Evaluation: 121 Questions **Name: ________________________**

Important Instructions

1. Read all the instructions and both sides of all pages.
2. Manage your time when answering questions on this test.
   Answer the questions you know, first.

Multiple Choice - 121 Questions

This is a practice test containing many practice questions. The real test will contain some questions similar to these. There are probably many more questions in this practice test than there will be time for in the real test. The real test will have approximately one question per minute.

The real test may have some questions unlike anything given here. Knowing the concepts behind the questions is necessary; memorizing these specific answers won't help.

1. If file **/a** contains thirty lines, and file **/b** contains fifty lines, then how many lines are output by this command: **cat /a | sort /b**
   a. **20**
   b. **50**
   c. **30**
   d. no lines (empty file)
   e. **80**

2. Which of these command sequences will make **file3** contain all of the content of **file1** followed by all of the content of **file2**?
   a. **cp file1 >file3 file2 >file3**
   b. **cp file1 file2 >file3**
   c. **mv file1 file2 >file3**
   d. **echo file1 file2 >file3**
   e. **cat file1 file2 >file3**

3. How many command arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
   echo 'It's a bird! It's a plane!'
   a. Three arguments.
   b. Five arguments.
   c. Four arguments.
   d. One argument.
   e. Two arguments.

4. If my current working directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/me**, which of the of the following commands copies the Unix password file into my home directory under the name **foo**?
   a. **cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo**
   b. **cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
   c. **cp me/../../etc/passwd me/foo**
   d. **cp ../home/me/../etc/passwd ./me/./foo**
   e. **cp ./me/../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo**

5. What is the output on your screen of this command sequence:
   echo dog >one ; echo cow | head -2 one
   a. **dog**
   b. **cow** followed by **dog**
   c. an error message
   d. **cow**
   e. **dog** followed by **cow**

6. If you type the command **sleep 60**
   which of the following key sequences will interrupt it and take you immediately back to the command prompt?
   a. **[CTRL-L]**
   b. **[CTRL-D]**
   c. **[CTRL-U]**
   d. **[CTRL-R]**
   e. **[CTRL-C]**

7. In an empty directory, what is the shell output of these three commands:
   touch xx .x xy .y xz ; a='x* y*' ; echo "$a"
   a. ***x *y**
   b. **x* y***
   c. **xx xy xz y***
   d. **xx xy**
   e. **$a**

8. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
   echo hi >a ; cat a | wc -c
   a. **1**
   b. no output
   c. **3**
   d. **4**
   e. **2**

9. What is the output of this shell command line in an empty directory? **ls ***
   a. *****
   b. **. ..**
   c. no output
   d. an error message from **ls** saying ***** does not exist
   e. **.**

10. If file **/a** contains 40 lines, and file **/b** contains 60 lines, then how many lines are output by this command: **sort /a /b | cat /a | cat /b**
    a. **60**
    b. **40**
    c. **100**
    d. **160**
    e. **200**

11. If I am in my home 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
    a. the directory **x** is still empty
    b. the directory **x** now contains only a file named **y**
    c. there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **y**
    d. the command fails because the path **x/./fil** does not exist
    e. the command fails because the path **x/../../me** does not exist

12. How many lines are in file **out** after this bash shell command line?
    echo hi >dog >cat >out
    a. no such file (file does not exist)
    b. **1**
    c. no output (empty file)
    d. **2**
    e. **3**

13. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
    echo hi >a ; ls a | wc -c
    a. **4**
    b. **2**
    c. no output
    d. **1**
    e. **3**

14. Given an existing file of yours named **/a/x**, what is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
    echo hi >/a/x ; sort /a/x >/a/x ; wc /a/x
    a. **2 2 4 /a/x**
    b. **0 0 0 /a/x**
    c. **1 1 2 /a/x**
    d. no output
    e. **1 1 3 /a/x**

