

PRINT Name: _____ LAB Section:

Test Version: 562 One-Answer Multiple Choice 110 Questions – 15 of 15%

- ⇒ 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 questions below about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Jes**

1. Did you read all the words of the test instructions at the start of this test?

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

2. My three-digit Lab Section number is:

- a. My lecture section number **400**.
 b. My T-buidling lab room number **126**.
 c. The section number of my weekly 2-hour lab period.
 d. My T-buidling lecture room number **117**.
 e. The Test Version number printed in the top left corner.

3. What is the result of this exact command line: **echo /bin hello**

- a. file "/bin" will be copied to "hello"; the names will be displayed as well
 b. all the files under "/bin" with the name "hello" will be displayed
 c. the contents of the files "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
 d. the names of the pathnames "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
 e. the two text strings "/bin" and "hello" will be displayed

4. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:

touch a b c ; mv a b c

- a. an error message: **mv: target 'c' is not a directory**
 b. the files **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
 c. the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory
 d. the files **a** and **b** are appended to the file **c**
 e. the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**

5. If my current directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/xx**, which command copies the password file into my home directory under the name **foo**?

- a. **cp xx/../../../../etc/passwd xx/foo**
 b. **cp xx/./etc/passwd ../home/xx/foo**
 c. **cp ../home/xx/./etc/passwd ./xx/./foo**
 d. **cp ../etc/passwd ../xx/foo**
 e. **cp ../../etc/passwd /xx/foo**

6. What is the output of this successful command sequence?

cd /home/myhome ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd

- a. **/home/myhome/foo/bar** b. **/home/myhome/foo**
 c. **/home/myhome** d. **/home/myhome/bar**
 e. **/bar**

7. What is the output of this successful command sequence?

cd /tmp ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd

- a. **/tmp** b. **/tmp/foo** c. **/tmp/bar**
 d. **/tmp/foo/bar** e. **/bar**

8. The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:

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

9. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:

mkdir a b c ; mv a b c

- a. the directories **a** and **b** are appended to the directory **c**
 b. the directories **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
 c. an error message: **mv: target 'c' is not a directory**
 d. the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**
 e. the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory

10. In the output of the command **ls -i -a**, a dot that *begins* a pathname signifies what?

- a. The parent directory.
 b. A name with an unprintable character.
 c. An inode (index) numbered file.
 d. The current directory.
 e. A name that is hidden.

11. 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. **./etc/passwd**
 e. **/passwd**

12. In the output of the command `ls -a`, a dot that *begins* a name signifies what?
- A current file.
 - A name that is hidden.
 - The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
13. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: `/etc/passwd`?
- `./etc/passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd/.`
 - `/etc/./etc/./passwd`
 - `../etc/passwd`
 - `/etc/./etc/passwd`
14. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `deltree -all dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
 - `rmdir -all dir`
 - `rm -all dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
15. The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
- `touch a/b/c`
 - `mkdir -r a/b/c`
 - `rmdir -r a/b/c`
 - `rm -r a/b/c`
 - `mkdir -p a/b/c`
16. What does the `-v` option to the `grep` command do?
- turns off the translation of unprintable characters
 - turns on the translation of unprintable characters
 - prints the version number of the `grep` command
 - selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
 - selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
17. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `erase -r dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
 - `rmdir -all dir`
 - `erase dir`
 - `deltree -all dir`
18. To make the `bash` shell complete commands or file names, you type the first part of the command or file name and then press this key:
- `[TAB]`
 - `[ALT]`
 - `[CTRL]-[D]`
 - `[ALT]-[F1]`
 - `[CTRL]-[C]`
19. In the output of the command `ls -ai`, the one-character name `.` signifies what?
- A name with an unprintable character.
 - A name that is hidden.
 - The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A current file.

