

PRINT Name: _____ LAB Section:

One-Answer Multiple Choice 150 Questions Weight 10%

- ☞ Read **all** the words of these instructions and **both** sides (back and front) of all pages.
- ☞ Manage your time. Answer questions you know, first. One Answer per question.
- ☞ **PRINT** your Name and Lab on this Question Sheet. You may write or draw on this sheet.
- ☞ Use your full, unabbreviated name on the mark-sense form. Do not abbreviate your name.
- ☞ Enter your NAME, Student Number, and Answers. Fill in the bubbles with pencil, no pen.
- ☞ The answer to the questions below about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Jes**

191. Answer **191** is
192. Answer **192** is
193. Answer **193** is
194. Answer **194** is
195. Answer **195** is
196. Answer **196** is

Your Test Version is:

C A B D A A

Fill in the bubbles for the above six letters as six answers **191** through **196** on the back side of the Scantron form, in the lower-right-most answer column.

1. Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?
 - a. **Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
 - b. **Tak** (Yes - Polish)
 - c. **Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
 - d. **Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
 - e. **Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
2. My three-digit Lab Section number is:
 - a. My lecture room number, i.e. **C346, T119**
 - b. My lecture Section Number, i.e. **010, 020**
 - c. The Test Version code printed on the question sheet.
 - d. My lab room number, e.g. **P210, P213, B119**
 - e. The timetable Section Number of my weekly 2-hour lab period.
3. In which section of the manual do you find standard commands?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 8
 - d. 4
 - e. 1
4. If my current directory is **/etc**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/etc/x/y**?
 - a. **../etc/x/y**
 - b. **/x/y**
 - c. **../x/y**
 - d. **./etc/x/y**
 - e. **../etc/y**
5. What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
 - a. **date 2>&1 >out**
 - b. **date >out 2>&1**
 - c. **date 1>out 2>1**
 - d. **date 2>1 >out**
 - e. **date 1>out 2>out**
6. What command can you use to delete an empty directory?
 - a. **delete**
 - b. **deldir**
 - c. **mmdir**
 - d. **rmdir**
 - e. **erase**

7. Simplify this pathname:


```
./.../var/./a/.../var/b/.../etc/./bar/.../foo
```

 - a. **/var/b/foo**
 - b. **/var/a/foo**
 - c. **/etc/bar/foo**
 - d. **/etc/foo**
 - e. **/var/foo**
8. The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:
 - a. **-d**
 - b. **-l**
 - c. **-1**
 - d. **-i**
 - e. **-a**
9. How do I search for the string **foo** in the text display output from the **man** command?
 - a. **find foo**
 - b. **/foo**
 - c. select "Search" in the menu
 - d. **search foo**
 - e. **@foo**
10. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/etc/passwd**?
 - a. **/etc/./etc/./passwd**
 - b. **./etc/passwd**
 - c. **/etc/./etc/./passwd**
 - d. **../etc/passwd**
 - e. **/etc/passwd/.**
11. What Linux command copies an entire directory?
 - a. **cp -r d1 d2**
 - b. **less -s d1 d2**
 - c. **mkdir -t d1 d2**
 - d. **cat -v d1 d2**
 - e. **cp d1 d2**
12. Simplify this pathname:


```
./usr/./bin/./lib/.../etc/./usr/./lib/./bin/...
```

 - a. **/usr/etc/usr/lib/bin**
 - b. **/usr/lib/bin**
 - c. **/usr**
 - d. **/usr/lib**
 - e. **/usr/bin/lib**
13. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv ./foo/bar foo../me**
 - a. the command fails because the name **me** does not exist
 - b. the command fails because the name **./foo/bar** does not exist
 - c. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
 - d. the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
 - e. the directory **foo** is now empty
14. If your current CLS assignment base directory is **assignment03** what command line puts the date in a file in your HOME directory?
 - a. **date >/HOME/date.txt**
 - b. **date >.../.../date.txt**
 - c. **date >.../.../home/date.txt**
 - d. **date >/.../.../home/date.txt**
 - e. **date >.../.../date.txt**

