Evaluation: 145 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 - 145 Questions

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

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.

(Office use only: 68 46 144 13 130 142 51 85 60 6 141 133 64 87 69 95 107 106 84 67 24 114 128 28 8 35 132 104 66 25 82 138 94 103 139 23 10 102 120 70 73 90 109 97 117 65 49 96 58 9 22 112 116 86 79 27 137 50 118 38 29 123 98 124 37 145 105 14 143 131 17 20 134 75 54 81 5 127 36 43 47 63 3 15 113 121 21 110 99 39 108 33 71 89 16 115 30 100 12 59 126 122 55 78 48 31 45 76 74 1 140 26 101 19 53 11 77 129 91 44 72 2 41 119 62 34 111 61 83 18 7 40 56 88 92 32 4 136 93 80 52 135 57 42 125)

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

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

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

4. Which command line below does not show any lines from inside the file **dog**?
   a. **head –3 dog**
   b. **sort –r dog**
   c. **tail –8 dog**
   d. **ls dog**
   e. **less dog**

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

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

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

8. If directory **foo** contains only these three three-character file names: **.11**, **.12**, **...**, then what is the output of the following **bash** shell command line:
   ```
   echo foo/???
   ```
   a. no output
   b. **foo/.11 foo/.12**
   c. **foo/.11 foo/.12 foo/...**
   d. **foo/...**
   e. **foo/???**

9. Which command below removes *only* this four-character file name containing a special character (and no others): **?abc**
   a. **rm ""?abc""**
   b. **rm /?abc**
   c. **rm "?abc"**
   d. **rm ''?abc''**
   e. **rm –r ?abc**

10. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which of the following pathnames always leads to the same file?
    a. **/bin/bash/.**
    b. **/bin/bash/..**
    c. **/bin/../bash**
    d. **./bin/bash**
    e. **/../../bin/bash**

11. 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**

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

13. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for editing files?
    a. **man -k edit**
    b. **whereis edit**
    c. **which edit**
    d. **finger edit**
    e. **man edit**

14. 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. **cp in1 >out in2 >out**
    b. **cp in1 in2 >out**
    c. **echo in1 in2 >out**
    d. **cat in1 in2 >out**
    e. **mv in1 in2 >out**

15. 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

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

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

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

19. 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. **foo/???**
    b. no output
    c. **foo/.x1 foo/.x2 foo/.z3**
    d. **foo/.x1 foo/.x2 foo/.z3 foo/.z.**
    e. **foo/.z.**

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

21. How many arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
    echo " one ’2 three’ 4 "five 6 ’ 7 "8 ’ >out
    a. Four arguments.
    b. Six arguments.
    c. Five arguments.
    d. Two arguments.
    e. Three arguments.

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

23. 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**

24. Which of the following is true, given this long directory listing from **ls**:
    drwxr-x--x 123 ian user 456 May 30 12:35 dir
    a. The number 456 is the size of this directory.
    b. The number 123 is the size of this directory.
    c. The number 456 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
    d. The number 123 is the octal permissions of this directory.
    e. The number 123 is the inode number of this directory.

25. Which of the command lines below can generate a non-empty file?
    a. **sort -r /a/b >/a/b**
    b. **grep /a/b /a/b >/a/b**
    c. **tail -5 /a/b >/a/b**
    d. **cat /a/b >/a/b**
    e. **ls -i /a/b >/a/b**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Which of the command lines below can generate a non-empty file?
    a. **head -5 file >file**
    b. **cat file file file >file**
    c. **tail -3 file >file**
    d. **sort -r file >file**
    e. **wc -wc file >file**

38. 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**

39. 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 command fails because the path **./mt/../cat** does not exist
    c. there is a second copy of the file named **who** in the file **dog**
    d. the directory **mt** now has a file named **dog** in it
    e. the directory **mt** is still empty

40. How many lines are in the file **bar** after this command sequence:
    echo hi >x ; echo ho >>x ; cat x x >bar
    a. **6**
    b. **4**
    c. nothing - empty file - no data
    d. **2**
    e. **1**

