

PRINT Name: _____

LAB Section:

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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**

1. [53/106] If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
 - a. `./etc/passwd`
 - b. `passwd`
 - c. `./passwd`
 - d. `/passwd`
 - e. `./etc/passwd/.`
2. [53/106] If you type the command `cat`, which `CTRL` key will send an **EOF** and take you back to the command prompt?
 - a. `^D`
 - b. `^U`
 - c. `^C`
 - d. `^R`
 - e. `^E`
3. [54/105] How many arguments and options are there to the command:


```
wc -wc wc
```

 - a. Two command name arguments and two bundled 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 line arguments, one of which contains two options.
4. [56/105] 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 command fails because `bar/mt` is not a directory
 - c. the directory `mt` now contains a directory named `bar`
 - d. the directory `mt` is still empty
 - e. the directory `bar` now contains a file named `foo`

5. [58/107] If my current directory is `/foo`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/foo/x/y/z`?
 - a. `../foo/y/z`
 - b. `/x/y/z`
 - c. `x/y/z`
 - d. `../x/y/z`
 - e. `./foo/x/y/z`
6. [58/105] Which command line lists all possible utilities available for sorting files?
 - a. `grep 'sort' /etc/`
 - b. `find sort`
 - c. `man -k sort`
 - d. `locate sort`
 - e. `man sort`
7. [59/106] 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 me/../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo`
 - d. `cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo`
 - e. `cp ../home/me/../etc/passwd ./me/./foo`
8. [63/107] 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. 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 parent directory of `mt` now contains a file named `bar`
 - d. the command fails because the path `./mt/./foo` does not exist
 - e. the command fails because the path `../me/bar` does not exist
9. [63/107] 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`, `2`, and `3` are moved to the current directory
 - b. the directories `1`, `2`, and `3` are moved to the directory `3`
 - c. an error message: `mv: target '3' is not a directory`
 - d. the directories `1` and `2` are moved into the directory `3`
 - e. the directories `1` and `2` are appended to the directory `3`

10. [64/105] 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
```
- the directory `mt` now contains a file named `bar`
  - the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
  - the command fails because `mt/bar` is not a directory
  - the directory `bar` now contains a file named `foo`
  - the directory `mt` is still empty
11. [64/105] What is the result of this exact command line:
- ```
cat /foo bar
```
- the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
 - file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
12. [66/104] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `cp foo/bar ../me`
- the command fails because the name `foo/bar` does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in directory `foo`
 - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
 - the directory `foo` is now empty
 - the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `me`
13. [66/107] 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
```
- there is a second copy of the file `foo` in the file named `bar`
  - the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `bar`
  - the command fails because path `../me/bar` does not exist
  - the directory `mt/..` now contains a file named `bar`
  - the command fails because path `./mt/./foo` does not exist
14. [68/106] 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
```
- the files `x`, `y`, and `z` are moved to the directory `z`
 - an error message: `mv: target 'z' is not a directory`
 - the files `x` and `y` are appended to the file `z`
 - the files `x`, `y`, and `z` are moved to the current directory
 - the files `x` and `y` are moved into the directory `z`

15. [68/103] In the output of the command `ls -a`, a dot (period) that *begins* a name signifies what?
- The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
 - A current file.
 - A name that is hidden.
16. [68/106] The option to `ls` that shows which names are directories is:
- `-l`
 - `-a`
 - `-i`
 - `-d`
 - `-1`
17. [69/105] 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
```
- the command fails because the path `mt/./foo` does not exist
  - the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `bar`
  - there is a second copy of the file `foo` in the file named `bar`
  - the command fails because the path `mt/./bar` does not exist
  - the directory `../me` now contains a file named `bar`
18. [69/107] Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: `/etc/passwd`?
- `./etc/./etc/passwd`
  - `../etc/passwd`
  - `/etc/passwd/.`
  - `./etc/passwd`
  - `/usr/etc/./passwd`
19. [71/106] What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /tmp ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- `/tmp/dir`
 - `/bar`
 - `/tmp/dir/bar`
 - `/tmp`
 - `/tmp/bar`
20. [73/106] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `mv foo/me foo/bar`
- an empty file named `me` is created
 - there is only the file named `me` in the directory now
 - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
 - the command fails because the name `me` does not exist
 - the command fails because `bar` is not a directory

