

PRINT Name: _____ LAB Section:

Test Version: 030

One-Answer Multiple Choice 102 Questions

- ☞ Read **all** the words of these instructions and **both** sides (back and front) of all pages.
- ☞ Use your full, unabbreviated name on the mark-sense form. Do not abbreviate your name.
- ☞ Put the three-digit **Test Version** above into **NO. OF QUESTIONS** and **NO. OF STUDENTS**
- ☞ Fill in the bubbles with pencil only, no pen. Enter your NAME, Test Version, and answers.
- ☞ Manage your time. Answer questions you know, first. One Answer per question.

1. Given my directory **dir** and my file **dir/bar** owned by me, which permissions allow me to delete the file **dir/bar** from the directory, but not change the content (data) in the file?
 - a. Permissions **300** on directory **dir** and **400** on file **dir/bar**.
 - b. Permissions **100** on directory **dir** and **300** on file **dir/bar**.
 - c. Permissions **300** on directory **dir** and **200** on file **dir/bar**.
 - d. Permissions **100** on directory **dir** and **500** on file **dir/bar**.
 - e. Permissions **500** on directory **dir** and **500** on file **dir/bar**.
2. What is the output of this command sequence:


```
echo bat >one ; echo sky | head -2 one
```

 - a. **bat** followed by **sky**
 - b. **bat**
 - c. **sky**
 - d. **sky** followed by **bat**
 - e. an error message
3. What is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:


```
echo hi >hi ; head hi >hi ; wc hi
```

 - a. **1 1 3 hi**
 - b. no output
 - c. **2 2 4 hi**
 - d. **1 1 2 hi**
 - e. **0 0 0 hi**
4. What is the **bash** shell output 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. *****
 - b. **\$foo**
 - c. an asterisk (*) and the file names 1 through 765
 - d. the file names 1 through 765
 - e. all the file names that start with an asterisk (*)
5. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:


```
a=9 ; b=9 ; [ $a -le $b ] ; echo $?
```

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

6. If my current directory is **/bin**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/bin/ls**?
 - a. **ls/.**
 - b. **../bin/ls/.**
 - c. **../../bin/ls**
 - d. **./bin/ls**
 - e. **/root/bin/ls**
7. In an empty directory, how many files are created by this command:


```
touch a "b c" ' ' d e
```

 - a. **7**
 - b. **6**
 - c. **4**
 - d. **3**
 - e. **5**
8. What is the output on your screen of this command sequence:


```
echo pig >one ; echo bat | tail one
```

 - a. **bat**
 - b. an error message
 - c. **bat** followed by **pig**
 - d. **pig**
 - e. **pig** followed by **bat**
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 abc//***
10. Which of the following regular expressions would match lines that contain one or more alphanumeric characters only?
 - a. **[a-z0-9][a-z0-9]***
 - b. **[[[:alnum:]]][[:alnum:]]***
 - c. **^[[[:alnum:]]][[:alnum:]]*\$\$**
 - d. **^[[[:alnum:]]]*\$**
 - e. **[[[:alnum:]]]***
11. If the file **foo** in the current directory contains just the line **123**, what is the output of the following command: **grep '[[[:alpha:]]]' foo**
 - a. **123**
 - b. an error message
 - c. **foo**
 - d. **dbd**
 - e. no output
12. If you type the command **grep pattern** which key sequence 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]**
13. What is the output of this successful command line?


