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PR	INT Name: LAB Section:	6.	ls /boo xxx	
Test Version: One-Answer Multiple Choice 46 Questions – 15 of 15%			a. the contents of the files /boo and xxx will be displayedb. the names of the pathnames /boo and xxx will be displayed	
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 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 last question about reading/doing all these test instructions is: Sim 1. [23/125] In an empty directory, how many words are in file a after this: echo a b c d; ls >a a. 4 b. 1 c. 0 d. 3 e. 2		7.	 c. the two text strings /boo and xxx will be displayed d. file /boo will be copied to xxx e. all the files under directory /boo with the name xxx will be displayed 	
2.	[27/127] If file foo contains 3 lines, and file bar contains 4 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this command line: head foo echo bar a. 3 followed by 4 b. 1 c. 4 d. 3 followed by 1 e. 3	8.	[53/125] If file a contains 2 lines, and file b contains 3 lines, then how many lines are in file c after this command line: cat a a >c; head b >>a; cat c b >c a a. 7 b. 12 c. 8 d. 0 e. 10	
3.	[29/125] In an empty directory, what is in file bar after this command line: echo bar >bar; ls nosuchfile wc -l >bar a. 0 b. bar c. 1 d. nosuchfile e. nothing (empty file)	9.	[59/126] What command will recursively find all pathnames named foo in /etc? a. find foo -name '/etc' b. grep /etc -basename 'foo' c. find /etc -name 'foo' d. ls -R 'foo' /etc	
4.	[35/126] In an empty directory, how many words are in file foo after this command line: echo 1 2 3 >a 4 ; mv a b ; ls >foo a. 3 b. 4 c. 1 d. 2 e. 0	10.	 e. grep 'foo' /etc 10. [60/126] In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen after this command line: echo hi >a; mv a b; ls wc -w 	
5.	[45/127] In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen after this command line: echo hi >.foo; date >.a >.b >.c; ls * afoo .a .b .c bfoo .a .b .c c. an error message from ls saying * does not exist d. * e. no output		a. no output b. 1 c. a d. 2 e. 0	

11. [65/127] If I am in directory /tmp and dir is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

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touch cow; mkdir pig; mv cow pig/dir

- a. the directory pig now contains a file named cow
- b. the directory dir now contains a directory named pig
- *c*. the directory **dir** is still empty
- d. the directory dir now contains a file named cow
- e. the command fails because pig/dir is not a directory
- 12. [65/124] If my current directory is /etc, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name /etc/passwd?
 - a. ./../etc/./passwd
- b. /root/etc/passwd
- c. ../etc/passwd/.

d. ./etc/passwd

- e. passwd/.
- 13. [66/123] What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
 - a. cmd 2>1 >out

b. cmd >out 2>&1

c. cmd 1>out 2>out

d. cmd 2>&1 >out

- e. cmd 1>out 2>1
- 14. [66/126] If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are in file **c** after this command line:

c. 0

cat a b >c; cat a >>b; sort c b >c a

- a. 12
- *b*. 8

- d. 7
- *e*. 5
- 15. [68/125] If my current directory is **/foo**, which command copies the password file into existing directory **/foo/dir** under the name **bar**?
 - a. cp ./../etc/passwd ../dir/bar
 - b. cp dir/../etc/passwd dir/bar
 - c. cp ../../etc/./passwd /dir/bar
 - d. cp ././dir/../etc/passwd ../foo/dir/bar
 - e. cp ../foo/./dir/../etc/passwd ./dir/./bar
- 16. [68/124] Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
 - a. grep 'compile' /etc/
- b. man -k compile

 $c.\ \mathtt{man\ compile}$

d. find compile

 $\it e.$ locate compile

17. [69/126] If my current directory is /bin, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name /bin/ls?

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a. ../bin/ls/.

b. ls/.

c. ./bin/ls

d. ./../bin/ls

- e. /root/bin/ls
- 18. [70/127] What is the output of this command line in an empty directory:

date >.a; touch .b; echo .*

- *a.* . . .a .b
- *b.* .b
- c. an error message from **echo** saying .* does not exist
- d. .*
- *e*. .a .b
- 19. [70/124] If I am in directory /tmp and foo is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

touch foo/bar; mkdir bar; mv foo/bar bar/me

- a. the mkdir fails because bar already exists
- b. the directory **foo** is now empty
- c. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
- d. the command fails because the name bar/me does not exist
- e. there is a second copy of the file bar in the file named me
- 20. [72/126] In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen of this command line: echo hi >foo >bar; cat foo
 - a. hi
 - h hi >foo >bar
 - c. hi >foo
 - d. cat: foo: No such file or directory
 - e. no output
- 21. [73/122] 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 command: **sort nine nine** | **tail -n 3** | **head -n 1**
 - a. 8 8
- b. 2 2
- c. 9
- d. 8
- *e*. 1

22. [73/126] If I am in directory /tmp and dir is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

touch bar ; mkdir dog ; mv bar dir/dog

- a. the command fails because **dir/dog** is not a directory
- b. the directory dir now contains a file named bar
- *c*. the directory **dir** is still empty
- d. the directory dog now contains a file named bar
- e. the directory dir now contains a file named dog
- 23. [74/126] Give the minimum number of directories in this valid pathname:

/dog/cat/pig/cow/moo

a. 5

b. 4

c. 2

d. 3

e. 6

24. [75/126] Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named:

/bin/ls

a. ./bin/../ls

b. /bin/ls/.

c. ./bin/ls

d. /../bin/./ls

e. /bin/./bin/ls

25. [76/126] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (...) mean:

a. no special meaning

b. a hidden directory

c. the parent directory

d. something that is repeated

e. something that is optional

26. [76/124] What is the result of this exact command line:

cat /dog cat

- $\it a$. all the files under directory /dog with the name cat will be displayed
- b. the two text strings /dog and cat will be displayed
- c. file /dog will be copied to cat
- d. the names of the pathnames /dog and cat will be displayed
- $\it e.\,$ the contents of the files $/ {
 m dog}$ and ${
 m cat}$ will be displayed
- 27. [77/126] If file dog contains 3 lines, and file cat contains 4 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this command line:

cat dog | tail cat

a. 3 followed by 4

b. 4 followed by 3

c. 3

d. 5

e. **4**

28. [77/126] Which of these command lines will make file **foo** contain all of the content of file **a** followed by all of the content of file **b**?

a. cp a >foo ; cp b >>foo

b. mv a b >foo

c. cp a b >foo

d. echo a b >foo

e. cat a >foo ; cat b >>foo

29. [77/125] Which command line displays all the names in the current directory that are exactly three digits long (and no other names)?

a. echo [?][?][?]

b. echo [1-3][1-3][1-3]

c. echo ???

d. echo [3][3][3]

e. echo [0-9][0-9][0-9]

30. [79/126] Given the pathname /usr/bin/foo, the *basename* of this pathname is:

a. usr

 $\it b$. foo

c. bin

d. /usr/bin

e. /

31. [80/123] If I am in directory /tmp and foo is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

touch foo/bar; mkdir foo/me; 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 file /tmp/me
- c. there is a second copy of the file bar in directory **foo**
- d. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
- $\it e$. the directory **foo** is now empty

32. [81/127] If you type the command wc, which CTRL key will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?

a. ^U

b. ${\bf \hat{r}}$

c. ^C

d. ^D

e. ^E

33. [81/127] How many arguments and options are there to the command:

ls -1 ls wc

a. Three command line arguments, one of which contains one option.

- b. One option and three command names.
- c. Two command line arguments and one option.
- d. Three command line arguments with no options.
- e. Three pathname arguments and no options.

34. [82/126] In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:

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mkdir a b c; mv a b c

- a. the directories **a** and **b** are appended to the directory **c**
- b. the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory
- c. an error message: mv: target 'c' is not a directory
- d. the directories **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
- e. the directories \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} are moved to the directory \mathbf{c}
- 35. [82/127] If file **foo** contains 3 lines, and file **bar** contains 4 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this command line:

cp foo bar | cat

a. **3** followed by **4**

b. 3

c. **4**

d. no output on screen

- *e.* **4** followed by **3**
- 36. [82/126] What is in file a after this command line:

echo 1 2 >a 3 4

a. echo 1 2

b. 1 2

c. 1 2 3 4

d. nothing (empty file)

- e. 3 4
- 37. [82/127] In a directory that contains only the file dog, what happens after this command: cp dog cat
 - a. the command fails because cat is not a directory
 - b. the command fails because the name cat does not exist
 - c. there is only the file named cat in the directory now
 - d. there is a copy of the file named dog in the file named cat
 - e. an empty file named cat is created
- 38. [84/123] What is the result of this exact command line:

echo /pig cow

- $\it a$. all the files under directory /pig with the name ${\tt cow}$ will be displayed
- b. the contents of the files /pig and cow will be displayed
- c. file /pig will be copied to cow
- d. the names of the pathnames /pig and cow will be displayed
- e. the two text strings /pig and cow will be displayed

39. [85/126] The shell expands a leading tilde (*) in a pathname (e.g. */foo) to be:

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a. the parent directory

b. the current directory

c. the ROOT directory

d. the directory /root

- e. your HOME directory
- 40. [85/125] Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
 - a. rm -r dir

b. rmdir -r dir

c. rm -all dir

d. deltree -all dir

- e. rmdir -all dir
- 41. [88/125] Which command line displays all the non-hidden names in the current directory that contain the letter **z** (and no other names)?
 - a. echo *z
- b. echo z*
- c. echo *z*

- d. echo [z]
- e. echo ?z?

c. 3

- 42. [94/125] How many words are in the file a after this command line: echo one two >a; echo me >a; echo you >>a
 - a. 4 b. 1
- *d*. 0
- e. 2
- 43. [95/124] Which command line displays all the non-hidden names in the current directory that contain the case-insensitive word **hi** (and no other names)?
 - a. echo ?[HhIiHhIi]?
- b. echo *[hiHI]*
- c. echo *(H,h,I,i)*
- d. echo *[Hh][Ii]*

- e. echo ?[HhIi]?
- 44. [95/121] Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?
 - a. Tak (Yes Polish)

- b. Igen (Yes-Hungarian)
- c. Taip (Yes Lithuanian)
- d. Jes (Yes Esperanto)
- e. Sim (Yes Portuguese)
- 45. [96/126] The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
 - a. -1
- *b*. -a
- c. -i
- d. **-1**
- *e*. -h
- 46. [108/124] To "throw away" (hide) standard error output of a command, use:
 - a. cmd 1>&2

- b. cmd 1>/dev/sda1
- c. cmd 2>/dev/sda1
- d. cmd 2>&1