15. If my current working directory is `/home`, and my HOME directory is `/home/me`, which command copies the password file into my HOME directory under the name `foo`?
- `cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo`
 - `cp ./me/./etc/passwd ../home/me/foo`
 - `cp me/././etc/passwd me/foo`
 - `cp .././etc/passwd /me/foo`
 - `cp ../home/me/./etc/passwd ./me/./foo`
16. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: `/etc/passwd`
- `/etc/etc/./passwd`
 - `./etc/passwd`
 - `./etc/./passwd`
 - `/etc/./passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd/.`
17. If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `mv foo/./bar foo/./me`
- the directory `foo` is now empty
 - the command fails because the name `me` does not exist
 - the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `me`
 - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
 - the command fails because the name `foo/./bar` does not exist
18. In the output of the command `ls -a`, the one-character name `.` signifies what?
- A name with an unprintable character.
 - The current directory.
 - The ROOT directory.
 - A current file.
 - The parent directory.
19. What is the result of this exact command line: `ls /foo bar`
- all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
20. What can you do to get back (redo) the last command you typed?
- Type `[ALT]-[F2]`
 - Type `[CTRL]-[BACKSPACE]`
 - Use the "UpArrow" key.
 - Type `[CTRL]-[ALT]-[UP]`
 - Use the "PageUp" key.
21. Which command line does *not* show any lines from inside the file `bat`?
- `ls bat`
 - `sort bat`
 - `tail bat`
 - `less bat`
 - `head bat`

22. If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
- `./passwd`
 - `../etc/passwd/.`
 - `./etc/passwd`
 - `/passwd`
 - `../passwd`
23. What does *quoting* mean on a shell command line?
- turning off the special meaning of shell meta-characters
 - using more than one pathname argument to a command, e.g. `rm a b c`
 - setting the PS1 variable to be your shell prompt
 - using a leading tilde ("`~`") on a pathname to mean your HOME directory
 - typing a "control" character using the `[CTRL]` key
24. How many arguments does the shell pass to this `echo` command:
`echo one two three >four five`
- 4
 - 6
 - 2
 - 3
 - 5
25. How do you search for the word `nongraphic` in the man page for `ls`?
- type `man ls -nongraphic` at the shell
 - type `man -k nongraphic` at the shell
 - type `man ls` at the shell, then `^F` (CTRL-F), then `nongraphic`
 - type `man ls` at the shell, then `/nongraphic`
 - type `man nongraphic | grep ls` at the shell
26. The shell expands a leading tilde (`~`) in a pathname (e.g. `~/foo`) to be:
- the ROOT directory
 - your HOME directory
 - the directory `/root`
 - the parent directory
 - the current directory
27. To make the `bash` shell complete commands or file names, you type the first part of the command or file name and then press this key:
- `[TAB]`
 - `[ALT]-[F1]`
 - `[ALT]`
 - `[CTRL]-[D]`
 - `[CTRL]-[C]`
28. Simplify this pathname:
`/home/me/./you/././etc/./home/me/./you/./me/./`
- `/home/me`
 - `/home/me/you`
 - `/home`
 - `/home/you/me`
 - `/home/me/you/me`
29. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
`cd /home/dir ; mkdir one ; mkdir two ; pwd`
- `/home/dir`
 - `/home/dir/one`
 - `/home/dir/two`
 - `/two`
 - `/home/dir/one/two`
30. The option to `ls` that shows hidden names is:
- `-l`
 - `-h`
 - `-i`
 - `-l`
 - `-a`

31. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/bin/ls**
- ./bin/ls**
 - ./bin/./ls**
 - /bin/./bin/./ls**
 - ./bin/./ls/.**
 - /bin/./ls**
32. In which section of the manual do you find super-user and admin commands?
- 3
 - 8
 - 2
 - 1
 - 4
33. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **wc -wc wc**
- Two command line arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 - Two arguments, no options.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - Two command name arguments and two bundled options.
 - Two options, no arguments.
34. What Linux command shows the contents of a file?
- file**
 - find**
 - ls**
 - wc**
 - cat**
35. If I am in a directory named **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch new ; mv ./mt/./new ./me/old
```
- the command fails because the path **./mt/./new** does not exist
  - the parent directory of **mt** now has a file named **old** in it
  - the command fails because the path **./me/old** does not exist
  - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **old**
  - there is a second copy of the file named **new** in the file named **old**
36. What is an operating system?
- An accounting package program.
  - A word-processing computer program.
  - A video display card.
  - A computer program that manages the hardware.
  - A web-browser program.
37. Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: **/etc/shadow**
- /etc/shadow/./.**
  - /etc/shadow/././.**
  - ././etc/shadow**
  - ./././etc/./shadow**
  - /etc/./././shadow**
38. If **ian** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command: **mv ./ian/./foo ./ian/./bar**
- the command fails because the name **./ian/./foo** does not exist
  - the command fails because the name **./ian/./bar** does not exist
  - the directory **ian** now contains only a file named **bar**
  - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**
  - the directory **ian** is now empty
39. The option to **ls** that shows inode (index) numbers is:
- l**
  - 1**
  - i**
  - a**
  - R**

40. If my current working directory is **/var**, which command copies the password file into directory **/var/ian** under the name **bar**?
- cp ../../etc/./passwd /ian/bar**
  - cp ../etc/passwd ../ian/bar**
  - cp ./ian/././etc/passwd ian/bar**
  - cp ././ian/./etc/passwd ../var/ian/bar**
  - cp ../var/./ian/./etc/passwd ./ian/./bar**
41. Which of these pathnames is *not* an absolute pathname (after all shell expansions)?
- foo**
  - ~/foo**
  - \$HOME/foo**
  - /foo**
  - ./foo**
42. If my current directory is **/home**, and my HOME directory is **/home/me**, which command copies the 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**
43. What Linux command name renames a single file or directory?
- mv**
  - rm**
  - move**
  - chname**
  - rena**
44. Given the pathname **a/b/c**, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- b**
  - a**
  - b/c**
  - a/b**
  - c**
45. The output of the **tree** command is:
- an indented, recursive list of directories and their contents
  - the tree of users logged in to the system
  - a recursive list of users logged in to the system
  - the tree of files under your HOME directory
  - the tree of files under the ROOT directory
46. If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: **touch ./foo ; mv ./mt/./foo ./me/bar**
- the command fails because path **./mt/./foo** does not exist
  - the command fails because path **./me/bar** does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**
  - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
  - the directory **mt/.** now contains a file named **bar**
47. Simplify this pathname:
- ```
/home/me/./you/./././etc/././home/me/./you/./me/././foo
```
- /home/foo**
 - /home/me/you/foo**
 - /home/you/foo**
 - /home/you/me/foo**
 - /home/me/foo**

48. If **foo** is a sub-directory, what happens after this command line:
`date >foo/single ; mv foo/single double`
- the command fails because **single** is not a directory
 - the command fails because the name **double** does not exist
 - the directory **foo** is now empty
 - a new empty file named **double** is created
 - there is a second copy of the file **single** in the file named **double**
49. Which of these commands always returns you to your account HOME directory?
- `cd /home/..`
 - `cd home`
 - `cd`
 - `cd /home`
 - `cd ..`
50. Which of these characters is *not* a shell GLOB meta-character?
- [
 -]
 - *
 - ?
 - #
51. In a directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command:
`cp foo bar`
- there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
 - the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
 - an empty file named **bar** is created
 - there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
 - the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
52. If my current directory is `/usr/local/bin`, then executing `cd ../sbin/.` leads where?
- `/local/sbin`
 - `/usr/sbin`
 - `/usr/local/sbin`
 - `/sbin`
 - `/usr/bin`
53. If `/etc/shadow` is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- `../etc/shadow`
 - `/etc/shadow/..`
 - `/etc/../../../../shadow`
 - `/etc/shadow/../../../../`
 - `/../../../../etc/./shadow`
54. If I am in a directory named `/home/me` and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
`touch ../me/cat ; cp ../mt/./cat ../mt/./dog`
- the file named **cat** is now renamed to **dog**
 - the directory **mt** is still empty
 - the directory **mt** now has a file named **dog** in it
 - the command fails because the path `../mt/./cat` does not exist
 - the directory **mt** now contains two files

55. The output of the **find** command is:
- finds patterns in a file corresponding to lines
 - a recursive list of users logged in to the system
 - finds lines in a file matching a pattern
 - a recursive list of pathnames
 - account names matching a pattern
56. What is the result of this exact command line: `echo /foo bar`
- the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
 - the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
57. If a shell GLOB pattern fails to match anything, what happens by default? The shell:
- removes the pattern and passes nothing
 - gives an error message and does not execute
 - gives a warning message but continues
 - passes the pattern unchanged to the command
 - returns the closest match to the pattern
58. If I am in directory `/home/me` and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
`touch ../mt/foo ; mv mt/./foo mt/../../../../me/./y`
- the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **y**
 - the directory **mt** is still empty
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **y**
 - the command fails because the path `mt/./foo` does not exist
 - the command fails because the path `mt/../../../../me` does not exist
59. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: `mv foo/bar foo/moo`
- the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
 - the command fails because the name **moo** does not exist
 - there is only the file named **moo** in the directory now
 - there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **moo**
 - an empty file named **moo** is created
60. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing a question mark (?) in the file `/etc/passwd`?
- `search '?' /etc/passwd`
 - `fgrep './?' /etc/passwd`
 - `fgrep /etc/passwd '?'`
 - `fgrep '?' /etc/passwd`
 - `find '?' /etc/passwd`

61. Which command below is the best way to find a line containing an asterisk (*) in the file named **foo**?
- fgrep foo [*]**
 - fgrep * foo**
 - fgrep ./ * foo**
 - fgrep '*' foo**
 - fgrep foo "*"**
62. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- /bin/bash/.**
 - /bin/bin/./bash**
 - ./bin/bash**
 - ./bin/./bash**
 - /bin/./bash**
63. The purpose of the **PS1** shell variable is:
- to set the shell prompt
 - to find patterns inside a text file
 - to protect your HOME directory from access
 - to allow access to the ROOT directory
 - to list your suspended jobs
64. If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: **touch ./foo ; mv mt/./foo mt/./bar**
- the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**
 - the command fails because the path **mt/./foo** does not exist
 - the directory **./me** now contains a file named **bar**
 - the command fails because the path **mt/./bar** does not exist
65. What is the Unix user name for the Super-User account?
- administrator**
 - master**
 - root**
 - alterego**
 - superuser**
66. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- ./../bin/bash**
 - /bin/./bash**
 - /usr/bin/./bash**
 - /bin/bash/.**
 - /bin/./bin/bash**
67. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- ./../bin/./bash**
 - /bin/bin/./bash**
 - /bin/bash/.**
 - ./../bin/bash**
 - /bin/./bash**
68. If my current directory is **/home**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/home/a/b/c**?
- /a/b/c**
 - ../home/b/c**
 - ../a/b/c**
 - ../home/a/b/c**
 - ./home/a/b/c**

69. If **/etc/passwd** is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- /etc/./passwd**
 - ./etc/passwd**
 - /etc/passwd/.**
 - ./etc/./passwd**
 - /etc/etc/./passwd**
70. What Linux command name copies files?
- cp**
 - copy**
 - cat**
 - file**
 - move**
71. Which of these statements is true?
- Unix commands must be entered in lower-case letters.
 - To delete a word from the shell command line, type [CTRL]-[D]
 - Unix commands can be entered in upper-case or lower-case letters; they are equivalent.
 - To erase an entire line of typing, type [CTRL]-[D].
 - To indicate End-of-File (no more input), type [CTRL]-[C].
72. The basic purpose of a shell is:
- to find and run commands
 - to expand pathnames
 - to format hard drives
 - to program system administration backup procedures
 - to search for strings inside text files
73. If **pig** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **dog**, what happens after this command: **mv pig/dog pig/./cat**
- the directory **pig** now contains only a file named **cat**
 - there is a second copy of the file **dog** in the file named **cat**
 - the directory **pig** is now empty
 - the command fails because the name **cat** does not exist
 - the command fails because the name **pig/./cat** does not exist
74. Which command line displays the contents of the Unix **passwd** file one page at a time?
- /etc/passwd cat less**
 - less /etc/passwd**
 - /etc/passwd | less**
 - cat less | /etc/passwd**
 - cat /etc/passwd less**
75. If my current working directory is **/home**, and my HOME directory is **/home/foo**, which command copies file **/bin/ls** into my HOME directory under the name **xx**?
- cp ../../bin/./ls /foo/xx**
 - cp ../home/./foo/./bin/ls /foo/xx**
 - cp ../foo/./bin/ls ../home/./foo/xx**
 - cp ../foo/./../bin/ls ../foo/./xx**
 - cp ../../bin/ls ../foo/xx**

76. If **pig** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **dog**, what happens after this command: **mv pig/dog pig/./cat**
- the directory **pig** now contains only a file named **cat**
 - the command fails because the name **pig/./cat** does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file named **dog** in the file named **cat**
 - the directory **pig** is now empty
 - the command fails because the name **cat** does not exist
77. If I am in a directory named **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch ./fil ; mv mt/./fil ../me/cat
```
- there is a second copy of the file **fil** in the file named **cat**
  - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **cat**
  - the command fails because the path **mt/./fil** does not exist
  - the command fails because the path **../me/cat** does not exist
  - the directory **mt/..** now has a file named **cat** in it
78. If my current directory is **/lib**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/lib/foo**?
- ./lib/foo**
  - /foo**
  - ./foo**
  - ../foo**
  - ../lib/foo/.**
79. In the output of **ls -a**, the two-character name **..** signifies what?
- The parent directory.
  - The current directory.
  - It begins every name that is hidden.
  - A file or directory with double links.
  - The ROOT directory.
80. Simplify this pathname:
- ```
/usr/./bin/./lib/./../etc/./usr/./lib/./bin/./bar
```
- /usr/bin/bar**
 - /usr/lib/bin/bar**
 - /usr/bin/lib/bar**
 - /usr/lib/bar**
 - /usr/etc/lib/bin/bar**
81. If my current directory is **/usr/local/bin**, then executing **cd ../../sbin/.** leads where?
- /usr/bin**
 - /sbin**
 - /usr/sbin**
 - /local/sbin**
 - /usr/local/sbin**
82. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
- ```
mkdir a b c ; mv a b c
```
- the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**
  - the directories **a** and **b** are appended to the directory **c**
  - the directories **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
  - an error message: **mv: target 'c' is not a directory**
  - the directories **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory

83. In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (**...**) mean:
- something that is repeated
  - no special meaning
  - a hidden directory
  - the parent directory
  - something that is optional
84. Simplify this pathname:
- ```
./../var/./a/./../var/b/./../etc/./bar/..
```
- /etc**
 - /etc/bar**
 - /bar**
 - /var/b/etc**
 - /var/b/etc/bar**
85. The Linux command name **apropos** is a synonym for:
- touch**
 - pwd**
 - man -k**
 - grep -v**
 - cp -p**
86. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **cp foo/bar ./foo/./me**
- there is a second copy of the file **bar** in directory **foo**
 - the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
 - the command fails because the name **foo/bar** does not exist
 - the directory **foo** is now empty
 - there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
87. If your current CLS directory is **Assignments** what pathname could you use to change to directory **CST8207-18F**
- ../CST8207-18F**
 - ./.**
 - CST8207-18F**
 - ..**
 - ./CST8207-18F**
88. If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: **touch foo ; mv ./mt/./foo ../me/bar**
- the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
 - the parent directory of **mt** now contains a file named **bar**
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**
 - the command fails because the path **./mt/./foo** does not exist
 - the command fails because the path **../me/bar** does not exist
89. In the output of the command **ls -a**, a dot (period) that *begins* a name signifies what?
- A name that is hidden.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
 - The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A current file.

