

PRINT Name: _____ LAB Section:

One-Answer Multiple Choice 45 Questions

Weight 10%

- ☞ Read **all** the words of these instructions and **both** sides (back and front) of all pages.
- ☞ Manage your time. Answer questions you know, first. One Answer per question.
- ☞ **PRINT** your Name and Lab on this Question Sheet. You may write or draw on this sheet.
- ☞ Use your full, unabbreviated name on the mark-sense form. Do not abbreviate your name.
- ☞ Enter your NAME, Student Number, and Answers. Fill in the bubbles with pencil, no pen.
- ☞ The answer to the last question about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Tak**

191. Answer 191 is **E**
192. Answer 192 is **A**
193. Answer 193 is **A**
194. Answer 194 is **A**
195. Answer 195 is **A**
196. Answer 196 is **E**

Your Test Version is:

E A A A A E

Fill in the bubbles for the above six letters as six answers 191 through 196 on the back side of the Scantron form, in the lower-right-most answer column.

1. How many lines are in file **x** after this:
`date >x ; date >>x ; date >x ; date >>x`
 a. 2 b. 4 c. 3 d. 0 e. 1
2. The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
 a. `pwd -r a/b/c` b. `mkdir -r a/b/c`
 c. `cp -p a/b/c` d. `mkdir -p a/b/c`
 e. `touch -p a/b/c`
3. What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
 a. `cmd 1>out 2>out` b. `cmd 2>1 >out`
 c. `cmd 1>out 2>1` d. `cmd >out 2>&1`
 e. `cmd 2>&1 >out`
4. The option to `ls` that shows hidden names is:
 a. `-a` b. `-l` c. `-1` d. `-h` e. `-i`

5. In an empty directory, how many words are in file **c** after this:
`touch a >x ; echo y >x ; mv b a >b ; ls >c`
 a. 1 b. 0 c. 3 d. 4 e. 2
6. If **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:
`touch foo ; mkdir bar ; mv mt/./foo mt/./bar`
 a. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **bar**
 b. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **foo**
 c. the command fails because **mt/bar** is not a directory
 d. the directory **mt** is still empty
 e. the directory **bar** now contains a file named **foo**
7. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/dev/null**
 a. `/dev/./dev/./null` b. `/dev/null/.`
 c. `/dev/null/./null` d. `./dev/null`
 e. `./dev/null`
8. If my current directory is **/usr/lib**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/bin/bash**?
 a. `./bash` b. `/usr/lib/./bash`
 c. `../bin/./bash` d. `./bin/bash`
 e. `../bin/bash`
9. In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen of this:
`echo xx >foo >bar ; cat foo`
 a. `xx >foo >bar`
 b. `cat: foo: No such file or directory`
 c. `xx >bar`
 d. `xx`
 e. no output
10. Which **CTRL** key will send an **Interrupt** to make a command end and take you back to the command prompt?
 a. `^D` b. `^E` c. `^C` d. `^R` e. `^U`

11. What is the output on your screen after this:
`mkdir d ; touch d/.a d/.b ; echo d/*`
- `d/*`
 - `d/. d/.. d/.a d/.b`
 - `d/a d/b`
 - no output
 - `d/.a d/.b`
12. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (. . .) mean:
- the parent directory
 - a hidden directory
 - something that is repeated
 - something that is optional
 - no special meaning
13. In a directory that contains only the file **ls**, what happens after this:
`cp ls wc`
- there is only the file named **wc** in the directory now
 - the command fails because the name **wc** does not exist
 - an empty file named **wc** is created
 - a copy of the file named **ls** is in the file named **wc**
 - the command fails because **wc** is not a directory
14. Which **CTRL** key will send an **EOF** to a command reading your keyboard, and take you back to the command prompt?
- ^E**
 - ^D**
 - ^U**
 - ^R**
 - ^C**
15. If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this: `head b | echo a`
- 3 followed by 2
 - 1
 - 3
 - 3 followed by 1
 - 2
16. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
`wc -wc ls cd`
- Three command names and one argument with two options.
 - Four arguments, one of which is a command name.
 - Three arguments with no options.
 - Two arguments and one option.
 - Three arguments, one of which contains two options.

17. If I am in directory **/tmp** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this: `touch mt/foo ; mkdir mt/me ; cp mt/foo mt/../me`
- the command fails because the name **mt/../me** does not exist
 - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **me**
 - the directory **mt** is now empty
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in file **/tmp/me**
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in directory **mt**
18. If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this: `cp a b | tail`
- 3 followed by 2
 - 2 followed by 3
 - no output on screen
 - 3
 - 2
19. What command shows all the lines in file **file** that contain the text **mom**?
- `fgrep 'file' mom`
 - `fgrep 'mom' >file`
 - `fgrep 'mom' file`
 - `cat file | find 'mom'`
 - `cat file > fgrep 'mom'`
20. To "throw away" (hide) standard error output of a command, use:
- `cmd 2>/dev/sda1`
 - `cmd 1>&2`
 - `cmd 1>/dev/sda1`
 - `cmd 2>/dev/null`
 - `cmd 2>&1`
21. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
`cd /var/tmp ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd`
- `/bar`
 - `/foo/bar`
 - `/var/tmp/foo/bar`
 - `/tmp/foo/bar`
 - `/var/tmp`
22. What is in file **out** after this: `echo 1 2 >out 3`
- `1 2 >out 3`
 - `1 2`
 - nothing (empty file)
 - `1 2 out 3`
 - `1 2 3`

