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:
- a. `[CTRL]-[C]`
 - b. `[ALT]-[F1]`
 - c. `[TAB]`
 - d. `[CTRL]-[D]`
 - e. `[ALT]`
127. Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?
- a. **Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
 - b. **Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
 - c. **Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
 - d. **Tak** (Yes - Polish)
 - e. **Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)