Evaluation: 103 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 - 103 Questions

This is a practice test containing many practice questions. The real test will contain some questions similar to these. The real test will have approximately one question per minute.

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

(Office use only: 51 21 11 98 38 46 22 52 72 34 96 78 16 31 90 3 86 20 43 75 65 26 44 74 102 73 27 10 62 7 64 68 94 89 61 1 5 14 9 58 17 36 79 63 23 18 47 99 2 33 60 85 13 29 71 50 69 84 42 37 8 66 95 19 81 4 35 54 87 15 76 80 40 41 59 49 91 55 88 57 6 93 25 48 83 24 77 101 53 92 56 28 12 45 100 70 82 39 32 103 30 97 67)

1. If **foo** is a script containing the line **TERM=vt100 ; export TERM**, what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:

```
TERM=linux ; ./foo ; echo $TERM
```

a. **TERM**
b. **linux**
c. **foo**
d. **vt100**
e. **$TERM**

2. If my current working directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/me**, which of the of the following commands copies the Unix password file into my home directory under the name **foo**?

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

3. If file **foo** contains nine lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (**1** through **9**), what is the output on your screen of this command:

```
cat foo foo | sort -r | head -5 | tail -1
```

a. **6**
b. **9**
c. **5**
d. **8**
e. **7**

4. Which Unix command sequence deletes a directory and everything inside it?

a. **rm -all dir**
b. **rmdir -all dir**
c. **deltree -all dir**
d. **rm -r dir**
e. **rmdir -r dir**

5. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:

```
wc='one two' ; test wc = wc
```

a. **1 2 8 wc**
b. no output
c. **1**
d. **test: too many arguments**
e. **0**

6. What is the **bash** shell output of this two-command sequence:

```
cd /etc/passwd && echo "in $(pwd)"
```

a. **in 0pwd)**
b. **bash: cd: /etc/passwd: Not a directory**
c. **in $(pwd)**
d. no output
e. **in /etc**

7. Which command line below allows programs in the current directory to execute without preceding the names with **./**?

a. **PATH = /bin:$HOME:.**
b. **$PATH=/bin:./$HOME**
c. **PATH = ./$HOME:/bin**
d. **$PATH=.:$HOME:/bin**
e. **PATH=/bin:$HOME:.**

8. If **foo** is a script containing the line **TERM=linux ; export TERM**, what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:

```
TERM=vt100 ; ./foo ; echo "$TERM"
```

a. **linux**
b. **$TERM**
c. **foo**
d. **TERM**
e. **vt100**

9. What is the output on your screen of this two command sequence:

```
PATH=/bin/ls:/bin/cat:/bin/sh ; cat nosuchfile
```

a. **bash: cat: command not found**
b. **ls: /bin/cat: command not found**
c. **bash: /bin/sh: No such file or directory**
d. **cat: nosuchfile: No such file or directory**
e. **bash: /bin/ls: command not found**

10. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:

```
a=cow ; b=dog ; touch $a ; test -z $a ; echo $?
```

a. **0**
b. **test: $a: integer expression expected**
c. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
d. no output
e. **1**

11. Which of the following shell command lines displays only the names in the current directory that are exactly three numeric digits long?
    a. `echo '[0-9]''[0-9]''[0-9]'`
    b. `echo [1-3][1-3][1-3]`
    c. `echo '0-9'0-9'0-9'`
    d. `echo [0-9][0-9][0-9]`
    e. `echo ???`

12. Which command sequence below always outputs just the date only if the first argument is either readable or executable?
    a. `if [ "-r $1" || "-x $1" ]; then date ; fi`
    b. `if [ -r "$1" -o -x "$1" ]; then date ; fi`
    c. `if [ -r -o -x "$1" ]; then date ; fi`
    d. `if [ -r || -x "$1" ]; then date ; fi`
    e. `if [ "$1" -eq -r -o "$1" -eq -x ]; then date ; fi`

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

14. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    `a=sky ; touch $a ; test -z $a ; echo $?`
    a. `test: $a: integer expression expected`
    b. `sky`
    c. `1`
    d. `0`
    e. no output