15. If **/etc/passwd** is a file name, which of the following pathnames always leads to the same file?
    a. **/./../etc/./passwd**
    b. **/etc/passwd/./.**
    c. **/etc/passwd/../..**
    d. **/etc/../../passwd**
    e. **./etc/passwd**

16. How many arguments are passed to the command by the shell on this command line: **<bar bar -b "-a" '-r' >bar bar bar**
    a. **6**
    b. **4**
    c. **7**
    d. **5**
    e. **3**

17. If I am in my home directory named **/home/alleni** and **empty** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    date >./cat ; mv empty/../cat ../alleni/dog
    a. there is a second copy of the file **cat** in the file named **dog**
    b. the command fails because the path **../alleni/dog** does not exist
    c. the directory **empty** now contains only a file named **dog**
    d. the directory **empty/..** now has a file named **dog** in it
    e. the command fails because the path **empty/../cat** does not exist

18. What is in file **out** after running this **bash** shell command line?
    echo 2 3 >out 3 0
    a. **2 3 0**
    b. **2 3 3 0**
    c. **2 3 >out 3 0**
    d. no output (empty file)
    e. **2 3**

19. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
    cd /home/foo ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd
    a. **/home/foo/dir/bar**
    b. **/home/foo/dir**
    c. **/home/foo**
    d. **/home/foo/bar**
    e. **/bar**

20. Which of the following is true, given this long directory listing from **ls**:
    drwxr-x--x 256 ian user 512 May 30 12:35 dir
    a. The number 256 is the octal permissions of this directory.
    b. The number 256 is the inode number of this directory.
    c. The number 256 is the size of this directory.
    d. The number 512 is the size of this directory.
    e. The number 512 is the count of links (names) this directory has.

21. In an empty directory, what is the shell output of these three commands:
    touch .1 .2 .3 11 12 ; b='.1* .2*' ; echo '$b'
    a. **'.1* .2*'**
    b. **.1* .2***
    c. **.1 .2**
    d. **11 .1 12 .2**
    e. **$b**

22. What is in the file **out** after this command sequence:
    echo hi >x ; echo ho >>x ; cp x y >out
    a. **hi** followed by **ho**
    b. **hi**
    c. nothing - empty file - no data
    d. no such file (nonexistent)
    e. **ho**

23. Which of the following statements is true about this shell command line:
    `>/a/b/c cat /a/b/d`
    a. The command `cat` sees only one argument.
    b. The command `cat` sees two arguments.
    c. The command `/a/b/c` sees only one argument
    d. The command is always invalid.
    e. The command `/a/b/c` sees two arguments.

24. If I am in my home directory named `/home/myhome` and `sub` is an empty subdirectory, what is true after this command line:
    `touch ./fil ; mv sub/../fil ../myhome/cat`
    a. the command fails because the path `sub/../fil` does not exist
    b. the command fails because the path `../myhome/cat` does not exist
    c. there is a second copy of the file `fil` in the file named `cat`
    d. the directory `sub` now contains only a file named `cat`
    e. the directory `sub/..` now has a file named `cat` in it

25. If file `/a/b` contains ninety-nine lines, each of which is the two-digit line number of the line in the file (`01` through `99`), what is the output of this command:
    `sort /a/b /a/b | tail -4 | head -1`
    a. `04 04`
    b. `96`
    c. `96 96`
    d. `98`
    e. `01 01`

26. How many lines are in file `out` after this bash shell command line?
    `echo hi >dog >out >cat`
    a. `2`
    b. no such file (file does not exist)
    c. no output (empty file)
    d. `3`
    e. `1`

27. Given an existing file of yours named `/a/b/x`, what is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
    `echo hi >/a/b/x ; wc /a/b/x >/a/b/x ; cat /a/b/x`
    a. `1 1 2 /a/b/x`
    b. `1 1 3 /a/b/x`
    c. `0 0 0 /a/b/x`
    d. `1 1 1 /a/b/x`
    e. no output

28. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
    `echo hi >a ; cp a b | wc -c`
    a. `3`
    b. `0`
    c. no output
    d. `1`
    e. `2`