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

42. 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. **3**
    b. no output (empty file)
    c. **5**
    d. **4**
    e. **6**

43. 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 [0-9][0-9][0-9]**
    c. **echo [?][?][?]**
    d. **echo [1-3][1-3][1-3]**
    e. **echo [3][3][3]**

44. 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 command fails because the path **x/../../me** does not exist
    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 directory **x** is still empty
    e. the command fails because the path **x/./fil** does not exist

45. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv ./foo/single foo/../double**
    a. the directory **foo** is now empty
    b. there is a second copy of the file **single** in the file named **double**
    c. the command fails because the name **foo/../double** does not exist
    d. the command fails because the name **double** does not exist
    e. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **double**

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

47. 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. **04 04**
c. **96**
d. **96 96**
e. **01 01**

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

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

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

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

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

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

54. 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/.a?**
b. **/a/b/.aa /a/b/.ab**
c. **/a/b/.aa /a/b/.ab /a/b/.a? /a/b/.a***
d. **/a/b/???**
e. no output

55. 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***
b. **rm /a/a?**
c. **rm /a/a***
d. **rm /a/***
e. **rm /a/a***

56. Which of the following is true, given this long directory listing from **ls**:
```
drwxr-x--x 456 ian user 123 May 30 12:35 dir
```
a. The number 456 is the octal permissions of this directory.
b. The number 123 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
c. The number 456 is the inode number of this directory.
d. The number 123 is the size in bytes of this directory.
e. The number 456 is the size of this directory.

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

58. How many command arguments does the shell pass to this **echo** command:
```
echo 'It's a bird! No! It's a plane!'
```
a. Four arguments.
b. One argument.
c. Two arguments.
d. Five arguments.
e. Three arguments.

59. If **cow** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **dog**, what happens after this command: **mv cow/dog cow/./cat**
    a. there is a second copy of the file **dog** in the file named **cat**
    b. the command fails because the name **cat** does not exist
    c. the command fails because the name **cow/./cat** does not exist
    d. the directory **cow** is now empty
    e. the directory **cow** now contains only a file named **cat**

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

61. Which of the following is true, given this long directory listing from **ls**:
    drwxr-x--x 512 ian user 712 May 30 12:35 dir
    a. The number 512 is the size of this directory.
    b. The number 512 is the inode number of this directory.
    c. The number 712 is the inode number of this directory.
    d. The number 712 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
    e. The number 512 is the count of links (names) this directory has.

62. 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. **80**
    b. **30**
    c. **20**
    d. no lines (empty file)
    e. **50**

63. 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
    a. the directory **sub/..** now has a file named **cat** in it
    b. the directory **sub** now contains only a file named **cat**
    c. the command fails because the path **sub/../fil** does not exist
    d. the command fails because the path **../myhome/cat** does not exist
    e. there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **cat**

64. 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 file2 >file3**
    b. **cp file1 >file3 file2 >file3**
    c. **mv file1 file2 >file3**
    d. **cat file1 file2 >file3**
    e. **echo file1 file2 >file3**

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

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

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

68. Which command line below does not show any lines from inside the file **out**?
    a. **more out**
    b. **sort -n out**
    c. **head -99 out**
    d. **wc out**
    e. **tail out**

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

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

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

72. If you type the command **echo 'missing quote**
which of the following key sequences will interrupt it and take you immediately back to the command prompt?
    a. **[CTRL–L]**
    b. **[CTRL–R]**
    c. **[CTRL–D]**
    d. **[CTRL–C]**
    e. **[CTRL–U]**

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

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

75. Which command below removes *only* this four-character file name containing a special character (and no others): **abc***
    a. **rm abc/***
    b. **rm abc***
    c. **rm abc***
    d. **rm abc***
    e. **rm abc//***

76. Which command sequence below outputs only lines 11-15 of the 99-line file named **cat**?
    a. **head –15 cat | tail –5 cat**
    b. **tail –10 cat | head –15 cat**
    c. **head –10 cat | tail –15 cat**
    d. **head –15 cat | tail –5**
    e. **tail –15 cat | head –10**

77. 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. Type **[CONTROL]–[C]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.
    c. Push key **F1** and the system 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. Type **[CONTROL]–[D]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.