15. Which of these commands makes a file owned by me, also executable by me?
    a. `umask 777 myfile`
    b. `chmod x+u myfile`
    c. `umask 111 myfile`
    d. `chmod x=u ./myfile`
    e. `chmod u+x ./myfile`

16. Which command sequence correctly searches for the **chars** and then prints **OK** if it is found inside the password file?
    a. `grep chars </etc/passwd && echo OK`
    b. `grep chars >/etc/passwd && echo OK`
    c. `grep chars  /etc/passwd || echo OK`
    d. `grep chars </etc/passwd || echo OK`
    e. `grep chars >/etc/passwd || echo OK`

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

18. If **a=xxx** and **b=yyy** then what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of **bash** commands: `if $a = $b ; then echo $a ; fi`
    a. `xxx`
    b. no output
    c. `bash: xxx: command not found`
    d. `test: $a: integer expression expected`
    e. `test: xxx: integer expression expected`

19. Which of these statements is true?
    a. The **ls dir** command looks up the directory argument **dir** in your **$PATH**.
    b. If **/q** is an empty directory, **echo /q/.*** produces an error message.
    c. Either single or double quotes will stop shell glob (wildcard) patterns from expanding.
    d. If **/p** is an empty directory, **ls /p/.*** produces an error message.
    e. Typing **./script** and **bash script** always give identical results.

20. How many arguments are passed to the command by the shell on this command line: `<bat bat -b "-a -r" >bat bat bat`
    a. `5`
    b. `3`
    c. `4`
    d. `2`
    e. `6`

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

22. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    `x=0 ; y=1 ; touch $x ; test ! -z $x ; echo $?`
    a. `0`
    b. `test: $x: integer expression expected`
    c. `1`
    d. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
    e. no output

23. What is the shell output of this two-command sequence:
```
cd /home/alleni && echo "In $(pwd)"
```
a. no output
b. `"In $(pwd)"`
c. `In /home/alleni`
d. `In 0pwd)`
e. `In $(pwd)`

24. How many arguments are passed to the command by the shell on this command line: `<bar bar –b "–a" '–r' >bar bar bar`
a. **4**
b. **6**
c. **3**
d. **2**
e. **5**