29. How many lines are in the file `out` after this command sequence:
    `echo hi >x ; echo ho >>x ; cat x x x >out`
    a. `6`
    b. `2`
    c. `1`
    d. `3`
    e. nothing - empty file - no data

30. Which command below removes *only* this five-character file name containing a special character (and no others): `*test`
    a. `rm \\*test`
    b. `rm ''*test''`
    c. `rm ./\\*test`
    d. `rm "*test"`
    e. `rm ./*test`

31. If you type the command `sort`
    which of the following key sequences will send an EOF and take you immediately back to the command prompt?
    a. `[CTRL-D]`
    b. `[CTRL-C]`
    c. `[CTRL-L]`
    d. `[CTRL-U]`
    e. `[CTRL-R]`

32. In an empty directory, how many words are in file `cow` after this `bash` shell command line? `touch dog dog cat ; ls >cow`
    a. `4`
    b. `2`
    c. no output (empty file)
    d. `1`
    e. `3`

33. If file `ten` contains ten lines, and file `twenty` contains twenty lines, then how many lines are output by this command: `cat twenty | sort ten`
    a. no lines (no output)
    b. `20`
    c. `10`
    d. `60`
    e. `30`

34. What is in the file `bar` after this command sequence:
    `echo hi >x ; echo ho >x ; mv x y >bar`
    a. `ho`
    b. `hi`
    c. `hi` followed by `ho`
    d. nothing - empty file - no data
    e. no such file (nonexistent)

35. What can you do to get back (redo) the last command you typed to the **bash** (Linux) shell?
  a. Type [CONTROL]-[BACKSPACE]
  b. Type [CONTROL]-[ALT]-[UP]
  c. Use the "PageUp" key.
  d. Type [ALT]-[F2]
  e. Use the "UpArrow" key.

36. What is the output of this shell command line in an empty directory?
  echo *
  a. *****
  b. **.**
  c. no output
  d. **.   ..**
  e. **..**

37. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
  a. **deltree -all dir**
  b. **rm -r dir**
  c. **erase -r dir**
  d. **rmdir -all dir**
  e. **erase dir**

38. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following two-command sequence:
  var='a ab abc abcd abcde' ; touch $var
  a. 15 characters
  b. 19 characters
  c. 3 characters
  d. 5 characters
  e. 4 characters

39. In an empty directory, how many arguments are passed to the **rm** command in this **bash** command line? **date >a1 ; touch a2 ba ca >all ; rm a***
  a. **2**
  b. **3**
  c. **4**
  d. none
  e. **1**

40. If your PATH variable contains **/bin:/usr/bin**, what is the output of this **bash** shell command line? **echo '$PATH'**
  a. **/bin:/usr/bin**
  b. **$PATH**
  c. **'$PATH'**
  d. **/bin**
  e. **'/bin'**

41. Which of the following statements is true about this shell command line:
  >bar zoom bar haven
  a. The command **bar** sees only two arguments
  b. The command **zoom** sees three arguments.
  c. Error: The command name is missing from the command line.
  d. The command **bar** sees three arguments.
  e. The command **zoom** sees two arguments.

42. In an empty directory, how many words are in file **out** after this bash shell command line? **touch a ; ls >out**
  a. **3**
  b. no output (empty file)
  c. **4**
  d. **2**
  e. **1**

43. Which command line below does not show any lines from inside the file **dog**?
  a. **more dog**
  b. **tail dog**
  c. **head dog**
  d. **ls dog**
  e. **less dog**

44. What is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
  echo hi >wc ; ls wc >wc ; wc wc
  a. no output
  b. **2 2 4 wc**
  c. **1 1 2 wc**
  d. **1 1 3 wc**
  e. **0 0 0 wc**

45. What appears on your screen after this **bash** shell command line?
  echo xx >z ; ls z > wc
  a. **1   1   3**
  b. no output
  c. **2**
  d. **3**
  e. **1   1   2**

