Test Version: ___   **Print Name:** _____

Multiple Choice - 52 Questions - 15 of 15%

1. Read **all** the instructions and **both** sides (back and front) of all pages.
2. Put the **Test Version** above into **NO. OF QUESTIONS** and **NO. OF STUDENTS**
3. Answer the questions you know, first. One Answer Only per question.
4. Manage your time when answering questions on this test!

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1. *[49/126]* If my current directory is **/bin**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/bin/ls**?

   a. **../bin/ls/.**   *b.* **/root/bin/ls**   *c.* **ls/.**
   d. **./bin/ls**   *e.* **../../bin/ls**

2. *[52/125]* If my current working directory is **/home**, and my home directory is **/home/ian**, which command copies file **/bin/ls** into my home directory under the name **me**?

   a. **cp ././ian/../bin/ls ../home/ian/me**
   b. **cp ./../bin/ls ../ian/me**
   c. **cp ian/../../bin/ls ./ian/me**
   d. **cp ../home/./ian/../bin/ls ./ian/./me**
   e. **cp ../../bin/./ls /ian/me**

3. *[54/126]* Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named:
   /etc/passwd

   a. **/etc/passwd/.**   *b.* **./etc/passwd**
   c. **/etc/etc/../passwd**   *d.* **/./etc/./passwd**
   e. **/etc/../passwd**

4. *[55/126]* If my current directory is **/lib**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/lib/foo**?

   a. **../lib/foo/.**   *b.* **/foo**   *c.* **./foo**
   d. **./lib/foo**   *e.* **../foo**

5. *[56/126]* The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:

   a. **-d**   *b.* **-l**   *c.* **-1**   *d.* **-i**   *e.* **-a**

6. *[58/126]* Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named:
   /etc/shadow

   a. **/etc/../../shadow**   *b.* **././etc/shadow**
   c. **/etc/shadow/./.**   *d.* **/./../etc/./shadow**
   e. **/etc/shadow/../..**

7. *[61/123]* If I am in my home directory named **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
   touch ./foo ; mv ./mt/../foo ../me/bar

   a. the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
   b. there is a second copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
   c. the command fails because path **./mt/../foo** does not exist
   d. the command fails because path **../me/bar** does not exist
   e. the directory **mt/..** now has a file named **bar** in it

8. *[63/125]* In the output of **ls -a**, the one-character name **.** signifies what?

   a. A current file.
   b. The current directory.
   c. The parent directory.
   d. A name that is hidden.
   e. A name with an unprintable character.

9. *[65/121]* If I am in my home directory named **/home/me** and **dir** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
   touch ./foo ; mv dir/../foo ../me/cat

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

10. *[66/125]* If a shell GLOB pattern fails to match anything, what happens by default? The shell:

    a. removes the pattern and passes nothing
    b. passes the pattern unchanged to the command
    c. gives a warning message but continues
    d. returns the closest match to the pattern
    e. gives an error message and does not execute

11. *[71/126]* If I am in my home directory named **/home/me** and **dir** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    touch new ; mv ./dir/../new ../me/old

    a. the command fails because the path **../me/old** does not exist
    b. the command fails because the path **./dir/../new** does not exist
    c. the directory **dir** now contains only a file named **old**
    d. the parent directory of **dir** now has a file named **old** in it
    e. there is a second copy of the file named **new** in the file named **old**

12. *[71/125]* The shell expands a leading tilde (`~`) in a pathname (e.g. `~/foo`) to be:

   a. the current directory   *b.* the ROOT directory
   c. your HOME directory   *d.* the parent directory
   e. the directory `/root`

13. *[72/126]* If my current directory is `/lib`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/lib/x/y`?

   a. `/x/y`   *b.* `./lib/x/y`   *c.* `../lib/y`
   d. `../lib/x/y`   *e.* `../x/y`

14. *[72/126]* Given the pathname `a/b/c`, the *basename* of this pathname is:

   a. `b/c`   *b.* `a`   *c.* `c`   *d.* `a/b`   *e.* `b`

15. *[73/126]* Which command line does *not* show any lines from inside the file `bat`?

   a. `ls bat`   *b.* `head bat`   *c.* `less bat`
   d. `tail bat`   *e.* `sort bat`

