Evaluation: 49 Questions **Name: _________________________**

Important Instructions

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

Multiple Choice - 49 Questions

(Office use only: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49)

1. What do you do on Floppix/Linux/Unix to erase an entire line of typing?
   † **a**. type **`[CTRL-U]`**
   b. type **`[CTRL-D]`**
   c. type **`[CTRL-W]`**
   d. select the line with the mouse and use the **`DEL`** key
   e. select the line with the mouse and use the **`BACKSPACE`** key

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

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

4. Which of these statements is true?
   † **a**. To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type **`[CONTROL]-[D]`**.
   b. To erase an entire line of typing, type **`[ALT]-[DELETE]`**.
   c. To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type **`[CONTROL]-[D]`**.
   d. To telnet to ACADAIX from outside the College, use the name **`acadaix.algonquin`**.
   e. The **`file`** command creates a new, empty file in the current directory

5. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
   `cal -jy 2001`
   † **a**. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two options.
   b. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
   c. A single numeric option and a three-letter file name.
   d. Two arguments, no options.
   e. Two options, no arguments.

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

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

8. What Unix command line will show you all of the processes currently running, for all userids?
   † **a**. **`ps aux`**
   b. **`ps all`**
   c. **`whereis ps`**
   d. **`which ps`**
   e. **`finger ps`**

9. What does the Floppix **`mail`** command take as a command line argument?
   † **a**. a userid
   b. a file name to send by email
   c. a date
   d. a message number
   e. the Floppix mail command does not accept any arguments

10. What is true when you use the **telnet** program to start a session to a remote computer?
   † **a**. all of your work is done on the remote system
   b. your work is done on the local system and copied to the remote system
   c. files are created and destroyed on the local system
   d. commands are executed on the local system
   e. your local computer acts as a server for the remote computer

11. Which of these statements about the **telnet** terminal emulator is true?
   † **a**. you can use **telnet** to connect from your Unix system back to your own Unix system
   b. you can only use **telnet** to connect to a different computer
   c. you can only use **telnet** to connect to machines on the local network
   d. **telnet** doesn’t require you to log in to the remote computer
   e. you must give a computer name, not a number, as an argument to **telnet**

12. What **ftp** userid do you use to download software using "anonymous ftp"?
   † **a**. **anonymous**
   b. **download**
   c. use your Algonquin userid
   d. **public**
   e. **software**

13. When using the **links** text-only web browser on Linux, what command letter lets you type in a URL to go to?
   † **a**. **g**
   b. **q**
   c. **s**
   d. **a**
   e. **d**

14. What is the Unix user name for the Super-User account?
   † **a**. **root**
   b. **superuser**
   c. **master**
   d. **administrator**
   e. **alterego**

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

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

17. What would you type to find the string **tony** in the file **/etc/passwd**?
   † **a**. **grep tony /etc/passwd**
   b. **grep /etc/passwd tony**
   c. **grep tony >/etc/passwd**
   d. **file tony /etc/passwd**
   e. **file /etc/passwd tony**

18. What does the **-v** option to the **grep** command do?
   † **a**. selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
   b. selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
   c. turns off the translation of unprintable characters
   d. turns on the translation of unprintable characters
   e. prints the version number of the grep command

19. Which command removes adjacent duplicate lines from a file?
   † **a**. **uniq**
   b. **unique**
   c. **dup**
   d. **dupl**
   e. **duplicate**

20. If **/foo/bar** were a file of text containing ten different lines, what would be the output of this exact command line: **diff /foo/bar /foo/bar**
   † **a**. no output
   b. an error message because **diff** only allows one file name
   c. an error message because **diff** doesn’t allow the same file name twice
   d. several lines, which are the lines that are different between the two files
   e. the contents of file **/foo/bar** would be displayed twice

21. What minimal permissions must you have on a directory to be able to execute successfully the command **ls .** from inside the directory?
   † **a**. **r-x**
   b. **--x**
   c. **r--**
   d. **-wx**
   e. **rw-**