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

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

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

81. If file **nine** 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 of this command:
```
sort nine nine | tail –4 | head –1
```
    a. **6 6**
    b. **4 4**
    c. **8**
    d. **6**
    e. **1 1**

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

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

84. 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-L]**
    c. **[CTRL-C]**
    d. **[CTRL-U]**
    e. **[CTRL-R]**

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

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

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

88. 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. **21**
    b. **50**
    c. no lines (no output)
    d. **30**
    e. **20**

89. 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. **30**
    b. no lines (empty file)
    c. **60**
    d. **50**
    e. **100**

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

91. 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 ***
    e. **echo [0-3][0-3][0-3]**

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

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

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

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

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

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

98. 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. **50**
    b. **45**
    c. **40**
    d. **60**
    e. no lines (empty file)

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

100. Which command below removes *only* this four-character file name containing a special character (and no others): **xyz?**
    a. **rm xyz/?**
    b. **rm xyz//?**
    c. **rm –r xyz?**
    d. **rm xyz\?**
    e. **rm xyz\\?**

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

102. What command shows all the lines in file **foo** that contain the string **bar**?
    a. **grep cat foo bar**
    b. **grep bar >foo**
    c. **cat foo > grep bar**
    d. **grep bar foo**
    e. **grep foo bar**

103. Which command below removes *only* this four-character file name containing a special character (and no others): ***xyz**
    a. **rm *xyz**
    b. **rm ''*xyz**
    c. **rm "*xyz"**
    d. **rm *"xyz"**
    e. **rm ''*xyz''**

104. 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. **1**
    b. **2**
    c. **4**
    d. none
    e. **3**

105. If file **nine** 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 of this command:
```
sort nine nine nine | tail –3 | head –1
```
    a. **8**
    b. **9**
    c. **7**
    d. **7 7 7**
    e. **1 1 1**

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

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

108. How many arguments and options are there to the command:
```
ls -li foobar
```
a. Two options, no arguments.
b. Two arguments, no options.
c. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
d. One argument, no options.
e. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.

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

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

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

112. 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 512 is the size of this directory.
b. The number 256 is the size of this directory.
c. The number 256 is the inode number of this directory.
d. The number 256 is the octal permissions of this directory.
e. The number 512 is the count of links (names) this directory has.

113. 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. **160**
b. **80**
c. **30**
d. **50**
e. no lines (empty file)

114. 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-R]**
d. **[CTRL-U]**
e. **[CTRL-C]**

115. 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**

116. Which of the command lines below can generate a non-empty file?
a. **ls -ls file >file**
b. **touch file >file**
c. **grep pattern file >file**
d. **sort -r file file >file**
e. **head -1 file >file**

117. 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. none
c. **4**
d. **2**
e. **3**

118. 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**

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

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

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

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

123. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
echo hi >out ; wc –c out
   a. **2 out**
   b. **5 out**
   c. **3 out**
   d. no output
   e. **4 out**

124. 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. the command fails because the path **empty/../cat** does not exist
   b. the command fails because the path **../alleni/dog** does not exist
   c. there is a second copy of the file **cat** in the file named **dog**
   d. the directory **empty** now contains only a file named **dog**
   e. the directory **empty/..** now has a file named **dog** in it

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

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

127. 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. **60**
   b. **30**
   c. **10**
   d. no lines (no output)
   e. **20**

128. Which command below sorts *only* this five-character file name containing a special character (and no others): **xx?xx**
   a. **sort xx?xx**
   b. **sort xx/?xx**
   c. **sort ""xx?xx""**
   d. **sort ''xx?xx''**
   e. **sort "xx?xx"**

