Evaluation: 120 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 - 120 Questions

This is a practice test containing many practice questions. The real test will contain many questions similar to these. Knowing the concepts behind the questions is necessary; memorizing these answers won't help.

The real test will have approximately one question per minute. The real test may have some questions unlike anything given here.

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

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

2. 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 -r ?abc`**
   e. **`rm "?abc"`**

3. 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. **`01 01`**
   b. **`96`**
   c. **`04 04`**
   d. **`98`**
   e. **`96 96`**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. 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-C]**
    b. **[CTRL-L]**
    c. **[CTRL-R]**
    d. **[CTRL-U]**
    e. **[CTRL-D]**

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

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

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

16. 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 [1-3][1-3][1-3]**
    b. **echo [0-9][0-9][0-9]**
    c. **echo ???**
    d. **echo [?][?][?]**
    e. **echo [3][3][3]**

17. In an empty directory, what is in file **out** after this **bash** command line?
    ls nosuchfile | wc -l >out
    a. **1**
    b. **0**
    c. no output (empty file)
    d. **10**
    e. **11**

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

19. 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]-[D]** 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 **ALT** key.
    d. Push key **F1** and the system will present a menu of commands.
    e. Type **[CONTROL]-[C]** and the shell will present a menu of commands.

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

21. Which of these command sequences will make **file3** contain all of the content of **file1** followed by all of the content of **file2**?
    a. **cat file1 file2 >file3**
    b. **mv file1 file2 >file3**
    c. **cp file1 >file3 file2 >file3**
    d. **cp file1 file2 >file3**
    e. **echo file1 file2 >file3**

22. 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. **3**
    d. **1**
    e. **0**

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

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

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

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

27. 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. **8**
    b. **6 6**
    c. **6**
    d. **4 4**
    e. **1 1**

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

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

30. 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\?`

31. 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. `cat in1 in2 >out`
    b. `echo in1 in2 >out`
    c. `cp  in1 >out  in2 >out`
    d. `cp in1 in2 >out`
    e. `mv in1 in2 >out`

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

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

34. 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. `1 1 1 /a/b/x`
    d. `0 0 0 /a/b/x`
    e. no output

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

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

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

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

39. 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. **50**
    b. no lines (empty file)
    c. **30**
    d. **60**
    e. **100**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. 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. **0 0 0 /a/x**
    b. **2 2 4 /a/x**
    c. **1 1 2 /a/x**
    d. no output
    e. **1 1 3 /a/x**

51. 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"**

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

53. 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?''**

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

55. 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 256 is the inode number of this directory.
    b. The number 512 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
    c. The number 512 is the size of this directory.
    d. The number 256 is the size of this directory.
    e. The number 256 is the octal permissions of this directory.

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

57. 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**

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

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

60. 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. **30**
    b. **50**
    c. **160**
    d. no lines (empty file)
    e. **80**

61. 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 -k sort**
    e. **man sort**

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

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

64. What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
    a. **command 2>&1 >out**
    b. **command >out 2>&1**
    c. **command 2>1 >out**
    d. **command 2>out >out**
    e. **command >out 2>1**

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

66. 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**

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

68. 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. no output
    c. *****
    d. **.**
    e. **. ..**

69. Which command stops people from using **write** to put lines of text on your screen?
    a. **write n**
    b. **stop n**
    c. **mesg n**
    d. **chmod n**
    e. **talk n**

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

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

72. 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''`

73. 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. Eleven arguments.
    c. Four arguments.
    d. Six arguments.
    e. Seven arguments.

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

75. 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`

76. 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 count of links (names) this directory has.
    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 inode number of this directory.

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

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

79. 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 octal permissions of this directory.
    c. The number 456 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
    d. The number 123 is the size of this directory.
    e. The number 123 is the inode number of this directory.

80. 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. Six arguments.
    c. Three arguments.
    d. Seven arguments.
    e. Five arguments.

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

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

83. 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***

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

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

86. 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-D]**
    b. **[CTRL-R]**
    c. **[CTRL-C]**
    d. **[CTRL-L]**
    e. **[CTRL-U]**

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

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

89. In an empty directory, what appears on your screen after this bash command line? **ls nosuchfile 2>out**
    a. **2 not found**
    b. **nosuchfile 2 not found**
    c. no output
    d. **nosuchfile**
    e. **nosuchfile not found**

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

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

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

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

94. 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 directory **x** now contains only a file named **y**
   b. the command fails because the path **x/../../me** does not exist
   c. the command fails because the path **x/./fil** does not exist
   d. the directory **x** is still empty
   e. there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **y**

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

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

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

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

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

100. In an empty directory, what appears on your screen after this **bash** command line? **ls out 2>/dev/null**
   a. **out 2 not found**
   b. **out not found**
   c. **/dev/null not found**
   d. **out**
   e. no output

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

102. 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 the file **users** located in the root directory
   d. The contents of your subdirectory named **users**
   e. The contents of the file **users** located in your home directory

103. 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 [?][?][?]**
   c. **echo [0-3][0-3][0-3]**
   d. **echo [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z]**
   e. **echo ???**

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

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

106. If my current directory is **/etc**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/etc/passwd**?
   a. **../passwd**
   b. **../etc/passwd/.**
   c. **./etc/passwd**
   d. **./passwd**
   e. **/passwd**

107. 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.**

108. 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/?**

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

110. 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. **0 0 0 wc**
   b. **2 2 4 wc**
   c. **1 1 2 wc**
   d. no output
   e. **1 1 3 wc**

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

112. What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
   a. **command >out 2>&1**
   b. **command >out 2>out**
   c. **command >out 2>1**
   d. **command 2>&1 >out**
   e. **command 2>1 >out**

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

114. Which command sequence below outputs only lines 10-15 of the Unix password file?
   a. **head -10 /etc/passwd | tail -15 /etc/passwd**
   b. **tail -15 /etc/passwd | head -10**
   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**

115. 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?**
   e. **rm /a/a\?**

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

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

118. How many lines are in the file **out** after this command sequence:
   echo hi >x ; echo ho >>x ; cat x x x >out
   a. nothing - empty file - no data
   b. **1**
   c. **2**
   d. **6**
   e. **3**

119. 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-C]**
   c. **[CTRL-D]**
   d. **[CTRL-U]**
   e. **[CTRL-R]**

120. 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-L]**
   b. **[CTRL-U]**
   c. **[CTRL-D]**
   d. **[CTRL-C]**
   e. **[CTRL-R]**

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

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

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



```
81. b
82. e
83. d
84. a
85. a
86. c
87. b
88. b
89. c
90. d
91. d
92. c
93. b
94. d
95. b
96. b
97. e
98. b
99. e
100. e
101. a
102. c
103. d
104. e
105. d
106. d
107. a
108. b
109. a
110. d
111. c
112. a
113. b
114. c
115. e
116. c
117. d
118. d
119. b
120. c

Count of a:  25  21%
Count of b:  34  28%
Count of c:  20  17%
Count of d:  17  14%
Count of e:  24  20%
```

```
With 5 choices: 120
  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

Macro .cmd splits: 53
Macro .ans splits: 0
```