20. 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`?
- `cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo`
 - `cp ./me/./etc/passwd ../home/me/foo`
 - `cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo`
 - `cp ../etc/passwd ./me/foo`
 - `cp ../home/me/./etc/passwd ./me/./foo`
21. If you type the command `cat`, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
- `[CTRL-I]`
 - `[CTRL-R]`
 - `[CTRL-C]`
 - `[CTRL-U]`
 - `[CTRL-D]`
22. If I am in my home directory named `/home/ian` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch ../ian/cat ; cp ./mt/./cat ./mt/./dog
```
- there is a second copy of the file named `cat` in the file `dog`
  - the directory `mt` now has a file named `dog` in it
  - the command fails because the path `./mt/./cat` does not exist
  - the directory `mt` is still empty
  - the directory `mt` now contains two files
23. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `rm -r dir`
  - `rmdir -r dir`
  - `deltree -all dir`
  - `rmdir -all dir`
  - `rm -all dir`
24. Which of these statements is true?
- To delete a word from the shell command line, type `[CTRL]-[D]`
  - To erase an entire line of typing, type `[CTRL]-[D]`.
  - Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
  - Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
  - To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type `[CTRL]-[C]`.
25. When doing an `ls -a`, the output pathname that is a double dot (`..`) signifies what?
- The ROOT directory.
  - The current directory.
  - The parent directory.
  - A pathname with double links.
  - A hidden file.
26. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /tmp ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
```
- `/tmp/two`
 - `/tmp/one/two`
 - `/tmp`
 - `/two`
 - `/tmp/one`

27. The **-v** option to the **grep** command does what?
- turns off the translation of unprintable characters
 - selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
 - selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
 - prints the version number of the **grep** command
 - turns on the translation of unprintable characters
28. 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
```
- the directory **x** now contains only a file named **y**
  - the directory **x** is still empty
  - there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **y**
  - the command fails because the path **x/../../me** does not exist
  - the command fails because the path **x/./fil** does not exist
29. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
- ../home/b/c**
  - ./a/b/c**
  - /a/b/c**
  - ../a/b/c**
  - ./home/a/b/c**
30. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets (**[ ]**) mean:
- something that is optional
  - something that is repeated
  - a GLOB pattern matching a list
  - no special meaning
  - an arithmetic expression
31. What would you type to find the string **tony** in the file **/etc/passwd**?
- grep /etc/passwd tony**
  - find /etc/passwd -name tony -print**
  - grep tony /etc/passwd**
  - find /etc/passwd -user tony -print**
  - cat tony /etc/passwd**
32. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- ```
wc -wc /sort
```
- Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 - Two options, no arguments.
 - Two arguments, no options.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - A three-letter file name and a **/sort** switch option argument.
33. Which of these is the most secure password?
- Madonna**
 - secrets**
 - Easy10!**
 - apple15**
 - Canada**

34. To change your own account password, use this exact command line:
- \$ passwd options LOGIN**
 - \$ passwd**
 - \$ passwd root**
 - \$ passwd cst8207**
 - \$ passwd cst8207.idallen.ca**
35. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?
- type **[CTRL-W]**
 - type **[CTRL-U]**
 - type **[CTRL-C]**
 - type **[CTRL-D]**
 - select the line with the mouse and use the **DEL** key
36. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (**...**) mean:
- something that is optional
 - the parent directory
 - something that is repeated
 - no special meaning
 - a hidden directory
37. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- ./bin/bash**
 - /bin/bash/.**
 - /bin/bin/./bash**
 - ./bin/./bash**
 - /bin/./bash**
38. If my current directory is **/bin**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/bin/ls**?
- ls/.**
 - ./bin/ls**
 - /root/bin/ls**
 - ../../bin/ls**
 - ./bin/ls/.**
39. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
```
- /home/dir/one**
  - /home/dir/one/two**
  - /home/dir/two**
  - /two**
  - /home/dir**
40. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
- ../a/b/c**
  - ./home/a/b/c**
  - /a/b/c**
  - ../home/a/b/c**
  - ../home/b/c**
41. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- ```
ls -al /etc
```
- Two options, no arguments.
 - A three-letter file name and an **/etc** switch option.
 - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - Two arguments, no options.

42. If my current directory is `/usr`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/usr/x/y/z`?
- a. `./usr/x/y/z` b. `/x/y/z` c. `x/./y/z`
 d. `../x/y/z` e. `../usr/y/z`
43. The shell expands a leading tilde (`~`) in a pathname (e.g. `~/foo`) to be:
- a. the parent directory b. the directory `/root`
 c. the ROOT directory d. your HOME directory
 e. the current directory
44. Which command shows the name of the current computer:
- a. `comname` b. `users` c. `hostname`
 d. `w` e. `who`
45. What command can you use to delete a directory?
- a. `erase` b. `deldir` c. `delete`
 d. `rmdir` e. `mkdir`
46. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- `ls -li foobar`
- a. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 b. Two arguments, no options.
 c. Two options, no arguments.
 d. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 e. One argument, no options.
47. If `/bin/bash` is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- a. `/bin/./bash` b. `./bin/bash`
 c. `/bin/bash/..` d. `/bin/bash/.`
 e. `/.././bin/bash`
48. What command displays the sizes of files in the current directory?
- a. `ls -p` b. `ps -s` c. `ls -l`
 d. `cat -s` e. `ps -l`
49. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- a. `rmdir -all dir` b. `deltree dir`
 c. `rm -r dir` d. `erase -r dir`
 e. `erase dir`
50. 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 ../home/me/./etc/passwd ./me/./foo`
 e. `cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo`
51. In which section of the manual do you find super-user and admin commands?
- a. 3 b. 1 c. 4 d. 2 e. 8

52. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
- `cal -jy 2001`
- a. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 b. A single numeric option and a three-letter file name.
 c. Two options, no arguments.
 d. Two arguments, no options.
 e. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two options.
53. What does *quoting* mean on a shell command line?
- a. turning off the special meaning of shell meta-characters
 b. typing a "control" character using the [CTRL] key
 c. using a leading tilde ("`~`") on a pathname to mean your HOME directory
 d. setting the PS1 variable to be your shell prompt
 e. using more than one pathname argument to a command, e.g. `rm a b c`
54. If a shell token with a GLOB pattern contains two slashes, how many slashes can be in each matched pathname?
- a. exactly two b. zero, one, or two c. one or two
 d. two or more e. one, two, or more
55. The option to `ls` that shows inode (index) numbers is:
- a. `-i` b. `-l` c. `-a` d. `-R` e. `-l`
56. What would you see if you typed this command: `cat /users`
- a. The contents of your directory named `users`
 b. The contents of the file `users` located in the parent directory
 c. The contents of your subdirectory named `users`
 d. The contents of the file `users` located in the ROOT directory
 e. The contents of the file `users` located in your home directory
57. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing an asterisk (*) in the file named `foo`?
- a. `grep * foo` b. `grep foo ""`
 c. `grep '*' foo` d. `grep ./* foo`
 e. `grep foo [*]`
58. Which of these pathnames is *not* an absolute pathname (after all shell expansions)?
- a. `$HOME/foo` b. `../foo` c. `~/foo`
 d. `foo` e. `/foo`
59. The output of the `tree` command is:
- a. an indented, recursive list of directories and their contents
 b. a recursive list of users logged in to the system
 c. the tree of files under your HOME directory
 d. the tree of users logged in to the system
 e. the tree of files under the ROOT directory

60. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **pig**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/pig foo/././dog**
- the command fails because the name **dog** does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file **pig** in the file named **dog**
 - the command fails because the name **foo/././dog** does not exist
 - the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **dog**
 - the directory **foo** is now empty
61. What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g. **cd / ; cd ..**
- the shell asks you to retype this invalid directory
 - you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
 - the shell issues an error message and does not change
 - the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
 - the shell current directory is still ROOT; no change
62. Which of these statements is true?
- Command **apropos** is an exact synonym for command **man**.
 - To erase an entire line of typing, type **[ALT]-[DELETE]**.
 - The **file** command creates a new, empty file in the current directory
 - To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type **[CTRL]-[D]**.
 - To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type **[CTRL]-[D]**.
63. The purpose of the **PS1** shell variable is:
- to allow access to the ROOT directory
 - to find patterns inside a text file
 - to list your suspended jobs
 - to set the shell prompt
 - to protect your HOME directory from access
64. If you type the command **cat**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
- [CTRL-U]**
 - [CTRL-R]**
 - [CTRL-L]**
 - [CTRL-D]**
 - [CTRL-C]**
65. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **ls -ls /cat**
- Two options, no arguments.
 - Two arguments, no options.
 - A three-letter file name and a **/cat** switch option argument.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
66. What is the absolute pathname of the Unix/Linux password (account) file?
- /etc/passwd**
 - /bin/passwd**
 - /lib/passwd**
 - /usr/passwd**
 - /var/passwd**