16. *[74/126]* If I am in my home directory named `/home/me` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
    `touch ../me/foo ; cp ./mt/../foo ./mt/../bar`

   a. the directory `mt` now has a file named `bar` in it
   b. the command fails because the path `./mt/../foo` does not exist
   c. the directory `mt` now contains two files
   d. the directory `mt` is still empty
   e. there is a second copy of the file named `foo` in the file named `bar`

17. *[77/126]* If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `mv ./foo/bar foo/../moo`

   a. the command fails because the name `moo` does not exist
   b. the command fails because the name `foo/../moo` does not exist
   c. there is a second copy of the file named `bar` in the file named `moo`
   d. the directory `foo` is now empty
   e. the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `moo`

18. *[81/126]* In the output of `ls -a`, the two-character name `..` signifies what?

   a. A file or directory with double links.
   b. A hidden file.
   c. The root directory.
   d. The parent directory.
   e. The current directory.

19. *[82/126]* The output of the `tree` command is:

   a. an recursive list of directories and their contents
   b. the tree of files under the ROOT directory
   c. a recursive list of users logged in to the system
   d. the tree of files under your HOME directory
   e. the tree of users logged in to the system

20. *[83/126]* In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
    `mkdir a b c ; mv a b c`

   a. the directories `a` and `b` are appended to the directory `c`
   b. the directories `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the directory `c`
   c. the directories `a` and `b` are moved into the directory `c`
   d. the directories `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the current directory
   e. an error message: `mv: target 'c' is not a directory`

21. *[84/126]* In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
    `touch a b c ; mv a b c`

   a. the files `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the current directory
   b. the files `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the directory `c`
   c. an error message: `mv: target 'c' is not a directory`
   d. the files `a` and `b` are moved into the directory `c`
   e. the files `a` and `b` are appended to the file `c`

22. *[87/126]* If you type the command `cat`, which *CTRL* key will send an **EOF** and take you back to the command prompt?

   a. `^E`   *b.* `^D`   *c.* `^U`   *d.* `^R`   *e.* `^C`

23. *[87/125]* In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (`...`) mean:

   a. something that is repeated   *b.* no special meaning
   c. the parent directory   *d.* a hidden directory
   e. something that is optional

24. *[89/124]* If `pig` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `dog`, what happens after this command: `mv pig/dog pig/./../cat`

   a. the command fails because the name `pig/./../cat` does not exist
   b. the directory `pig` is now empty
   c. there is a second copy of the file named `dog` in the file named `cat`
   d. the directory `pig` now contains only a file named `cat`
   e. the command fails because the name `cat` does not exist

25. *[89/126]* Which command shows the name of the current computer:

   a. `whoami`   *b.* `history`   *c.* `hostname`
   d. `comname`   *e.* `find`

26. *[91/125]* In the output of **ls -a**, a dot (period) that begins a name signifies what?
    a. The parent directory.
    b. The current directory.
    c. A name with an unprintable character.
    d. A name that is hidden.
    e. A current file.

27. *[91/126]* What command can you use to delete a directory that isn't empty?
    a. **rmdir -r dir**   b. **deldir -r dir**
    c. **deltree -r dir**   d. **del -r dir**
    e. **rm -r dir**

28. *[91/123]* If a shell token with a GLOB pattern contains two slashes, how many slashes can be in each matched pathname?
    a. two or more   b. exactly two   c. one or two
    d. zero, one, or two   e. one, two, or more

29. *[92/126]* The output of the **find** command is:
    a. a recursive list of users logged in to the system
    b. finds patterns inside a file corresponding to lines
    c. finds lines inside a file matching a pattern
    d. account names matching a pattern
    e. a recursive list of pathnames

30. *[94/125]* In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets (**[ ]**) mean:
    a. something that is repeated   b. something that is optional
    c. a GLOB pattern matching a list   d. an arithmetic expression
    e. no special meaning

31. *[97/124]* What would you type to find the string **tony** in the file **/etc/passwd**?
    a. **grep tony /etc/passwd**
    b. **find /etc/passwd -user tony -print**
    c. **find /etc/passwd -name tony -print**
    d. **cat tony /etc/passwd**
    e. **grep /etc/passwd tony**

32. *[97/126]* The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
    a. **-l**   b. **-i**   c. **-1**   d. **-a**   e. **-h**

33. *[99/126]* What is the output of this successful command sequence?
    cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd
    a. **/home/dir/two**   b. **/home/dir**
    c. **/home/dir/one/two**   d. **/two**
    e. **/home/dir/one**