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

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

14. Which of the following is true, given this long directory listing from `ls`:
- ```
755 drwxr-x--x 256 ian user 512 May 30 12:35 dir
```
- The number 256 is the octal permissions of this directory.
  - The number 755 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
  - The number 512 is the count of links (names) this directory has.
  - The number 256 is the inode number of this directory.
  - The number 512 is the size of this directory.
15. What is in file `cow` after running this `bash` shell command line?
- ```
echo one two >cow three
```
- `one two three`
 - `echo one two`
 - no output (empty file)
 - `one two cow three`
 - `one two`
16. If I am in my home directory named `/home/me` and `x` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch ./x/fil ; mv x/./fil x/./../me/./y
```
- the directory `x` now contains only a file named `y`
  - the command fails because the path `x/./fil` does not exist
  - the directory `x` is still empty
  - there is a second copy of the file `fil` in the file named `y`
  - the command fails because the path `x/./../me` does not exist
17. 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`
- 20
  - no lines (empty file)
  - 80
  - 50
  - 30
18. What is the output on your screen of the following command sequence:
- ```
echo hi >wc ; wc wc >hi ; cat hi
```
- `1 1 3 wc`
 - `1 1 2 wc`
 - no output
 - `hi`
 - `0 0 0 wc`
19. What minimal permissions must you have on a directory to be able to execute successfully the command `ls .` from *inside* the directory?
- `--x`
 - `r--`
 - `r-x`
 - `rw-`
 - `-wx`
20. If the file `foo` in the current directory contains just two lines `dbd`, and `123`, what is the output of the following command: `grep '[:alnum]'` `foo`
- `foo`
 - `dbd`
 - `123`
 - no output
 - an error message

21. If `x=8` and `y=9` then which of the following `bash` command lines outputs only the word `foobar` (and nothing else)?
- `[x!=x] || echo foobar`
 - `[x = x] && echo foobar`
 - `[x -ne y] && echo foobar`
 - `[!x = y] && echo foobar`
 - `[x -ne y] || echo foobar`
22. What is the result of this exact command line:
- ```
echo /etc/passwd hello
```
- the contents of the files `/etc/passwd` and `hello` will be displayed
  - all the files under `/etc/passwd` with the name `hello` will be displayed
  - a list of file names matching `/etc/passwd` and `hello` will be displayed
  - file `/etc/passwd` will be copied to `hello`; the names will be displayed as well
  - the text `/etc/passwd` and `hello` will be displayed
23. Which command line would show the inode number of a file?
- `ps -l file`
  - `ls -i file`
  - `ls -l file`
  - `cat -l file`
  - `cat -i file`
24. What would you type to change the permissions on a file to `--x-wx-w-`?
- `chmod 121 file`
  - `chmod 122 file`
  - `chmod 132 file`
  - `chmod 654 file`
  - `chmod 322 file`
25. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
- ```
x=1 ; y=2 ; test $x -le $y ; echo $?
```
- the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
 - `test: $x: integer expression expected`
 - 0
 - no output
 - 1
26. What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
- `command 2>1 >out`
 - `command >out 2>&1`
 - `command >out 2>1`
 - `command 2>&1 >out`
 - `command 2>out >out`
27. If file `bar` contains the line `a=abc` then what is the `bash` output of this sequence of three commands:
- ```
a=123 ; source bar ; echo "I see '$a' here."
```
- `I see 'abc' here.`
  - `"I see abc here."`
  - `I see '$a' here.`
  - `I see $a here.`
  - `I see '123' here.`

28. Which line below puts the count of the number of lines in the password file into the variable `foo`?
- `foo=$( wc -l </etc/passwd )`
  - `foo=$( awk -F: /etc/passwd | wc -l )`
  - `foo=$( cat -c /etc/passwd )`
  - `foo=$( wc /etc/passwd | awk echo $1 )`
  - `foo=$( wc -l /etc/passwd | awk "print $1" )`
29. Which command displays the contents of the Unix `passwd` file one page at a time?
- `more /etc/passwd`
  - `info /etc/passwd`
  - `cat /etc/passwd`
  - `page /etc/passwd`
  - `head /etc/passwd`
30. Which of these statements is true?
- If `./p` is an empty directory, `ls ./p/*` produces an error message.
  - The `ls dir` command looks up the directory argument `dir` in your `$PATH`.
  - If `./q` is an empty directory, `echo ./q/*` produces an error message.
  - Either single or double quotes will stop shell glob (wildcard) patterns from expanding.