46. What is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
  echo x >abc ; ls >abc abc ; wc abc
  a. **1 1 4 abc**
  b. no output
  c. **1 1 2 abc**
  d. **0 0 0 abc**
  e. **1 1 3 abc**

47. In an empty directory, how many arguments are passed to the **cat** command in this **bash** command line? **date >a1 ; touch a2 ba ca ; cat a***
   a. **1**
   b. **2**
   c. **4**
   d. **3**
   e. none

48. What is the output on your screen of the following command sequence if run in a directory containing 123 files with names that are all the numbers from **1** to **123** inclusive: **glob="*" ; echo "$glob"**
   a. **"$glob"**
   b. *****
   c. the file names **1** through **123**
   d. the file names **1** through **123**, surrounded by quotes
   e. **$glob**

49. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
   echo hi >a ; echo a | wc -c
   a. no output
   b. **2**
   c. **1**
   d. **4**
   e. **3**

50. What appears on your screen after this **bash** shell command line?
   echo hi >ls ; cat ls > wc
   a. **hi**
   b. **1 1 3**
   c. **ls**
   d. **1 1 2**
   e. no output

51. Which command sequence below does *not* generate an error message from the last command in the sequence?
   a. **mkdir foo foo/bar ; rmdir foo**
   b. **date >foo ; cp foo/. bar**
   c. **mkdir foo ; sleep foo**
   d. **mkdir one one/two ; rmdir one/two**
   e. **cat /etc/passwd > mail idallen@ncf.ca**

52. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
   ls -ls /cat
   a. Two arguments, no options.
   b. Two options, no arguments.
   c. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
   d. A three-letter file name and a **/cat** switch option argument.
   e. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.

53. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
   a. **../a/b/c**
   b. **../home/b/c**
   c. **./home/a/b/c**
   d. **./a/b/c**
   e. **/a/b/c**

54. What is the output of this command sequence:
   echo bat >one ; echo sky | head -2 one
   a. **bat**
   b. **bat** followed by **sky**
   c. an error message
   d. **sky** followed by **bat**
   e. **sky**

55. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
   echo hi >out | wc -c
   a. **1**
   b. no output
   c. **0**
   d. **3**
   e. **2**

56. What is in file **out** after running this bash shell command line?
   echo a >out b c
   a. **b c**
   b. **echo a**
   c. **a b c**
   d. **a**
   e. no output

57. In the output of the command **ls -a**, the one-character 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.

58. Which of these statements is true?
   a. Only single quotes are strong enough to stop shell glob (wildcard) patterns from expanding.
   b. If **/y** is an empty directory, **echo /y/*** produces an error message.
   c. If **/x** is an empty directory, **sort /x/*** produces an error message.
   d. Only backslashes are strong enough to stop shell glob (wildcard) patterns from expanding.
   e. Only double quotes are strong enough to stop shell glob (wildcard) patterns from expanding.

59. What is the output of this command sequence:
    echo foo >file ; echo bar | sort file
    a. an error message
    b. **foo**
    c. **bar**
    d. **bar** followed by **foo**
    e. **foo** followed by **bar**

60. How many arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
    echo 'And it's not hard, it's just logical.'
    a. Six arguments.
    b. Four arguments.
    c. Three arguments.
    d. Seven arguments.
    e. Five arguments.

61. What appears on your screen after this sequence of commands:
    echo one >x ; cp x y ; echo two >>y ; sort x >y ; cat y
    a. **two** followed by **one**
    b. **two**
    c. **one** followed by **two**
    d. **one**
    e. empty file - no output on the screen

62. 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 **cow/././cat** does not exist
    b. the directory **cow** is now empty
    c. there is a second copy of the file **dog** in the file named **cat**
    d. the directory **cow** now contains only a file named **cat**
    e. the command fails because the name **cat** does not exist

63. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
    wc -l <infile
    a. Three arguments, one of which contains an option and one is a pathname.
    b. Two arguments, neither of which is an option.
    c. A file name starting with a dash and an **<infile** switch option argument.
    d. One command line argument containing one option name.
    e. Two arguments, one of which is a single option name and the other is a pathname.

64. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    echo wc >wc ; wc wc >wc ; cat wc
    a. **wc**
    b. **1 1 3 wc**
    c. no output
    d. **1 1 2 wc**
    e. **0 0 0 wc**

65. Which of these command sequences will make file **out** contain all of the content of file **in1** followed by all of the content of file **in2**?
    a. **mv in1 in2 >out**
    b. **echo in1 in2 >out**
    c. **cp in1 >out in2 >out**
    d. **cat in1 in2 >out**
    e. **cp in1 in2 >out**

66. If file **a** contains twenty lines, and file **b** contains thirty lines, then how many lines are in file **out** after this sequence of **bash** shell commands:
    cat a b >c ; head c >c ; sort a b c >out
    a. **100**
    b. **30**
    c. no lines (empty file)
    d. **60**
    e. **50**

67. What text is output by this **bash** shell command sequence:
    echo dog >out ; echo cat | sort out
    a. **out**
    b. **dog**
    c. **cat**
    d. **dog** followed by **cat**
    e. **cat** followed by **dog**

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

69. Which of the following shell command lines displays all the names in the current directory that are exactly three digits long (and no others)?
    a. **echo ???**
    b. **echo [3][3][3]**
    c. **echo [0-9][0-9][0-9]**
    d. **echo [?][?][?]**
    e. **echo [1-3][1-3][1-3]**

70. In an empty directory, how many words are in file **out** after this **bash** shell command line? **touch 1 2 3 2 1 ; ls >out**
    a. no output (empty file)
    b. **3**
    c. **4**
    d. **5**
    e. **6**

71. Which of the following pathnames always leads to the same file named: **/etc/passwd**?
    a. **./etc/passwd**
    b. **../etc/passwd**
    c. **/etc/./etc/../passwd**
    d. **/etc/passwd/.**
    e. **/etc/../etc/passwd**

72. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following shell two-command sequence:
    var='a ab abc abcd abcde' ; touch "$var"
    a. 15 characters
    b. 4 characters
    c. 3 characters
    d. 19 characters
    e. 5 characters

73. What is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
    echo hi >hi ; head hi >hi ; wc hi
    a. **0 0 0 hi**
    b. **1 1 2 hi**
    c. **1 1 3 hi**
    d. no output
    e. **2 2 4 hi**

74. If directory **foo** contains only these four three-character file names: **.x1**, **.x2**, **.z3**, **.z.**, then what is the output of the following **bash** shell command line:
    echo foo/???
    a. no output
    b. **foo/.z.**
    c. **foo/.x1 foo/.x2 foo/.z3**
    d. **foo/.x1 foo/.x2 foo/.z3 foo/.z.**
    e. **foo/???**

75. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
    cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
    a. **/home/dir/two**
    b. **/home/dir/one**
    c. **/two**
    d. **/home/dir**
    e. **/home/dir/one/two**

76. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (**..**) signifies what?
    a. The parent directory.
    b. The current directory.
    c. A hidden file.
    d. The root directory.
    e. A file or directory with double links.

77. If file **x** contains ten lines, and file **y** contains twenty lines, then how many lines are in file **cat** after this sequence of **bash** shell commands:
    sort x y >z ; tail -5 y >y ; sort x y z >cat
    a. **45**
    b. no lines (empty file)
    c. **60**
    d. **40**
    e. **50**

78. If my current directory is **/bin**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/bin/ls**?
    a. **ls/.**
    b. **../../bin/ls**
    c. **../bin/ls/.**
    d. **./bin/ls**
    e. **/root/bin/ls**

79. What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
    a. **deldir -r dir**
    b. **rmdir -r dir**
    c. **mv -r dir**
    d. **del -r dir**
    e. **rm -r dir**