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

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

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

25. If I have a directory owned by me named **/a/b/c/d**, which of the following actions would increase its *link count* by exactly one?
   † **a**. create one subdirectory named **/a/b/c/d/e**
   b. create one subdirectory named **/a/b/c/d**
   c. create one subdirectory named **/a/b/c/d2**
   d. create one file named **/a/b/c/d/e**
   e. create one file named **/a/b/c/d2**

26. Which of these statements is true?
   † **a**. To make a hard link to file "**foo**" named "**bar**", file "**foo**" must exist.
   b. You can make a hard link to a directory.
   c. You only need "**r--**" permission on directory "**foo**" for "**ls -l foo**" to work.
   d. If you give me write permission on a file owned by you, I can then use **chmod** to change its permissions.
   e. The "**ln**" command takes two arguments, so the maximum number of hard links a file can have is two.

27. Which of the following is true, given this long directory listing:
   drwxr-x--x 71 ian user 4096 May 30 12:35 /dirname
   † **a**. The number 71 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
   b. The number 71 is the inode number of this directory.
   c. The number 71 is the size of this directory.
   d. The number 4096 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
   e. The number 4096 is the inode number of this directory.

28. 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. **98**
   b. **96**
   c. **96 96**
   d. **04 04**
   e. **01 01**

29. 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. **0 0 0 /a/b/x**
   b. **1 1 3 /a/b/x**
   c. **1 1 2 /a/b/x**
   d. **1 1 1 /a/b/x**
   e. no output

30. 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 **/a/b/c** sees two arguments.
   e. The command is always invalid.

31. Which of the command lines below can generate a non-empty file?
   † a. **ls -i /a/b >/a/b**
   b. **sort -r /a/b >/a/b**
   c. **tail -5 /a/b >/a/b**
   d. **tr abc ABC </a/b >/a/b**
   e. **grep -v /a/b /a/b >/a/b**

32. 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. `80`
    b. `30`
    c. `50`
    d. `160`
    e. no lines (empty file)

33. 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. `50`
    b. `30`
    c. `80`
    d. `20`
    e. no lines (empty file)

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

35. 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?
    † a. `rm /a/a\?`
    b. `rm /a/a?`
    c. `rm /a/a*`
    d. `rm /a/a[*]`
    e. `rm /a?`

36. If directory `/a/b` contains these four three-character file names: `.aa`, `.ab`, `.a?`, `.a*`, then what is the output of the following `bash` shell command line: `echo /a/b/???`
    † a. `/a/b/???`
    b. `/a/b/.aa /a/b/.ab /a/b/.a? /a/b/.a*`
    c. `/a/b/.aa /a/b/.ab`
    d. `/a/b/.a?`
    e. no output

37. Which of the command lines below can generate a non-empty file?
    † a. `wc -l /a/b >/a/b`
    b. `sort /a/b >/a/b`
    c. `head -5 /a/b >/a/b`
    d. `tr abcd 1234 </a/b >/a/b`
    e. `diff /a/b /a/b >/a/b`

38. What is the `bash` shell output of this two command sequence:
    `PATH=/dev/null:/bin/ls:/bin/cat ; ls nosuchfile`
    † a. `bash: ls: command not found`
    b. `ls: /bin/ls: command not found`
    c. `bash: /bin/cat: command not found`
    d. `bash: /dev/null: No such file or directory`
    e. `ls: nosuchfile: No such file or directory`

39. Which of the following `bash` PATH statements makes the most sense?
    † a. `PATH=/etc:/usr/bin:/bin`
    b. `PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/etc/passwd`
    c. `PATH=/bin/ls:/etc:/usr/bin`
    d. `PATH=/bin:/bin/ls:/etc/motd:/usr/bin`
    e. `PATH=/bin/sh:/usr/bin:/etc`

40. Which of these statements is true?
    † a. If `/a` is an empty directory, `cat /a/*` produces an error message.
    b. If `/a` is an empty directory, `echo /a/*` produces an error message.
    c. Typing `./script` and `sh script` always give identical results.
    d. The `cat` command looks up a command line file name argument (`cat filename`) in your `$PATH`.
    e. Shell glob (wildcard) patterns are expanded before shell variables are expanded.