67. If I am in my home directory named **/home/idallen** and **empty** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: **touch ./pig ; mv ./empty/./pig ../idallen/cow**
- the directory **empty/..** now has a file named **cow** in it
 - the command fails because path **./empty/./pig** does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file **pig** in the file named **cow**
 - the directory **empty** now contains only a file named **cow**
 - the command fails because path **../idallen/cow** does not exist
68. Which of these commands always returns you to your account home directory?
- cd home**
 - cd /home/..**
 - cd**
 - cd /home**
 - cd ..**
69. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **ls -lid /p**
- Two command line arguments, one of which contains three options.
 - Two arguments: A file name starting with a dash and a **/p** switch option argument.
 - Two arguments, neither of which is an option.
 - Three arguments, one of which contains options and one is a pathname.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option name and the other is a pathname.
70. If **/etc/passwd** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- /etc/../../../../passwd**
 - ../etc/passwd**
 - /etc/passwd/./.**
 - /etc/passwd/../../../../**
 - /../../../../etc/./passwd**
71. If I am in my home directory named **/home/myhome** and **sub** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: **touch ./fil ; mv sub/./fil ../myhome/cat**
- there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **cat**
 - the directory **sub** now contains only a file named **cat**
 - the command fails because the path **../myhome/cat** does not exist
 - the command fails because the path **sub/./fil** does not exist
 - the directory **sub/..** now has a file named **cat** in it
72. What is the output of this successful command sequence? **cd /home/foo ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd**
- /home/foo**
 - /home/foo/bar**
 - /bar**
 - /home/foo/dir**
 - /home/foo/dir/bar**
73. Which of these characters is *not* a shell GLOB meta-character?
- ?**
 -]**
 - #**
 - ***
 - [**
74. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
- grep compile /etc/**
 - locate compile**
 - apropos compile**
 - man compile**
 - find compile**

75. How do I search for the string **xyz** in the text display output from the **man** command?
- find xyz**
 - use the mouse to select "Search" in the menu
 - search xyz**
 - @xyz**
 - /xyz**
76. The shell meta-character used to separate multiple separate commands on the same line of typing is:
- ;**
 - :**
 - @**
 - ,**
 - +**
77. If I am in my home directory named **/home/myhome** and **dir** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch new ; mv ./dir/./new ../myhome/old
```
- the parent directory of **dir** now has a file named **old** in it
  - the command fails because the path **../myhome/old** does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file **new** in the file named **old**
  - the command fails because the path **./dir/./new** does not exist
  - the directory **dir** now contains only a file named **old**
78. Which of these statements is true?
- Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
  - Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
  - To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CTRL]-[E].
  - To erase an entire line of typing, type [CTRL]-[E].
  - To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]
79. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?
- type [CTRL]-[D]
  - select the line with the mouse and use the **DEL** key
  - type [CTRL]-[W]
  - type [CTRL]-[U]
  - select the line with the mouse and use the **BACKSPACE** key
80. What would you see if you typed this command: **cat /foo**
- The contents of the file **foo** located in your home directory
  - The contents of your directory named **foo**
  - The contents of the file **foo** located in the parent directory
  - The contents of the file **foo** located in the ROOT directory
  - The contents of your subdirectory named **foo**
81. If you type the command **grep pattern**, which key sequence will send an EOF and take you back to the command prompt?
- [CTRL]-[R]
  - [CTRL]-[L]
  - [CTRL]-[C]
  - [CTRL]-[D]
  - [CTRL]-[U]

82. To leave a shell and let the terminal window close, type:
- [CTRL]-[C]
  - q**
  - bye**
  - quit**
  - exit**
83. In which section of the manual do you find standard commands?
- 4
  - 8
  - 2
  - 1
  - 3
84. When doing an **ls -a**, the output pathname that is a double dot (**..**) signifies what?
- The parent directory.
  - The current directory.
  - A hidden file.
  - A file or directory with double links.
  - The ROOT directory.
85. If **/etc/passwd** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- ../etc/./passwd**
  - ./etc/passwd**
  - /etc/../../../../passwd**
  - /etc/passwd/..**
  - /etc/passwd/../../../../**
86. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /usr/bin ; mkdir dir ; touch bar ; pwd
```
- /usr/bin/bar**
 - /usr/bin**
 - /usr/bin/dir**
 - /home/dir**
 - /home/bar**
87. Given the pathname **a/b/c**, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- b**
 - c**
 - a**
 - a/b**
 - b/c**
88. If you type the command **sleep 60**, which key sequence will interrupt it and take you back to the command prompt?
- [CTRL]-[C]
 - [CTRL]-[R]
 - [CTRL]-[U]
 - [CTRL]-[L]
 - [CTRL]-[D]
89. In the output of the command **ls -a**, the one-character name **.** signifies what?
- The current directory.
 - The parent directory.
 - A current file.
 - A name that is hidden.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
90. If you type the command **echo 'missing quote**, which key sequence will interrupt it and take you back to the command prompt?
- [CTRL]-[D]
 - [CTRL]-[U]
 - [CTRL]-[R]
 - [CTRL]-[L]
 - [CTRL]-[C]