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

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

27. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
a=cow ; touch $a ; test –z $a ; echo $?
```
a. **1**
b. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
c. **test: $a: integer expression expected**
d. **0**
e. no output

28. If file **foo** contains nine lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (**1** through **9**), what is the output on your screen of this command:
```
cat foo foo | cat | tail –5 | head –1
```
a. **6**
b. **7**
c. **5**
d. **8**
e. **9**

29. If **/bin/pig** is a program that outputs **hi** and **/usr/bin/pig** is a program that outputs **foo** what is the output on your screen of this shell command sequence:
```
PATH=/etc:/usr/bin:/bin ; pig
```
a. **foo**
b. **foo** followed by **hi**
c. **bash: pig: command not found**
d. **hi** followed by **mom**
e. **hi**

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

31. If a shell script named **foo** contains the line:
```
if [ '$1' = "$2" ] ; then echo SAME ; fi
```
then which of the following command lines will produce **SAME** as output?
a. **./foo 'bar' "bar"**
b. **./foo $1 $1**
c. **./foo bar 'bar'**
d. **./foo bar '$1'**
e. **./foo 1 "$1"**

32. What is the output on your screen of this sequence of three shell commands:
```
umask 547 ; mkdir newdir ; ls –ld newdir
```
a. **d–w––wx––– 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir**
b. **dr–xr––rwx 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir**
c. **dr––r––rw– 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir**
d. **d–w––wxrwx 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir**
e. **d–w––w–––– 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir**

33. Which line below is most likely to be the beginning of an error message?
a. **echo 1>&2 "... "**
b. **echo 2<$1 "... "**
c. **echo 1<&2 "... "**
d. **echo 2>&1 "... "**
e. **echo 2>$1 "... "**

34. If directory **dir** contains only these five two-character file names: **a?**, **11**, **?1**, **1***, **.1**, then which shell command below will remove *only* the single two-character name **?1** from the directory?
a. **rm dir/1***
b. **rm dir/??**
c. **rm dir/\??**
d. **rm dir/?1**
e. **rm dir/*1**

35. If **bar** is an executable script containing the line **foo=dog** then what is the output on your screen of this sequence of three commands:
```
foo=cat ; ./bar ; echo "the '$foo' ate"
```
a. **the 'dog' ate**
b. **the $foo ate**
c. **the 'foo' ate**
d. **the 'cat' ate**
e. **the '$foo' ate**

36. Which command sequence correctly searches for the **chars** and then prints **OK** if it is found inside the password file?
a. **if test chars = /etc/passwd ; then echo OK ; fi**
b. **if test chars /etc/passwd ; then echo OK ; fi**
c. **if [grep chars /etc/passwd] ; then echo OK ; fi**
d. **if grep chars /etc/passwd ; then echo OK ; fi**
e. **if [test chars /etc/passwd] ; then echo OK ; fi**

37. If **a=1** and **b=1**, which command sequence correctly compares the two numbers as equal and prints **OK**?
a. **if (a == b) ; then echo OK ; fi**
b. **if [$a==$b] ; then echo OK ; fi**
c. **if test a -eq b ; then echo OK ; fi**
d. **if [a = b] ; then echo OK ; fi**
e. **if [$a -eq $b] ; then echo OK ; fi**

38. If variable **mt** might contain nothing (a null value - defined but empty), which command sequence correctly tests for this and prints **OK**?
a. **if [$mt -eq ""] ; then echo OK ; fi**
b. **if [$mt -eq :] ; then echo OK ; fi**
c. **if ["$mt" = *] ; then echo OK ; fi**
d. **if [''$mt'' = ''''] ; then echo OK ; fi**
e. **if ["$mt" = ""] ; then echo OK ; fi**

39. If file **foo** contains nine lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (**1** through **9**), what is the output on your screen of this command:
```
cat foo foo | cat | tail -4 | head -1
```
a. **6**
b. **7**
c. **9**
d. **5**
e. **8**

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

41. If **a=cow** and **b=dog** then what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands: **[$a = dog -o $b = cow] ; echo $?**
a. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
b. no output
c. **1**
d. **0**
e. **test: $a: integer expression expected**

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

43. If **foo** were a file of text containing 50 different lines, what would be the output of this exact command line: **diff foo foo**
a. an error message because **diff** doesn't allow the same file name twice
b. the contents of file **foo** would be displayed
c. several lines, which are the lines that are different between the two files
d. no output
e. an error message because **diff** only allows one file name

44. If a shell script named **foo** contains the line:
```
if [ "$1" = '$2' ] ; then echo SAME ; fi
```
then which of the following command lines will produce **SAME** as output?
a. **./foo $2 $2**
b. **./foo "$1" '$2'**
c. **./foo "bar" 'bar'**
d. **./foo '$2' bar**
e. **./foo bar bar**

45. Which command line below allows programs in the current directory to execute without preceding the names with **./**?
a. **PATH=/usr/bin:$HOME:.**
b. **$PATH=/usr/bin:./$HOME**
c. **$PATH=.:$HOME:/usr/bin**
d. **PATH=/usr/bin/.:$HOME**
e. **PATH=./$HOME:/usr/bin**

46. If **a=cow** and **b=dog** then what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands: **[$a = cow -a $b = cow] ; echo $?**
a. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
b. **test: $a: integer expression expected**
c. **0**
d. no output
e. **1**

47. What is the output of this two-command sequence:
```
cd /bin && echo "echo $(pwd)"
```
a. no output
b. **echo /bin**
c. **echo 0pwd)**
d. **echo $(pwd)**
e. **/bin**

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

49. Which command sequence correctly searches for the **chars** and then prints **OK** if it is found inside the password file?
a. **if [test chars /etc/passwd] ; then echo OK ; fi**
b. **if test chars = /etc/passwd ; then echo OK ; fi**
c. **if test chars /etc/passwd ; then echo OK ; fi**
d. **if grep chars </etc/passwd ; then echo OK ; fi**
e. **if [grep chars /etc/passwd] ; then echo OK ; fi**

50. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
x=0 ; test $x ; echo $?
```
a. the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
b. **0**
c. **1**
d. no output
e. **test: $x: integer expression expected**