41. Which command line below will place a list of all online users in a file `on-users` and place a sorted version of the same list in a file `sorted-users`?
    † a. `who | tee on-users | sort >sorted-users`
    b. `who | tee on-users | sort sorted-users`
    c. `who | tee >on-users | sort >sorted-users`
    d. `who | sort sorted-users | tee on-users`
    e. `who | sort >sorted-users | tee on-users`

42. What would you type to change the permissions on a file to `rw-r--r--`?
    † a. `chmod 644 file`
    b. `chmod 211 file`
    c. `chmod 344 file`
    d. `chmod 311 file`
    e. `chmod 244 file`

43. Given my directory **/a/b** and my file **/a/b/c** owned by me, which permissions allow me to change or create new content (data) in the file **/a/b/c** but not delete the file?
  † **a**. Permissions **100** on directory **/a/b** and **200** on file **/a/b/c**.
  b. Permissions **100** on directory **/a/b** and **100** on file **/a/b/c**.
  c. Permissions **200** on directory **/a/b** and **200** on file **/a/b/c**.
  d. Permissions **400** on directory **/a/b** and **400** on file **/a/b/c**.
  e. Permissions **600** on directory **/a/b** and **700** on file **/a/b/c**.

44. Which of these statements is true?
  † **a**. If **/a** is an empty directory, **cat /a/*** produces an error message.
  b. If **/a** is an empty directory, **echo /a/*** produces an error message.
  c. Typing **./script** and **sh script** always give identical results.
  d. The **cat** command looks up a command line file name argument (**cat filename**) in your **$PATH**.
  e. Shell glob (wildcard) patterns are expanded before shell variables are expanded.

45. Given my directory **/a/b** and my file **/a/b/c** owned by me, which permissions allow me to delete the file **/a/b/c** from the directory, but not change the content (data) in the file?
  † **a**. Permissions **300** on directory **/a/b** and **500** on file **/a/b/c**.
  b. Permissions **100** on directory **/a/b** and **200** on file **/a/b/c**.
  c. Permissions **100** on directory **/a/b** and **100** on file **/a/b/c**.
  d. Permissions **300** on directory **/a/b** and **300** on file **/a/b/c**.
  e. Permissions **500** on directory **/a/b** and **400** on file **/a/b/c**.

46. Which of the following **bash PATH** statements makes the most sense?
  † **a**. **PATH=/etc/.:/usr/bin:/bin**
  b. **PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/etc/passwd**
  c. **PATH=/etc:/usr/bin:/bin/ls**
  d. **PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/etc/motd**
  e. **PATH=/usr/bin:/etc:/bin/cat**

47. If **/a/b** were a readable empty file, what would be the **bash** shell output of this two command sequence:
  PATH=/etc/passwd:/bin/ls:/bin/cat ; /bin/cat /a/b
  † **a**. no output
  b. **/bin/cat: /a/b: No such file or directory**
  c. **bash: /bin/cat: command not found**
  d. **bash: cat: command not found**
  e. **bash: ls: command not found**

48. Which command line below will place the output of script **./myscript** into a file named **party** and place a word count of the same output in a file named **wc**?
  † **a**. **./myscript | tee party | >wc wc**
  b. **./myscript | tee party | wc wc**
  c. **./myscript | cat >party | wc >wc**
  d. **./myscript >wc wc | tee party**
  e. **./myscript | cat >party | wc >wc**

49. Which of these statements is true?
  † **a**. Shell glob (wildcard) patterns are expanded after shell variables are expanded.
  b. If **/x** is an empty directory, **ls /x/.*** produces an error message.
  c. If **/y** is an empty directory, **echo /y/.*** produces an error message.
  d. Typing **./script** and **sh script** always give identical results.
  e. The **ls** command looks up a command line argument (**ls dir**) in your **$PATH**.

Answer Key - DAT 2330 – Ian Allen – Spring 2003 - DAT 2330 Practice Test - 0%

Office use only: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49

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  12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
  20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
  28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35
  36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
  44 45 46 47 48 49

Macro .cmd splits: 8
Macro .ans splits: 0
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