  - Typing `./script` and `bash script` always give identical results.
31. If `bar` is an executable script containing the line `cow=pig` then what is the `bash` output of this sequence of three commands:
- ```
cow=cat ; ./bar ; echo "the '$cow' ate"
```
- the `$cow` ate
 - the `'cow'` ate
 - the `'pig'` ate
 - the `'cat'` ate
 - the `'$cow'` ate
32. If `dog` is an executable script containing the line: `umask 0002` what is the output of the following sequence of commands:
- ```
umask 0077 ; ./dog ; umask
```
- 0075
  - 0079
  - 0002
  - no output on screen
  - 0077
33. In a directory that contains only the file `single`, what happens after this command: `mv single double`
- the command fails because "single" is not a directory
  - an empty file named "double" is created
  - the command fails because the name "double" does not exist
  - there is only the file named "double" in the directory now
  - there is a second copy of the file "single" in the file named "double"

34. What is the output of the following sequence of `bash` commands:
- ```
a=1 ; b=2 ; test $a -ge $b ; echo $?
```
- `test: $a: integer expression expected`
 - the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
 - no output
 - 0
 - 1
35. If directory `cow` contains only these four three-character file names: `.AA`, `.A1`, `.BB`, `.B.`, then what is the output of this command line: `echo cow/*`
- no output on screen
 - `cow/.AA cow/.A1 cow/.BB cow/.B.`
 - `cow/*`
 - `cow/.AA cow/.A1 cow/.BB`
 - `cow/.B.`
36. What command shows all the lines in file `foo` that contain the string `bar`?
- `grep bar >foo`
 - `cat foo > grep bar`
 - `grep foo bar`
 - `grep bar foo`
 - `grep cat foo bar`
37. What is the `bash` shell output of this two command sequence:
- ```
PATH=/bin/ls:/bin/cat:/bin/sh ; cat nosuchfile
```
- `bash: cat: command not found`
  - `bash: /bin/sh: No such file or directory`
  - `ls: /bin/cat: command not found`
  - `bash: /bin/ls: command not found`
  - `cat: nosuchfile: No such file or directory`
38. Given the following `bash` shell command line: `read xx yy zz` which user keyboard input line below will assign the text 22 to the shell variable named `yy`?
- 11,22,33
  - 11 22 33
  - 11;22;33
  - 11:22:33
  - `xx=11 yy=22 zz=33`
39. What Unix command line will show you all of the processes currently running?
- `which ps`
  - `whereis ps`
  - `ps all`
  - `finger ps`
  - `ps aux`
40. Which command sequence creates a directory into which anyone can put a file, but in which nobody can see the names of the files that are there?
- `mkdir protected ; chmod 777 .`
  - `mkdir protected ; cd protected ; chmod go+wx .`
  - `mkdir protected ; cd protected ; chmod go-x .`
  - `mkdir protected ; chmod 333 protected`
  - `mkdir protected ; chmod 777 protected`

41. What is true about this output from `ls -il foo bar`
- ```
23 -rwxr----- 3 root root 2 Jul 31 12:33 foo
24 -rwxr----- 3 root root 2 Jul 31 12:33 bar
```
- `foo` and `bar` are names for the same file
 - this output is not possible
 - `foo` and `bar` each have two names (four names total)
 - `foo` and `bar` are two of three names for this file
 - `foo` and `bar` are names for different files
42. What command can you use to delete a directory?
- `erase`
 - `mmdir`
 - `deldir`
 - `delete`
 - `rmdir`
43. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:
- ```
i=00 ; [$i = 0] ; echo $?
```
- 0
  - the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
  - 1
  - no output
  - `test: $i: integer expression expected`
44. If the file `foo` in the current directory contains just the line `dbd`, what is the output of the following command: `grep '[b1]' foo`
- `foo`
  - no output
  - `dbd`
  - 123
  - an error message
45. If `./foo/bar` were a file of text, what would be the output of this exact command line: `diff ./foo/bar ./foo/bar`
- no output
  - an error message because `diff` doesn't allow the same file name twice
  - an error message because `diff` only allows one file name
  - several lines, which are the lines that are different between the two files
  - the contents of file `./foo/bar` would be displayed twice
46. Which command below removes *only* this five-character file name containing a special character (and no others): `yy?yy`
- `rm yy\?yy`
  - `rm yy/?yy`
  - `rm yy\\?yy`
  - `rm yy?yy`
  - `rm yy//?yy`
47. Which command line shows just the count of lines in the file?
- `wc file | awk '{print 1}'`
  - `wc file | awk '{print $1}'`
  - `wc file | awk '{print #1}'`
  - `wc file | awk '[print $1]'`
  - `wc file | awk '[print #1]'`