51. What is the output on your screen of this two-command sequence if run in a directory containing 765 files with names that are all the numbers from **1** to **765** inclusive: **foo="*" ; echo $foo**
a. **$foo**
b. all the file names that start with an asterisk ('*****')
c. the file names **1** through **765**
d. *****
e. an asterisk ('*****') and the file names **1** through **765**

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

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

54. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
x=1 ; y=2 ; test $x -le $y ; echo $?
```
a. no output
b. **test: $x: integer expression expected**
c. the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
d. **1**
e. **0**

55. What is the output on your screen of this sequence of three shell commands:
```
umask 762 ; touch newfile ; ls -l newfile
```
a. **-------r-- 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile**
b. **-rw-rw--w- 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile**
c. **-rwxrw--w- 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile**
d. **--------wx 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile**
e. **------xr-x 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile**

56. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following two-command sequence:
```
var='1 12 123 1234 12345' ; touch '$var'
```
a. 4 characters
b. 13 characters
c. 3 characters
d. 2 characters
e. 1 character

57. What is the output on your screen of this sequence of three shell commands:
```
umask 457 ; mkdir newdir ; ls -ld newdir
```
a. **d-w--w---- 2 me me 512 Oct 1 1:12 newdir**
b. **dr--r-xrwx 2 me me 512 Oct 1 1:12 newdir**
c. **d-wx-w---- 2 me me 512 Oct 1 1:12 newdir**
d. **dr-xr-xrwx 2 me me 512 Oct 1 1:12 newdir**
e. **d-wx-w-rwx 2 me me 512 Oct 1 1:12 newdir**

58. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
false && echo "foo     bar $?"
```
a. **foo bar 1**
b. **foo bar 0**
c. no output
d. **foo bar 1**
e. **foo bar 0**

59. Which of these statements is true?
    a. If **/x** is an empty directory, **sort /x/*** produces an error message.
    b. Typing **./script** and **bash script** always give identical results.
    c. If **/y** is an empty directory, **echo /y/*** produces an error message.
    d. The **cat food** command looks up the file name argument **food** in your **$PATH**.
    e. Only single quotes are strong enough to stop shell glob (wildcard) patterns from expanding.

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

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

62. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    cd /etc && echo "in $(pwd)"
    a. **in $(pwd)**
    b. **in /etc**
    c. **in 0pwd)**
    d. **bash: cd: /etc: No such file or directory**
    e. no output

63. Which line below puts the count of the number of lines in the password file into the variable **foo**?
    a. **foo=$(cat -c /etc/passwd)**
    b. **foo=[grep -c /etc/passwd]**
    c. **foo=[cat -l /etc/passwd]**
    d. **foo=$(wc -l </etc/passwd)**
    e. **foo=[wc /etc/passwd | echo $1]**

64. If **a=cow** and **b=dog** then what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of **bash** commands: **if $a = $b ; then echo $a ; fi**
    a. **test: cow: integer expression expected**
    b. no output
    c. **bash: cow: command not found**
    d. **cow**
    e. **test: $a: integer expression expected**

65. What is the output on your screen of this command sequence:
    false && echo "hello there $?"
    a. **hello there 0**
    b. **hello there 1**
    c. **hello there 1**
    d. no output
    e. **hello there 0**

66. Which command sequence correctly compares the two numbers and prints **OK**?
    a. **if [4 > 3] ; then echo OK ; fi**
    b. **if (! 4 < 3) ; then echo OK ; fi**
    c. **if (let 4 > 3) ; then echo OK ; fi**
    d. **if [! 4 <= 3] ; then echo OK ; fi**
    e. **if [4 -gt 3] ; then echo OK ; fi**

67. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    i=0 ; test $i = 00 ; echo $?
    a. no output
    b. **1**
    c. the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
    d. **test: $i: integer expression expected**
    e. **0**

68. Given my directory **dir** and my file **dir/foo** owned by me, which permissions allow me to change or create new content (data) in the file **dir/foo** but not delete the file?
    a. Permissions **200** on directory **dir** and **200** on file **dir/foo**.
    b. Permissions **500** on directory **dir** and **600** on file **dir/foo**.
    c. Permissions **600** on directory **dir** and **700** on file **dir/foo**.
    d. Permissions **400** on directory **dir** and **400** on file **dir/foo**.
    e. Permissions **100** on directory **dir** and **100** on file **dir/foo**.