91. If a shell GLOB pattern fails to match anything, what happens by default? The shell:
- returns the closest match to the pattern
 - removes the pattern and passes nothing
 - gives a warning message but continues
 - passes the pattern unchanged to the command
 - gives an error message and does not execute
92. What is your HOME directory?
- This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
 - The directory named `/home`
 - The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
 - The directory that your shell is in now
 - The top directory of the Unix/Linux/BSD/OSX file system tree
93. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing a question mark (?) in the file `/etc/passwd`?
- `search '?' /etc/passwd`
 - `grep '?' /etc/passwd`
 - `grep './?' /etc/passwd`
 - `find '?' /etc/passwd`
 - `grep /etc/passwd '?'`
94. In a directory that contains only the file `single`, what happens after this command: `mv single double`
- there is only the file named "double" in the directory now
 - the command fails because the name "double" does not exist
 - the command fails because "single" is not a directory
 - there is a second copy of the file "single" in the file named "double"
 - an empty file named "double" is created
95. If `cow` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `dog`, what happens after this command: `mv cow/dog cow/././cat`
- there is a second copy of the file `dog` in the file named `cat`
 - the directory `cow` is now empty
 - the command fails because the name `cow/././cat` does not exist
 - the command fails because the name `cat` does not exist
 - the directory `cow` now contains only a file named `cat`
96. What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?
- `deldir -r dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
 - `del -r dir`
 - `mv -r dir`

97. What is the result of this exact command line: `cat /bin hello`
- file `/bin` will be copied to "hello"; the names will be displayed as well
 - all the files under `/bin` with the name "hello" will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/bin` and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
 - the contents of the files `/bin` and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
 - the two text strings `/bin` and "hello" will be displayed
98. Which command line would show the index (inode) number of a file?
- `ls -i file`
 - `cat -l file`
 - `ls -l file`
 - `cat -i file`
 - `find -i file`
99. The output of the `find` command is:
- account names matching a pattern
 - a recursive list of users logged in to the system
 - finds lines in a file matching a pattern
 - finds patterns in a file corresponding to lines
 - a recursive list of pathnames
100. The basic purpose of a shell is:
- to search for strings inside text files
 - to program system administration backup procedures
 - to expand pathnames
 - to format hard drives
 - to find and run commands
101. What is the result of this exact command line: `ls /bin hello`
- the two text strings `/bin` and "hello" will be displayed
 - the contents of the files `/bin` and "hello" will be displayed, if possible; otherwise, error messages
 - file `/bin` will be copied to "hello"; the names will be displayed as well
 - all the files under `/bin` with the name "hello" will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/bin` and "hello" will be displayed, if they exist; otherwise, error messages
102. If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `single`, what happens after this command: `mv ./foo/single foo/././double`
- the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `double`
 - there is a second copy of the file `single` in the file named `double`
 - the command fails because the name `double` does not exist
 - the command fails because the name `foo/././double` does not exist
 - the directory `foo` is now empty

103. If **foo** is a directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/single foo/double**
- the command fails because the name **double** does not exist
 - an empty file named **double** is created
 - there is only the file named **double** in the directory now
 - the command fails because **single** is not a directory
 - there is a second copy of the file **single** in the file named **double**
104. The output of the **whoami** command is:
- your HOME directory
 - the current directory
 - a list of accounts in the password file
 - your userid
 - a list of users logged in to the system
105. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname always leads to the same file?
- ../bin/./bash**
 - /bin/./bash**
 - ../bin/bash**
 - /bin/bash/.**
 - /bin/bin/./bash**
106. What can you do to get back (redo) the last command you typed?
- Use the "UpArrow" key.
 - Type **[CTRL]-[ALT]-[UP]**
 - Type **[CTRL]-[BACKSPACE]**
 - Type **[ALT]-[F2]**
 - Use the "PageUp" key.
107. The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
- R**
 - l**
 - a**
 - 1**
 - i**
108. To prevent disconnections when using the Windows version of **PuTTY**, you should make this configuration change:
- set the seconds between keepalives to 55
 - use your ACSIS password as your password
 - use your student number as your password
 - your password will not echo on your screen as you type
 - log in using your Blackboard userid
109. What is the *current directory*?
- This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
 - The directory that your shell (or any Unix process) is in now
 - The directory named **/current**
 - The directory named **..** (dot dot)
 - The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
110. **Did you read ALL the words** of the test instructions **and did you DO them ALL?**
- Jes** (*Esperanto*)
 - Tak** (*Polish*)
 - Taip** (*Lithuanian*)
 - Sim** (*Portuguese*)
 - Igen** (*Hungarian*)

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