48. What would you type to change the permissions on a file to `rw-r--r--`?
- `chmod 344 file`
  - `chmod 311 file`
  - `chmod 211 file`
  - `chmod 644 file`
  - `chmod 244 file`
49. If my current working directory is `/home`, and my home directory is `/home/me`, which of the following commands copies the Unix password file into my home directory under the name `foo`?
- `cp ../etc/passwd ./me/foo`
  - `cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo`
  - `cp ../home/me/../etc/passwd ./me/./foo`
  - `cp ./me/../etc/passwd ../home/me/foo`
  - `cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo`
50. Which of these statements is true?
- You can make a hard link to a directory.
  - You only need `"r--"` permission on directory `"foo"` for `"ls -l foo"` to work.
  - If you give me write permission on a file owned by you, I can then use `chmod` to change its permissions.
  - The `"ln"` command takes two arguments, so the maximum number of hard links a file can have is two.
  - To make a hard link to file `"foo"` named `"bar"`, file `"foo"` must exist.
51. In an empty directory, what is the shell output of these three commands:
- ```
touch .1 .2 .3 11 12 ; b='.1* .2*' ; echo '$b'
```
- `'.1* .2*' b. 11 .1 12 .2 c. .1* .2*`
 - `$b e. .1 .2`
52. If `a=aaa` and `b=bbb` then what is the output of the following sequence of `bash` commands: `if $a = $b ; then echo $a ; fi`
- `test: $a: integer expression expected`
 - `test: aaa: integer expression expected`
 - `aaa`
 - `bash: aaa: command not found`
 - no output
53. What is the output of the following sequence of `bash` commands:
- ```
date='Friday March 12' ; test date = date
```
- 0
  - `test: too many arguments`
  - 1
  - no output
  - `Fri Mar 12 10:20:39 EST 2004`

54. What is the output on your screen of the following command sequence:  
`i=0 ; test $i = 00 ; echo $?`
- 0
  - the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
  - `test: $i: integer expression expected`
  - 1
  - no output
55. What is the output on your screen of the following sequence of commands:  
`x=pig ; y=bat ; touch $x ; [ -z $x ] ; echo $?`
- `test: $x: integer expression expected`
  - no output
  - the number 0 or 1 followed by another 0 or 1 on a new line
  - 1
  - 0
56. Which of the following regular expressions would match lines that contain no white space?
- `[^[:space:]]*`
  - `[^[:space:]]*$`
  - `[^:space:]*`
  - `^[[:space:]]*$`
  - `^[^[:space:]]*$`
57. If the current directory contains files `abc`, `bbc`, `cbc`, and `bbc` contains just the line `dbd`, what is the output of the following command: `grep bb* bbc`
- `bbc`
  - an error message
  - `dbd`
  - `cbc`
  - no output
58. Given my directory `./a/b` and my file `./a/b/c` owned by me, which permissions allow me to change or create new content (data) in the file `./a/b/c` but not delete the file?
- Permissions `400` on directory `./a/b` and `400` on file `./a/b/c`.
  - Permissions `100` on directory `./a/b` and `100` on file `./a/b/c`.
  - Permissions `600` on directory `./a/b` and `700` on file `./a/b/c`.
  - Permissions `200` on directory `./a/b` and `200` on file `./a/b/c`.
  - Permissions `100` on directory `./a/b` and `200` on file `./a/b/c`.
59. 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/???`
- `foo/???`
  - `foo/...`
  - `foo/.11 foo/.12 foo/...`
  - no output
  - `foo/.11 foo/.12`

60. Given this sequence of commands:  
`echo foo >a ; ln a b ; echo bar >>b ; ln a c ; rm a`  
 What is contained in file `c`?
- no such file (nonexistent)
  - nothing - empty file - no data
  - `foo`
  - `bar`
  - `foo` followed by `bar`
61. Which of these command lines will make file `cow` contain all of the content of file `one` followed by all of the content of file `two`?
- `echo one two >cow`
  - `cat one two >cow`
  - `cp one >cow two >cow`
  - `cp one two >cow`
  - `mv one two >cow`
62. What is the `bash` output of this sequence of two commands:  
`x=';' ; echo one $x date`
- `one ; Mon Sep 30 08:00:00 EDT 2002`
  - `one $x date`
  - `one` followed by `Mon Sep 30 08:00:00 EDT 2002` on a new line
  - `one ';' date`
  - `one ; date`
63. In the output of the command `ls -a`, a dot that begins a name signifies what?
- A name that is hidden.
  - A current file.
  - The parent directory.
  - A name with an unprintable character.
  - The current directory.
64. A shell script named `bar` is executed as follows:  
`./bar "a b" "c d e" f`  
 Inside the script is the line: `echo "$2"`  
 What is the output on your screen from this line?
- `b`
  - `c d e`
  - `a b`