69. If **x=pig** and **y=dog** then what is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands: **if $x = $y ; then echo $y ; fi**
    a. **test: pig: integer expression expected**
    b. **test: $x: integer expression expected**
    c. **dog**
    d. **bash: pig: command not found**
    e. no output

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

71. Which command sequence below always outputs just the date only if the first argument is both not empty and a directory?
    a. `if [ -s -a -d "$1" ]; then date ; fi`
    b. `if [ "-s $1" && "-d $1" ]; then date ; fi`
    c. `if [ -s && -d "$1" ]; then date ; fi`
    d. `if [ -d "$1" -a -s "$1" ]; then date ; fi`
    e. `if [ "$1" -eq -f -a "$1" -eq -d ]; then date ; fi`

72. What is the output on your screen of this command sequence:
    `true && echo Hello There $?`
    a. `Hello There ?`
    b. `Hello There 0`
    c. `Hello There 1`
    d. no output
    e. `Hello There ?`

73. If `dog=12` and `cat=99` then which of the following command lines outputs only the word `hi` (and nothing else)?
    a. `[dog!=dog] || echo hi`
    b. `[ dog = dog ] && echo hi`
    c. `[ dog -ne cat ] && echo hi`
    d. `[!dog = cat] && echo hi`
    e. `[dog -ne cat] || echo hi`

74. A shell script named `foo` is executed as follows: `./foo 1 2 "3 4" 5`
    Inside the script is the line: `echo "$3"`
    What is the output on your screen from this line?
    a. `"3`
    b. `1 2 3`
    c. `3 4`
    d. `$3`
    e. `2 3 4`

75. What is the output on your screen of this two-command sequence if run in a directory containing 888 files with names that are all the numbers from `1` to `888` inclusive: `cow="*" ; echo '$cow'`
    a. the file names `1` through `888`, surrounded by quotes
    b. `$cow`
    c. `'$cow'`
    d. `*`
    e. the file names `1` through `888`

76. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following two-command sequence:
    `ok='1 12 123 1234' ; touch '$ok'`
    a. 2 characters
    b. 3 characters
    c. 13 characters
    d. 4 characters
    e. 1 character

77. Which of these first lines will cause this executable file to be interpreted using the Bash shell?
    a. `#/bin/bash`
    b. `/bin/bash -u`
    c. `!#/bin/bash -u`
    d. `#!/bin/bash`
    e. `!/bin/bash`

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

79. If directory `/dir` contains these three four-character file names: `.123`, `.124`, `.???`, then what is the output on your screen of the following command line:
    `echo /dir/????`
    a. `echo: /dir/????: No such file or directory`
    b. `/dir/.123 /dir/.124 /dir/.???`
    c. no output
    d. `/dir/????`
    e. `/dir/.123 /dir/.124`

80. If the file `pig` contained the word `foo`, what would be the output on your screen of this two command sequence:
    `PATH=/etc/passwd:/bin/ls:/bin/cat ; /bin/ls pig`
    a. no output
    b. `pig`
    c. `/bin/ls: pig: No such file or directory`
    d. `foo`
    e. `bash: /bin/ls: command not found`

81. If `x=5` and `y=5`, which command sequence correctly compares the two numbers as equal and prints `OK`?
    a. `if test $x -eq $y ; then echo OK ; fi`
    b. `if test x -eq y ; then echo OK ; fi`
    c. `if ( x == y ) ; then echo OK ; fi`
    d. `if [ $x==$y ] ; then echo OK ; fi`
    e. `if [ x = y ] ; then echo OK ; fi`