80. What would you see if you typed this command: **cat /users**
    a. The contents of your subdirectory named **users**
    b. The contents of your directory named **users**
    c. The contents of the file **users** located in the parent directory
    d. The contents of the file **users** located in your home directory
    e. The contents of the file **users** located in the root directory

81. Which command line displays the contents of the Unix **passwd** file one page at a time?
    a. **cat /etc/passwd >less**
    b. **/etc/passwd >less**
    c. **/etc/passwd | less**
    d. **less </etc/passwd**
    e. **less | /etc/passwd**

82. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing a question mark (**?**) in the file **/etc/passwd**?
    a. **grep '?' /etc/passwd**
    b. **grep ? /etc/passwd**
    c. **grep ? >/etc/passwd**
    d. **grep ./? /etc/passwd**
    e. **grep /etc/passwd ./?**

83. In the output of the command **ls -a**, a dot that begins a name signifies what?
a. A current file.
b. The current directory.
c. The parent directory.
d. A name with an unprintable character.
e. A name that is hidden.

84. How many arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
echo "cow "y " bat 'man x' " pig'a "hop' a b
a. Six arguments.
b. Eleven arguments.
c. Four arguments.
d. Seven arguments.
e. Five arguments.

85. How many arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
echo " 1 2 "three ' 4 ' five"6"
a. Four arguments.
b. One argument.
c. Five arguments.
d. Three arguments.
e. Nine arguments.

86. If file **foo** contains nine 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 command:
cat foo foo | sort -r | head -5 | tail -1
a. **8**
b. **9**
c. **5**
d. **7**
e. **6**

87. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following sequence: **var='a ab abc abcd abcde' ; touch '$var'**
a. 15 characters
b. 19 characters
c. 5 characters
d. 4 characters
e. 3 characters

88. Which command sequence below outputs only lines 10-15 of the 16-line file named **hex**?
a. **head -15 hex | tail -6**
b. **head -10 hex | tail -15 hex**
c. **head -16 hex | tail -5 hex**
d. **tail -10 hex | head -16 hex**
e. **tail -16 hex | head -10**

89. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
echo hi >wc ; wc wc >hi ; cat hi
a. **0 0 0 wc**
b. **1 1 3 wc**
c. **1 1 2 wc**
d. no output
e. **hi**

90. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
a. **grep /etc/* compile**
b. **grep compile /etc/***
c. **man * | grep compile**
d. **man compile**
e. **apropos compile**

91. If directory **/a** contains these seven two-character file names: **aa**, **ab**, **ac**, **ad**, **a?**, **a***, **a.**, then which shell command below will remove only the single name **a*** from the directory (and no others)?
a. **rm /a/a***
b. **rm /a***
c. **rm /a/a***
d. **rm /a/***
e. **rm /a/a?**

92. If my current directory is **/etc**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/etc/passwd**?
a. **../passwd**
b. **./etc/passwd**
c. **./passwd**
d. **../etc/passwd/.**
e. **/passwd**

93. How many arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
echo ' one two ' three ' four ' 5'6'
a. Six arguments.
b. Four arguments.
c. Five arguments.
d. Nine arguments.
e. One argument.

94. If file **foo** contains nine lines, each of which is the number of the line in the file, what is the output of this command:
cat foo foo | sort | tail -4 | head -1
a. **4**
b. **1**
c. **8**
d. no output
e. **6**

95. Which of the following shell command lines displays only the names in the current directory that are exactly three alphabetic letters long?
    a. **echo [?][?][?]**
    b. **echo [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z]**
    c. **echo ???**
    d. **echo [0-3][0-3][0-3]**
    e. **echo ******

96. How can you ask the **bash** (Linux) shell to complete commands or file names for you?
    a. Type **[CONTROL]-[ALT]-[DEL]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.
    b. Type **[ALT]-[F2]** the shell will present a menu of commands.
    c. Type **[CONTROL]-[D]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.
    d. You can type the first part of the command or file name and press the **ALT** key.
    e. You can type the first part of the command or file name and press the **TAB** key.