129. Which command sequence below outputs only lines 10-15 of the Unix password file?
   a. **tail –15 /etc/passwd | head –10**
   b. **head –10 /etc/passwd | tail –15 /etc/passwd**
   c. **head –15 /etc/passwd | tail –6**
   d. **tail –10 /etc/passwd | head –15 /etc/passwd**
   e. **head –15 /etc/passwd | tail –5 /etc/passwd**

130. If you type the command **grep pattern**
which of the following key sequences will send an EOF and take you immediately back to the command prompt?
   a. **[CTRL–R]**
   b. **[CTRL–D]**
   c. **[CTRL–C]**
   d. **[CTRL–L]**
   e. **[CTRL–U]**

131. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which of the following pathnames always leads to the same file?
   a. **./bin/bash**
   b. **/bin/bash/.**
   c. **/bin/../bin/bash**
   d. **/bin/../bash**
   e. **/bin/bin/../bash**

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

133. Which command below removes *only* this four-character file name containing a special character (and no others): **cat?**
   a. **rm "cat?"**
   b. **rm cat/?**
   c. **rm ""cat?""**
   d. **rm ''cat?''**
   e. **rm \cat?**

134. 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. **echo a b >foo**
   b. **cp a >foo ; cp b >>foo**
   c. **cp a b >foo**
   d. **mv a b >foo**
   e. **cat a >foo ; cat b >>foo**

135. 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. no output
   b. **1 1 3 /a/x**
   c. **2 2 4 /a/x**
   d. **0 0 0 /a/x**
   e. **1 1 2 /a/x**

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

137. 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 **ALT** key.
   b. Type **[CONTROL]-[ALT]-[DEL]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.
   c. You can type the first part of the command or file name and press the **TAB** key.
   d. Type **[ALT]-[F2]** the shell will present a menu of commands.
   e. Type **[CONTROL]-[D]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.

138. 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. 8
   b. no output
   c. 1
   d. 6
   e. 4

139. 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

140. 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?**

141. 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?**

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

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

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

145. What is in the file **x** after this command sequence:
```
echo foo >a ; rm b ; echo bar >>b ; cp a b >x
```
a. no such file (nonexistent)
b. nothing - empty file - no data
c. **bar**
d. **foo**
e. **foo** followed by **bar**

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Answer Key - DAT 2330 – Ian Allen – Fall 2004 - DAT 2330 Practice Test - 0%

Office use only: 68 46 144 13 130 142 51 85 60 6 141 133 64 87 69 95 107 106 84 67 24 114 128 28 8 35 132 104 66 25 82 138 94 103 139 23 10 102 120 70 73 90 109 97 117 65 49 96 58 9 22 112 116 86 79 27 137 50 118 38 29 123 98 124 37 145 105 14 143 131 17 20 134 75 54 81 5 127 36 43 47 63 3 15 113 121 21 110 99 39 108 33 71 89 16 115 30 100 12 59 126 122 55 78 48 31 45 76 74 1 140 26 101 19 53 11 77 129 91 44 72 2 41 119 62 34 111 61 83 18 7 40 56 88 92 32 4 136 93 80 52 135 57 42 125

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

89. d
90. c
91. b
92. d
93. a
94. a
95. a
96. a
97. d
98. c
99. e
100. d
101. a
102. d
103. c
104. e
105. b
106. e
107. c
108. e
109. c
110. a
111. a
112. a
113. b
114. e
115. a
116. a
117. d
118. c
119. e
120. c
121. a
122. a
123. c
124. e
125. d
126. a
127. c
128. e
129. c
130. b
131. c
132. b
133. a
134. e
135. d
136. a
137. c
138. a
139. c
140. d
141. c
142. b
143. e
144. e
145. b

Count of a: 32 22%
Count of b: 14 10%
Count of c: 31 21%
Count of d: 33 23%
Count of e: 35 24%

With 5 choices: 145
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 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66
67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84
85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101
102 103 104 105 106 107
108 109 110 111 112 113
114 115 116 117 118 119
120 121 122 123 124 125
126 127 128 129 130 131
132 133 134 135 136 137
138 139 140 141 142 143
144 145

Macro .cmd splits: 68
Macro .ans splits: 0