34. *[99/124]* The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
    a. **mkdir -p a/b/c**   b. **touch a/b/c**
    c. **mkdir -r a/b/c**   d. **rmdir -r a/b/c**
    e. **rm -r a/b/c**

35. *[101/126]* What does *quoting* mean on a shell command line?
    a. using a leading tilde ("**~**") on a pathname to mean your HOME directory
    b. turning off the special meaning of shell meta-characters
    c. typing a "control" character using the **[CTRL]** key
    d. setting the PS1 variable to be your shell prompt
    e. using more than one pathname argument to a command, e.g. **rm a b c**

36. *[103/126]* If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/bar foo/moo**
    a. there is a second copy of the file named **bar** in the file named **moo**
    b. the command fails because the name **moo** does not exist
    c. an empty file named **moo** is created
    d. there is only the file named **moo** in the directory now
    e. the command fails because **bar** is not a directory

37. *[103/126]* In a directory that contains only the file **single**, what happens after this command: **mv single double**
    a. the command fails because the name **double** does not exist
    b. the command fails because **single** is not a directory
    c. an empty file named **double** is created
    d. there is a copy of the file named **single** in the file named **double**
    e. there is only the file named **double** in the directory now

38. *[103/126]* The option to **ls** that shows inode (index) numbers is:
    a. **-x**   b. **-1**   c. **-l**   d. **-i**   e. **-a**

39. *[104/125]* What is your HOME directory?
    a. The directory named **/home**
    b. This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
    c. The directory that your shell is in now
    d. The top directory of the Unix/Linux/BSD/OSX file system tree
    e. The directory into which you are placed when you first log in

40. *[104/125]* What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g.: **cd / ; cd ..**
    a. the shell current directory is still ROOT; no change
    b. the shell asks you to retype this invalid directory
    c. you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
    d. the shell issues an error message and does not change
    e. the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent

41. *[105/126]* To change your own account password, use this exact command line:
    a. **$ passwd cst8207**
    b. **$ passwd cst8207.idallen.ca**
    c. **$ passwd idallen-ubuntu**
    d. **$ passwd**
    e. **$ passwd 10.50.254.150**

42. *[108/126]* Which of these characters is *not* a shell GLOB meta-character?
    a. **]**   b. *****   c. **#**   d. **?**   e. **[**

43. *[109/125]* If you type the command **sleep 60**, which *CTRL* key will **interrupt** it and take you back to the command prompt?
    a. **^C**   b. **^I**   c. **^R**   d. **^D**   e. **^U**

44. *[111/125]* The output of the **whoami** command is:
    a. your userid
    b. the name of the current computer
    c. your HOME directory
    d. the current directory
    e. a list of users logged in to the system

45. *[112/124]* Which of these pathnames is *not* an absolute pathname (after all shell expansions)?
    a. **/../foo**   b. **/foo**   c. **foo**
    d. **~/foo**   e. **$HOME/foo**

46. *[113/125]* To leave a shell and let the terminal window close, type:
    a. **q**   b. **bye**   c. **quit**
    d. **[CTRL-C]**   e. **exit**

47. *[113/126]* What is the *current directory*?
    a. The directory named **..** (dot dot)
    b. This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
    c. The directory that your shell (or any Unix process) is in now
    d. The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
    e. The directory named **/current**

48. *[114/125]* The purpose of the **PS1** shell variable is:
    a. to protect your HOME directory from access
    b. to list your suspended jobs
    c. to find patterns inside a text file
    d. to set the shell prompt
    e. to allow access to the ROOT directory

49. *[117/126]* The basic purpose of a shell is:
    a. to search for strings inside text files
    b. to program system administration backup procedures
    c. to expand pathnames
    d. to find and run commands
    e. to format hard drives

50. *[122/126]* To prevent disconnections when using the Windows version of **PuTTY**, you should make this configuration change:
    a. use your student number as your password
    b. set the seconds between keepalives to 55
    c. log in using your Blackboard userid
    d. use your ACSIS password as your password
    e. your password will not echo on your screen as you type

51. *[123/126]* What command can you use to delete an empty directory?
    a. **erase**   b. **delete**   c. **rmdir**
    d. **mvdir**   e. **deldir**

52. *[125/126]* The shell meta-character used to separate multiple separate commands on the same line of typing is:
    a. **;**   b. **:**   c. **+**   d. **@**   e. **,**