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

83. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
x=1 ; touch x ; test ! -z $x ; echo $?
```
a. **0**
b. no output
c. **test: $x: integer expression expected**
d. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
e. **1**

84. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following two-command sequence: **x='1 12 123 1234' ; touch '$x'**
a. 4 characters
b. 2 characters
c. 13 characters
d. 3 characters
e. 1 character

85. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
date='October Monday' ; test date = date
```
a. no output
b. **test: too many arguments**
c. **1**
d. **Mon Oct 27 17:01:38 EST 2003**
e. **0**

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

87. Which command sequence below always outputs just the date only if the first argument is either a file or a directory?
a. **if [-f "$1" -o -d "$1"]; then date ; fi**
b. **if [-f || -d "$1"]; then date ; fi**
c. **if ["$1" -eq -f -o "$1" -eq -d]; then date ; fi**
d. **if ["-f $1" || "-d $1"]; then date ; fi**
e. **if [-f -o -d "$1"]; then date ; fi**

88. Which line below passes three *separate* arguments to the **sort** command when placed inside a shell script named **foo** invoked by the command line:
```
./foo  111  222  333
```
a. **sort "$*"**
b. **sort "$1 $2 $3"**
c. **sort "$? $? $?"**
d. **sort "$@"**
e. **sort "$#"**

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

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

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

92. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
```
x=cow ; y=dog ; test -z $x ; echo $?
```
a. **0**
b. **1**
c. **test: $x: integer expression expected**
d. no output
e. the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line

93. If file **foo** contains nine lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (**1** through **9**), what is the output on your screen of this command:
```
cat foo foo | sort -r | head -4 | tail -1
```
a. **9**
b. **5**
c. **7**
d. **8**
e. **6**

94. What is the shell output of this two-command sequence:
```
cd /home/alleni || echo "In $(pwd)"
```
a. no output
b. **In /home/alleni**
c. **In $(pwd)**
d. **In 0pwd)**
e. **"In $(pwd)"**

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

96. What is the output on your screen of this sequence of three shell commands:
    umask 674 ; touch newfile ; ls -l newfile
    a. **-rw-rwxr-- 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newfile**
    b. **-rw-rw-r-- 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newfile**
    c. **--w--wxr-x 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newfile**
    d. **---x----wx 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newfile**
    e. **--------w- 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newfile**

97. Given the following command line: **read xx yy zz**
which user keyboard input line below will assign the text **22** to the shell variable named **yy**?
    a. **11,22,33**
    b. **11;22;33**
    c. **11:22:33**
    d. **11 22 33**
    e. **xx=11 yy=22 zz=33**

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

99. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    x=cow ; y=dog ; touch $x ; test -z $x ; echo $?
    a. **1**
    b. no output
    c. **test: $x: integer expression expected**
    d. **0**
    e. the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line

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

101. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    a=1 ; b=2 ; test $a -ge $b ; echo $?
    a. the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
    b. **0**
    c. no output
    d. **test: $a: integer expression expected**
    e. **1**

102. In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen of this three-command sequence: **touch aa .a ab .b .c ; x='.a* .b*' ; echo '$x'**
    a. **aa .a ab .b**
    b. **$x**
    c. **.a* .b***
    d. **.a .b**
    e. **'.a* .b*'**

103. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
    false && echo "linux rocks $?"
    a. **linux rocks 1**
    b. **linux rocks 1**
    c. **linux rocks 0**
    d. no output
    e. **linux rocks 0**

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

Office use only: 51 21 11 98 38 46 22 52 72 34 96 78 16 31 90 3 86 20 43 75 65 26 44 74 102 73 27 10 62 7 64 68 94 89 61 1 5 14 9 58 17 36 79 63 23 18 47 99 2 33 60 85 13 29 71 50 69 84 42 37 8 66 95 19 81 4 35 54 87 15 76 80 40 41 59 49 91 55 88 57 6 93 25 48 83 24 77 101 53 92 56 28 12 45 100 70 82 39 32 103 30 97 67

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

89. c
90. d
91. c
92. b
93. d
94. a
95. a
96. e
97. d
98. a
99. a
100. a
101. e
102. b
103. d

Count of a: 24 23%
Count of b: 20 19%
Count of c: 18 17%
Count of d: 20 19%
Count of e: 21 20%

With 5 choices: 103
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

Macro .cmd splits: 52
Macro .ans splits: 0