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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
```

- 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 `bar` now contains a file named `foo`
- e. the directory `mt` is still empty

11. [64/105] What is the result of this exact command line:

```
cat /foo bar
```

- a. the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
- b. the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
- c. the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
- d. all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
- e. file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`

12. [66/104] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `cp foo/bar ./foo/..../me`

- a. the command fails because the name `foo/bar` does not exist
- b. there is a second copy of the file `bar` in directory `foo`
- c. there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
- d. the directory `foo` is now empty
- e. 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
```

- a. there is a second copy of the file `foo` in the file named `bar`
- b. the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `bar`
- c. the command fails because path `..../me/bar` does not exist
- d. the directory `mt/..` now contains a file named `bar`
- e. 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
```

- a. the files `x`, `y`, and `z` are moved to the directory `z`
- b. an error message: `mv: target 'z' is not a directory`
- c. the files `x` and `y` are appended to the file `z`
- d. the files `x`, `y`, and `z` are moved to the current directory
- e. 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?

- a. The parent directory.
- b. The current directory.
- c. A name with an unprintable character.
- d. A current file.
- e. A name that is hidden.

16. [68/106] The option to `ls` that shows which names are directories is:

- a. `-l`
- b. `-a`
- c. `-i`
- d. `-d`
- e. `-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
```

- a. the command fails because the path `mt/..../foo` does not exist
- b. the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `bar`
- c. there is a second copy of the file `foo` in the file named `bar`
- d. the command fails because the path `mt/..../bar` does not exist
- e. the directory `..../me` now contains a file named `bar`

18. [69/107] Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named:

`/etc/passwd?`

- a. `./etc/..../etc/passwd`
- b. `..../etc/passwd`
- c. `/etc/passwd/.`
- d. `./etc/passwd`
- e. `/usr/etc/..../passwd`

19. [71/106] What is the output of this successful command sequence?

```
cd /tmp ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```

- a. `/tmp/dir`
- b. `/bar`
- c. `/tmp/dir/bar`
- d. `/tmp`
- e. `/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`

- a. an empty file named `me` is created
- b. there is only the file named `me` in the directory now
- c. there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
- d. the command fails because the name `me` does not exist
- e. 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?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. del -r dir | b. rmdir -r dir |
| c. mv -r dir | d. deldir -r dir |
| e. 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?
- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. cd /home/.. | b. cd /home | c. cd home |
| d. cd | e. cd .. | |
29. [77/106] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (....) mean:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. the parent directory | b. a hidden directory |
| c. something that is repeated | d. no special meaning |
| e. 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?
- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. ^I | b. ^R | c. ^U | d. ^D | e. ^C |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
31. [79/106] Simplify this pathname:
/..././var/./a/.../var/b/.../lib./foo/...
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. /lib | b. /var/b/lib |
| c. /var/b/lib/foo | d. /foo |
| e. /lib/foo | |
32. [80/107] Give the minimum number of directories in this pathname:
/a/b/c/d
- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. 5 | b. 2 | c. 1 | d. 4 | e. 3 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

33. [80/104] How do I search for the string **foo** in the text display output from the **man** command?

- a. **find foo**
- b. **search foo**
- c. **@foo**
- d. **/foo**

34. [81/107] The shell expands a leading tilde (~) in a pathname (e.g. **~/foo**) to be:

- a. the **ROOT** directory
- b. the parent directory
- c. your **HOME** directory
- d. the current directory
- e. 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

- a. there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **y**
- b. the command fails because the path **mt/.../..../me** does not exist
- c. the command fails because the path **mt/.foo** does not exist
- d. the directory **mt** is still empty
- e. 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**

- a. there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
- b. there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
- c. an empty file named **bar** is created
- d. the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
- e. the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist

37. [82/106] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets ([]) mean:

- a. no special meaning
- b. something that is repeated
- c. an arithmetic expression
- d. something that is optional
- e. a GLOB pattern matching a list

38. [82/104] The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:

- a. **-l**
- b. **-i**
- c. **-1**
- d. **-h**
- e. **-a**

39. [84/105] What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of **ROOT**, e.g. **cd / ; cd ..**

- a. you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
- b. the shell current directory is still **ROOT**
- c. the shell issues an error message and does not change
- d. the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
- e. 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**

- a. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
- b. the directory **foo** is now empty
- c. the command fails because the name **foo/./bar** does not exist
- d. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
- e. the command fails because the name **me** does not exist

41. [85/106] The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:

- a. **touch x/y/z**
- b. **rmdir -r x/y/z**
- c. **mkdir -r x/y/z**
- d. **rm -r x/y/z**
- e. **mkdir -p x/y/z**

42. [85/106] Which **CTRL** key will erase a full line of typing in a terminal window?

- a. **^R**
- b. **^C**
- c. **^U**
- d. **^D**
- e. **^I**

43. [91/106] Given the pathname **/etc/passwd**, the **basename** of this pathname is:

- a. **etc**
- b. **etc/passwd**
- c. **/**
- d. **/etc**
- e. **passwd**

44. [92/106] Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?

- a. **Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
- b. **Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
- c. **Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
- d. **Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
- e. **Tak** (Yes - Polish)

45. [101/105] What command can you use to delete a directory?

- a. **delete**
- b. **rmdir**
- c. **mkdir**
- d. **erase**
- e. **deldir**