  - `b`
  - `$2`
65. If the current directory contains files `abc`, `bbc`, `cbc`, and `bbc` contains just the line `dbd`, what is the output of the following command: `grep "bb*" bbc`
- `bbc`
  - `dbd`
  - no output
  - `cbc`
  - an error message
66. Which of the following regular expressions would match lines that contain exactly one character of any kind?
- `^\? $`
  - `^? $`
  - `^.* $`
  - `^* $`
  - `^.$`
67. What appears on your screen after this `bash` shell command line:  
`echo hi >out ; wc -c out`
- `3 out`
  - `2 out`
  - no output
  - `5 out`
  - `4 out`

68. If `/etc/passwd` is a file name, which of the following pathnames always leads to the same file?
- `/etc/passwd/././.`
  - `/etc/passwd/.`
  - `/etc/./././passwd`
  - `././etc/passwd`
  - `./etc/passwd`
69. If directory `./a` contains these seven two-character file names: `aa`, `ab`, `ac`, `ad`, `a*`, `a?`, `??`, then which shell command below will remove only the single name `a?` from the directory?
- `rm ./a/?\?`
  - `rm "./a?"`
  - `rm ./a\?`
  - `rm ./a/a?`
  - `rm './a/a?'`
70. Which command below removes *only* this five-character file name containing a special character (and no others): `*test`
- `rm '*test''`
  - `rm ./\*test`
  - `rm ./*test`
  - `rm \*test`
  - `rm "**test"`
71. Who is the owner of file `bar` after you execute this sequence of commands in your home directory:
- ```
ln /etc/passwd foo ; ln foo one ; ln one two ; ln two bar
```
- the file is owned by `root`
 - you cannot execute the given commands; no file will be created
 - you own the file `bar`
 - the file is owned by `home`
 - the file is owned by `passwd`
72. In an empty directory, what is the `bash` shell output of this three-command sequence: `touch aa .a ab .b .c ; x='.a* .b*' ; echo '$x'`
- `aa .a ab .b`
 - `.a* .b*`
 - `'.a* .b*'`
 - `.a .b`
 - `$x`
73. What is the output of this command sequence if run in an empty directory:
- ```
touch A a ; echo * ">*"
```
- No output
  - `A a >A a`
  - `* >*`
  - `A a`
  - `A a >*`
74. If a `bash` 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?
- `./foo $2 $2`
 - `./foo "bar" 'bar'`
 - `./foo "$1" '$2'`
 - `./foo '$2' bar`
 - `./foo bar bar`
75. If `foo` is a script containing the line `TERM=new ; export TERM`, what is the output of the following sequence of `bash` commands that use `foo`:
- ```
TERM=bar ; ./foo ; echo $TERM
```
- `$TERM`
  - `new`
  - `foo`
  - `TERM`
  - `bar`

76. How do I search for the string `xyz` in the text display output from the `man` command?
- use the mouse to select "Search" in the menu
  - `/xyz`
  - `search xyz`
  - `find xyz`
  - `@xyz`
77. How many command arguments does the shell pass to this `echo` command:
- ```
echo 'It's a bird! No! It's a plane!'
```
- Four arguments.
 - One argument.
 - Two arguments.
 - Three arguments.
 - Five arguments.
78. If the current directory contains files `abc`, `bbc`, `cbc`, and `bbc` contains just the line `dbd`, what is the output of the following command: `grep 'bb*' bbc`
- `dbd`
 - an error message
 - no output
 - `bbc`
 - `cbc`
79. If your `PATH` contained only the file names `/bin/sh`, `/bin/cat`, and `/bin/ls`, then what would be the `bash` shell output of this command:
- ```
cat /etc/passwd
```
- `bash: /bin/sh: command not found`
  - `cat: /etc/passwd: command not found`
  - `cat: bash: no such file or directory`
  - `bash: /bin/cat: no such file or directory`
  - `bash: cat: command not found`
80. If `./a/b` were a readable empty file, what would be the `bash` shell output of this two-command sequence:
- ```
PATH=/etc/passwd:/bin/ls:/bin/cat ; /bin/cat ./a/b
```
- `bash: ls: command not found`
 - `bash: cat: command not found`
 - `/bin/cat: ./a/b: No such file or directory`
 - no output
 - `bash: /bin/cat: command not found`
81. What is the output of the following sequence of `bash` commands:
- ```
false && echo "foo bar $?"
```
- `foo bar 0`
  - no output
  - `foo bar 1`
  - `foo bar 0`
  - `foo bar 1`
82. In an empty directory, what appears on your screen after this `bash` command line?
- ```
touch a ; ls | wc -l
```
- no output
 - `3`
 - `2`
 - `0`
 - `1`

83. In an empty directory, what appears on your screen after this **bash** command line?
`ls 1>/dev/null nosuchfile`
- `ls: nosuchfile: No such file or directory`
 - `ls: /dev/null: No such file or directory`
 - no output
 - `nosuchfile`
 - `ls: 1>/dev/null nosuchfile: No such file or directory`
84. 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 $?`
- `test: $a: integer expression expected`
 - 1
 - no output