97. Which of these command sequences will make file **foo** contain all of the content of file **a** followed by all of the content of file **b**?
    a. **cat a >foo ; cat b >>foo**
    b. **mv a b >foo**
    c. **cp a >foo ; cp b >>foo**
    d. **cp a b >foo**
    e. **echo a b >foo**

98. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
    echo hi | wc -c
    a. **1**
    b. no output
    c. **0**
    d. **3**
    e. **2**

99. If file **/a** contains thirty lines, and file **/b** contains fifty lines, then how many lines are in file **/c** after this sequence of shell commands:
    cat /a /b >/c ; sort /c >/c ; sort /c /a /b >/c
    a. **50**
    b. **30**
    c. no lines (empty file)
    d. **80**
    e. **160**

100. What command shows all the lines in file **/etc/group** that contain the string **idallen**?
    a. **grep /etc/group idallen**
    b. **grep idallen /etc/group**
    c. **cat /etc/group > grep idallen**
    d. **cat /etc/group | wc idallen**
    e. **grep idallen >/etc/group**

101. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
    mkdir foo ; rmdir foo | wc -c
    a. **0**
    b. **1**
    c. **3**
    d. **4**
    e. no output

102. What is in file **cow** after running this **bash** shell command line?
    echo one two >cow three
    a. no output (empty file)
    b. **one two cow three**
    c. **one two three**
    d. **echo one two**
    e. **one two**

103. Which command sequence outputs inode/filename pairs for names in the current directory, sorted by inode number?
    a. **ls -i * > sort**
    b. **ls -ia | sort -n**
    c. **ls ./* | sort -node**
    d. **sort ls -ia**
    e. **ls -node * > sort -n**

104. Which one of the following commands will leave **file1** non-empty?
    a. **cat file1 > file1**
    b. **head file1 > file1**
    c. **tail file1 > file1**
    d. **sort file1 > file1**
    e. **wc file1 > file1**

105. Select the correct **bash** shell order of command line processing:
    a. quotes, variables, redirection, globs
    b. quotes, variables, globs, redirection
    c. redirection, quotes, globs, variables
    d. quotes, redirection, variables, globs
    e. quotes, globs, variables, redirection

106. What is in the file named **file** after this command sequence:
    echo a >c ; echo b >>c ; mv c d >file
    a. nothing - **file** is empty - no data
    b. **a**
    c. **a** followed by **b**
    d. **b**
    e. no such file (nonexistent file)

107. Which of these statements is true?
   a. The **file** command creates a new, empty file in the current directory
   b. To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type **[CONTROL]-[D]**.
   c. Command **apropos** is an exact synonym for command **man**.
   d. To erase an entire line of typing, type **[ALT]-[DELETE]**.
   e. To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type **[CONTROL]-[D]**.

108. Which of these statements is true?
   a. You can only login to Unix once per userid; you cannot be logged in to the same machine twice.
   b. To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CONTROL]-[E].
   c. Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
   d. To erase an entire line of typing, type [CONTROL]-[E].
   e. Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.

109. Which command below removes *only* this five-character file name containing a special character (and no others): **date?**
   a. **rm ./date?**
   b. **rm date***
   c. **rm date/?**
   d. **rm ./date\?**
   e. **rm date\\?**

110. If I am in my home directory named **/home/ian** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
   who >../ian/cat ; cp ./mt/../cat ./mt/../dog
   a. the directory **mt** now contains two files
   b. the directory **mt** now has a file named **dog** in it
   c. the command fails because the path **./mt/../cat** does not exist
   d. the directory **mt** is still empty
   e. there is a second copy of the file named **who** in the file **dog**

111. If file **twenty** contains twenty lines, and file **thirty** contains thirty lines, then how many lines are output by this command: **tail thirty | cat twenty**
   a. **50**
   b. **20**
   c. **30**
   d. **21**
   e. no lines (no output)