23. Which displays all the non-hidden names in the current directory that contain the case-insensitive word **ian** (and no other names)?
- `echo *IiAaNn*`
 - `echo *[Ii][Aa][Nn]*`
 - `echo *[ian, IAN, Ian, iAn, iaN, IAn, IaN, iAN]*`
 - `echo *[ian|IAN|Ian|iAn|iaN|IAn|IaN|iAN]*`
 - `echo *[IiAaNn]*`
24. In an empty directory, how many words are in file **c** after this:
- ```
touch a a a a ; ls >b >c
```
- 0
  - 4
  - 1
  - 3
  - 2
25. If file **nine** contains 9 lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (1 through 9), what is the output on your screen of this:
- ```
sort nine nine | tail -n 6 | head -n 1
```
- 3
 - 7
 - 4
 - 6
 - 5
26. If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are in file **c** after this: `cat a a >c ; cat c >>a ; cat c b >c a`
- 11
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 7
27. Which of these will make file **z** contain all of the content of file **x** followed by all of the content of file **y**?
- `cat x >z ; cp y >>z`
 - `cp x y >>z`
 - `cp x z ; cat y >>z`
 - `cp x y >z`
 - `cp x >z ; cp y >>z`
28. If **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:
- ```
touch foo ; mkdir dir ; mv foo dir/mt
```
- the directory **mt** now contains a directory named **dir**
  - the directory **dir** now contains a file named **foo**
  - the command fails because **dir/mt** is not a directory
  - the directory **mt** now contains a file named **foo**
  - the directory **mt** is still empty
29. Given the pathname `/usr/local/lib`, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- /
  - `/usr/local`
  - `usr`
  - `local`
  - `lib`

30. If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this: `head a | head b`
- no output on screen
  - 3 followed by 2
  - 3
  - 2
  - 2 followed by 3
31. If **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:
- ```
touch mt/foo ; mkdir foo ; mv mt/foo mt/./foo/me
```
- the command fails because the name **mt/./foo/me** does not exist
 - the `mkdir` fails because **foo** already exists
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **me**
 - the directory **mt** is now empty
 - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **me**
32. What is the output of this in an empty directory:
- ```
pwd >.pwd ; ls >.ls ; echo .?*
```
- `.. .pwd .ls`
  - `.pwd .ls`
  - `.. .pwd .ls`
  - `.?*`
  - an error message from `echo` saying `.?* does not exist`
33. What is the output of this in an empty directory:
- ```
touch x y z x1 xyx bxy yd .yx ye ; echo [xy]?
```
- `xyx`
 - an error message from `echo` saying `[xy]? does not exist`
 - `[xy]?`
 - `x1 yd ye`
 - `x x1 y yd ye`
34. In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen after this:
- ```
date >.a ; touch .b ; ls *
```
- an error message from `ls` saying `* does not exist`
  - `.. .a .b`
  - no output
  - `*`
  - `.a .b`

35. In an empty directory, what is in file **c** after this:  
`echo nosuchfile >c ; ls nosuchfile >c`
- `nosuchfile`
  - `ls: cannot access nosuchfile`
  - `c`
  - `nosuchfile c`
  - nothing (empty file)
36. The shell expands a leading tilde (~) in a pathname (e.g. ~/foo) to be:
- the ROOT directory
  - the directory /root
  - the parent directory
  - the current directory
  - your HOME directory
37. What command will recursively find all pathnames named **lib** in **bar**?
- `grep bar -name 'lib'`
  - `grep -name 'lib' bar`
  - `find bar -name 'lib'`
  - `find lib -name 'bar'`
  - `grep 'lib' bar`
38. If my current directory is /tmp, which command copies the password file into the existing directory /tmp/dir under the name **bar**?
- `cp ../dir/../../etc/passwd ../bar`
  - `cp ./etc/passwd dir/bar`
  - `cp ../../etc/passwd ./bar`
  - `cp dir/../../etc/passwd dir/../../tmp/dir/bar`
  - `cp ../../etc/passwd /dir/tmp/bar`
39. Which displays all the non-hidden names in the current directory that contain the word **ian** (and no other names)?
- `echo *ian*`
  - `echo *[ian]*`
  - `echo [ian]`
  - `echo ?ian?`
  - `echo [i][a][n]`
40. If file **nine** contains 9 lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (1 through 9), what is the output on your screen of this:  
`cat nine nine | head -n 11 | tail -n 1`
- 1
  - 3
  - 8
  - 2
  - 9

41. What is the output on your screen after these two command lines:  
`echo hi >a ; cp a c ; echo go >>c`  
`head a >c ; head a >a ; cat a c`
- `hi` followed by `go`
  - `hi`
  - `go`
  - `hi` followed by `hi`
  - no output
42. Which deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `rm -r dir`
  - `del -p dir`
  - `rmdir -r dir`
  - `rd -a dir`
  - `rmdir -p dir`
43. Give the minimum number of directories in this valid pathname:  
`/usr/local/lib`
- 3
  - 2
  - 1
  - 5
  - 4
44. How do I search for the text string **string** in the paginated output from the **man** command on my screen?
- `find string`
  - `help string`
  - `\string`
  - `/string`
  - `grep string`
45. Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?
- Tak** (Yes - Polish)
  - Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
  - Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
  - Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
  - Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)