 - the number 1 or 0 followed by another 1 or 0 on a new line
 - 0
85. Which **bash** command sequence correctly compares the two numbers and prints **OK**?
- `if [4 > 3] ; then echo OK ; fi`
 - `if (let 4 < 3) ; then echo OK ; fi`
 - `if [4 -gt 3] ; then echo OK ; fi`
 - `if [! 4 <= 3] ; then echo OK ; fi`
 - `if (! 4 < 3) ; then echo OK ; fi`
86. In an empty directory, what is the length of the longest file name created by the following two-command sequence: `a="1234 123 12 1" ; touch '$a'`
- 3 characters
 - 4 characters
 - 13 characters
 - 2 characters
 - 1 character
87. If `cow` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `dog`, what happens after this command: `mv cow/dog cow/././cat`
- the directory `cow` now contains only a file named `cat`
 - the command fails because the name `cow/././cat` does not exist
 - the command fails because the name `cat` does not exist
 - the directory `cow` is now empty
 - there is a second copy of the file `dog` in the file named `cat`
88. What is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
`umask 762 ; touch newfile ; ls -l newfile`
- `-----xr-x 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile`
 - `-----r-- 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile`
 - `-rw-rw--w- 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile`
 - `-rwxrw--w- 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile`
 - `-----wx 1 me me 0 Oct 1 1:12 newfile`

89. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for sorting files?
- `grep /etc/passwd sort`
 - `man sort`
 - `man | grep sort`
 - `grep sort /etc/passwd`
 - `man -k sort`
90. Which of these commands makes a file owned by me, also executable by me?
- `chmod u+x ./myfile`
 - `chmod x=u ./myfile`
 - `umask 111 myfile`
 - `umask 777 myfile`
 - `chmod x+u myfile`
91. When doing an `ls -a`, the output pathname that is a double dot (`..`) signifies what?
- The root directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A file or directory with double links.
 - A hidden file.
 - The parent directory.
92. What appears on your screen after this bash shell command line?
`echo hi >a ; cat a | wc -c`
- no output
 - 2
 - 1
 - 4
 - 3
93. In an empty directory, how many files will be created using the following **bash** shell two-command sequence:
`x="one 'two two'two three four" ; touch $x`
- 5 files
 - 3 files
 - 1 file
 - 4 files
 - 2 files
94. What is the output of this sequence of three shell commands:
`umask 547 ; mkdir newdir ; ls -ld newdir`
- `dr-xr--rwx 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir`
 - `d-w--w---- 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir`
 - `d-w--wx--- 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir`
 - `d-w--wxrwx 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir`
 - `dr--r--rw- 1 me me 0 Feb 20 07:55 newdir`
95. What appears on your screen after this sequence of commands:
`echo 1 >x ; ln x y ; echo 2 >>y ; sort x`
- empty file - no output on the screen
 - 1 followed by 2
 - 1
 - 2 followed by 1
 - 2

96. The **-v** option to the **grep** command does what?
- turns on the translation of unprintable characters
 - selects lines that do not contain unprintable characters
 - prints the version number of the **grep** command
 - selects lines that do not contain a match for the supplied pattern
 - turns off the translation of unprintable characters
97. Which command line below outputs only lines 10-15 of the 16-line file named **cow**?
- tail -16 cow | head -10**
 - head -15 cow | tail -6**
 - head -15 | tail -6 cow**
 - head -16 cow | tail -5 cow**
 - tail -10 cow | head -6 cow**
98. What is the output on your screen if a user signals an end-of-file from the keyboard during this command sequence? **read input && echo \$?**
- an error message
 - \$?**
 - 1**
 - no output on screen
 - 0**
99. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- rmdir -r dir**
 - rmdir -all dir**
 - rm -r dir**
 - deltree -all dir**
 - rm -all dir**
100. If the file **foo** in the current directory contains just the line **dbd**, what is the output of the following command: **grep '[:alpha:]' foo**
- dbd**
 - 123**
 - an error message
 - no output
 - foo**
101. 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
- 1 1 1 ./a/b/x**
 - 0 0 0 ./a/b/x**
 - no output
 - 1 1 3 ./a/b/x**
 - 1 1 2 ./a/b/x**
102. Which of the following programs uses file globbing expressions rather than regular expressions for matching?
- sed**
 - vi**
 - find**
 - awk**
 - grep**

This page intentionally left blank.