21. [73/106] In the output of `ls -a`, the two-character name `..` (two periods, or dot-dot) signifies what?
- The parent directory.
 - The **ROOT** directory.
 - A file or directory with double links.
 - It begins every name that is hidden.
 - The current directory.
22. [73/107] What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
- `del -r dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
 - `mv -r dir`
 - `deldir -r dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
23. [74/104] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `mv ./foo/bar foo/./me`
- the command fails because the name `./foo/bar` does not exist
 - the command fails because the name `me` does not exist
 - the directory `foo` is now empty
 - the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `me`
 - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
24. [74/105] 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
```
- the directory `me` now contains a file named `bar`
  - the command fails because the path `mt/./foo` does not exist
  - the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
  - the command fails because the path `./me/bar` does not exist
  - the directory `mt` is still empty
25. [74/105] What is the result of this exact command line:
- ```
echo /foo bar
```
- file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
 - the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed

26. [75/103] In a directory that contains only the file `foo`, what happens after this command: `cp foo bar`
- an empty file named `bar` is created
 - the command fails because the name `bar` does not exist
 - there is a copy of the file named `foo` in the file named `bar`
 - there is only the file named `bar` in the directory now
 - the command fails because `bar` is not a directory
27. [75/107] In the output of the command `ls -a`, the one-character name `.` (one period or dot) signifies what?
- A name with an unprintable character.
 - The **ROOT** directory.
 - A current file.
 - The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
28. [75/105] Which of these commands always returns you to your account **HOME** directory?
- `cd /home/..`
 - `cd /home`
 - `cd home`
 - `cd`
 - `cd ..`
29. [77/106] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (`...`) mean:
- the parent directory
 - a hidden directory
 - something that is repeated
 - no special meaning
 - something that is optional
30. [78/106] If you type the command `sleep 60`, which **CTRL** key will **interrupt** it and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^I`
 - `^R`
 - `^U`
 - `^D`
 - `^C`
31. [79/106] Simplify this pathname:
- ```
../../../../var/./a/../../../../var/b/../../../../lib/./foo/..
```
- `/lib`
  - `/var/b/lib`
  - `/var/b/lib/foo`
  - `/foo`
  - `/lib/foo`
32. [80/107] Give the minimum number of directories in this pathname:
- ```
/a/b/c/d
```
- 5
 - 2
 - 1
 - 4
 - 3

33. [80/104] How do I search for the string **foo** in the text display output from the **man** command?
- find foo**
 - search foo**
 - @foo**
 - /foo**
 - select "**Search**" in the menu
34. [81/107] The shell expands a leading tilde (~) in a pathname (e.g. **~/foo**) to be:
- the **ROOT** directory
 - the parent directory
 - your **HOME** directory
 - the current directory
 - the directory **/root**
35. [82/104] 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
```
- there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **y**
  - the command fails because the path **mt/./././me** does not exist
  - the command fails because the path **mt/./foo** does not exist
  - the directory **mt** is still empty
  - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **y**
36. [82/107] In a directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command: **mv foo bar**
- there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
  - there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
  - an empty file named **bar** is created
  - the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
  - the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
37. [82/106] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets ([ ]) mean:
- no special meaning
  - something that is repeated
  - an arithmetic expression
  - something that is optional
  - a GLOB pattern matching a list
38. [82/104] The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
- l**
  - i**
  - 1**
  - h**
  - a**

39. [84/105] What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of **ROOT**, e.g. **cd / ; cd ..**
- you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
  - the shell current directory is still **ROOT**
  - the shell issues an error message and does not change
  - the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
  - the shell asks you to retype the invalid directory
40. [85/106] If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/./bar foo/././me**
- the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
  - the directory **foo** is now empty
  - the command fails because the name **foo/./bar** does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
  - the command fails because the name **me** does not exist
41. [85/106] The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
- touch x/y/z**
  - rmdir -r x/y/z**
  - mkdir -r x/y/z**
  - rm -r x/y/z**
  - mkdir -p x/y/z**
42. [85/106] Which **CTRL** key will erase a full line of typing in a terminal window?
- ^R**
  - ^C**
  - ^U**
  - ^D**
  - ^I**
43. [91/106] Given the pathname **/etc/passwd**, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- etc**
  - etc/passwd**
  - /**
  - /etc**
  - passwd**
44. [92/106] **Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?**
- Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
  - Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
  - Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
  - Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
  - Tak** (Yes - Polish)
45. [101/105] What command can you use to delete a directory?
- delete**
  - rmdir**
  - mmdir**
  - erase**
  - deldir**