112. If your terminal type is **xterm,** what is the output of this **bash** shell command line? **echo '$TERM'**
   a. no output
   b. **$TERM**
   c. **'xterm'**
   d. **'$TERM'**
   e. **xterm**

113. In an empty directory, what appears on your screen after this bash command line?
   touch a ; ls | wc -l
   a. **0**
   b. no output
   c. **1**
   d. **2**
   e. **3**

114. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for sorting files?
   a. **grep /etc/passwd sort**
   b. **man -k sort**
   c. **man sort**
   d. **grep sort /etc/passwd**
   e. **man | grep sort**

115. Which of the command lines below can generate a non-empty file?
   a. **wc -l /a/b >/a/b**
   b. **head -5 /a/b >/a/b**
   c. **cat /a/b /a/b /a/b >/a/b**
   d. **tail /a/b >/a/b**
   e. **sort /a/b >/a/b**

116. What is the output of this bash shell command line in an empty directory?
   echo '$SHELL'
   a. **$SHELL**
   b. **'$SHELL'**
   c. **'/bin/bash'**
   d. **/bin/bash**
   e. no output

117. In an empty directory, what appears on your screen after this bash command line?
   touch a ; ls >wc -l
   a. **1**
   b. no output
   c. **2**
   d. **3**
   e. **0**

118. What text is output by this **bash** shell command sequence:
   echo cow >foo ; echo dog | head -1 foo
   a. **foo**
   b. **cow**
   c. **dog** followed by **cow**
   d. **dog**
   e. **cow** followed by **dog**

119. Which of the following VI/VIM key sequences will move the entire line on which the cursor resides to after the line that follows it (i.e. it would move line 5 to be line 6 and line 6 would become line 5)?
   a. **DDP**
   b. **DDp**
   c. **ddP**
   d. **:dp**
   e. **ddp**

120. If file **/a** contains 20 lines, and file **/b** contains 30 lines, then how many lines are in file **/c** after this sequence of shell commands:
   sort /a /b >/c ; cat /a >>/b ; sort /c /b /a >/c
   a. **50**
   b. **120**
   c. no lines (empty file)
   d. **70**
   e. **80**

121. What is true about this bash shell command line?
   date >ls ; ls -ls ls >wc
   a. The **wc** command counts the output of the **ls** command.
   b. The shell finds and executes three different commands.
   c. The **ls** command receives the output of **date** on standard input.
   d. The **ls** command is executed more than once.
   e. The file **wc** has one line in it.

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Answer Key - CST 8129 – Ian Allen – Fall 2005 - CST 8129 Practice Test

```
 1. b
 2. e
 3. c
 4. c
 5. a
 6. e
 7. b
 8. c
 9. d
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. a
16. d
17. d
18. b
19. c
20. d
21. e
22. c
23. a
24. e
25. d
26. c
27. c
28. b
29. a
30. d
31. a
32. e
33. c
34. d
35. e
36. a
37. b
38. d
39. b
40. b
41. e
42. d
43. d
44. d
45. b
46. a
47. b
48. b
49. b
50. e
51. d
52. c
53. d
54. a
55. c
56. c
57. e
58. c
59. b
60. b
61. d
62. d
63. d
64. e
65. d
66. e
67. b
68. c
69. c
70. c
71. e
72. d
73. a
74. e
75. d
76. a
77. d
78. b
79. e
80. e
81. d
82. a
83. e
84. e
85. d
86. d
87. d
88. a
89. b
90. e
91. a
92. c
93. b
94. c
95. b
96. e
```



```
 97. a
 98. d
 99. d
100. b
101. a
102. c
103. b
104. e
105. d
106. a
107. e
108. c
109. d
110. d
111. b
112. b
113. c
114. b
115. a
116. a
117. b
118. b
119. e
120. d
121. e

Count of a:  20  17%
Count of b:  28  23%
Count of c:  20  17%
Count of d:  30  25%
Count of e:  23  19%

With 5 choices: 121

Macro .cmd split no indent: 1
Macro .cmd split with indent: 63
```