90. If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
- `passwd/`
 - `/root/etc/passwd`
 - `../../../../etc/./passwd`
 - `../etc/passwd/`
 - `./etc/passwd`
91. To leave a shell and let the terminal window close, type:
- `[CTRL-C]`
 - `bye`
 - `exit`
 - `quit`
 - `q`
92. In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
`touch a b c ; mv a b c`
- an error message: `mv: target 'c' is not a directory`
 - the files `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the directory `c`
 - the files `a` and `b` are appended to the file `c`
 - the files `a`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the current directory
 - the files `a` and `b` are moved into the directory `c`
93. If a shell token with a GLOB pattern contains two slashes, how many slashes can be in each matched pathname?
- one, two, or more
 - exactly two
 - two or more
 - zero, one, or two
 - one or two
94. If `/etc/passwd` is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- `/etc/../../../../passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd/../../../../`
 - `./etc/passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd/`
 - `../etc/./passwd`
95. Which command line below does *not* show any lines from inside the file `out`?
- `head out`
 - `wc out`
 - `tail out`
 - `more out`
 - `sort out`
96. If my current directory is `/home`, and my HOME directory is `/home/me`, which command copies the password file into my HOME directory under the name `foo`?
- `cp me/../../../../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`
97. If `/bin/bash` is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- `./bin/bash`
 - `/bin/bash/`
 - `/bin/./bash`
 - `../../../../bin/bash`
 - `/bin/bash/..`
98. What command displays the sizes of files in the current directory?
- `ps -l`
 - `ls -l`
 - `ps -s`
 - `cat -s`
 - `ls -p`

99. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
- `man compile`
 - `find compile`
 - `man -k compile`
 - `grep 'compile' /etc/`
 - `locate compile`
100. Which of these command line will make `bar` contain all of the content of `f1` followed by all of the content of `f2`?
- `cat f1 f2 >bar`
 - `cp f1 f2 >bar`
 - `echo f1 f2 >bar`
 - `wc f1 f2 >bar`
 - `mv f1 f2 >bar`
101. What is the result of this exact command line: `cat /foo bar`
- the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
 - file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
 - the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
102. In a directory that contains only the file `foo`, what happens after this command:
`mv foo bar`
- there is a copy of the file named `foo` in the file named `bar`
 - there is only the file named `bar` in the directory now
 - an empty file named `bar` is created
 - the command fails because the name `bar` does not exist
 - the command fails because `bar` is not a directory
103. If I am in a directory named `/home/me` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
`touch new ; mv ./mt/./new ../me/old`
- there is a second copy of the file `new` in the file named `old`
 - the command fails because the path `../me/old` does not exist
 - the parent directory of `mt` now has a file named `old` in it
 - the command fails because the path `./mt/./new` does not exist
 - the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `old`
104. What is the *current directory*?
- The directory named `/current`
 - The directory named `..` (dot dot)
 - The directory that your shell (or any Unix process) is in now
 - The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
 - This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
105. Which Linux command name searches inside files for lines containing a pattern?
- `pattern`
 - `fgrep`
 - `search`
 - `file`
 - `find`

106. If my current directory is `/bin`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/bin/ls`?
- `../..bin/ls`
 - `ls/.`
 - `../bin/ls/.`
 - `./bin/ls`
 - `/root/bin/ls`
107. The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
- `rmdir -r a/b/c`
 - `mkdir -p a/b/c`
 - `mkdir -r a/b/c`
 - `rm -r a/b/c`
 - `touch a/b/c`
108. What do you do to erase an entire line of typing in the shell?
- type `[CTRL-U]`
 - select the line with the mouse and use the `DEL` key
 - type `[CTRL-D]`
 - type `[CTRL-W]`
 - type `[CTRL-C]`
109. The shell meta-character used to separate multiple separate commands on the same line of typing is:
- `;`
 - `@`
 - `,`
 - `+`
 - `:`
110. Give the minimum number of directories in this pathname: `/a/b/c/d`
- 5
 - 1
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
111. What is the absolute pathname of the Unix/Linux password (account) file?
- `/lib/passwd`
 - `/usr/passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd`
 - `/bin/passwd`
 - `/var/passwd`
112. If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `pig`, what happens after this command: `mv foo/pig foo/dog`
- the command fails because the name `dog` does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file `pig` in the file named `dog`
 - the command fails because the name `foo/dog` does not exist
 - the directory `foo` now contains only a file named `dog`
 - the directory `foo` is now empty
113. If you type the command `cat`, which `CTRL` key will send an `EOF` and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^E`
 - `^R`
 - `^C`
 - `^U`
 - `^D`
114. What command can you use to delete a directory that isn't empty?
- `del -r dir`
 - `deldir -r dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
 - `deltree -r dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
115. If your current CLS assignment base directory is `assignment03` what pathname could you use to change to directory `CST8207-18F`
- `../..`
 - `../..CST8207-18F`
 - `CST8207-18F`
 - `./.`
 - `../CST8207-18F`

116. What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /home/foo ; mkdir bar ; touch bar/a ; pwd
```
- `/home/foo/bar/a`
  - `/home/foo/bar`
  - `/bar/a`
  - `/bar`
  - `/home/foo`
117. Which of these statements is true?
- To erase an entire line of typing, type `[ALT]-[DELETE]`.
  - Command `apropos` is an exact synonym for command `man`.
  - To interrupt a Unix process from the keyboard, type `[CTRL]-[D]`.
  - The `file` command creates a new, empty file in the current directory
  - To indicate End-of-File (no more input) to a program, type `[CTRL]-[D]`.
118. Which `CTRL` key will erase a full line of typing in a terminal window?
- `^R`
  - `^C`
  - `^I`
  - `^D`
  - `^U`
119. What does the `file` command do?
- Archives a file into a backup folder.
  - Renames a directory (folder) to be a file.
  - Displays a calendar file on your screen.
  - Tells you what type of thing a pathname is.
  - Displays a recursive list of file names.
120. How can you ask the `bash` (Linux) shell to complete commands or file names for you?
- Type the first part of the command or file name and press the `[TAB]` key.
  - Type the first part of the command or file name and press the `[CTRL]-[D]` key.
  - Type the first part of the command or file name and press the `[ALT]` key.
  - Type the first part of the command or file name and press the `[CTRL]-[C]` key.
  - Type the first part of the command or file name and press the `[ALT]-[F1]` key.
121. If I am in a directory named `/home/me` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch ./mt/fil ; mv mt/./fil mt/./../me/./y
```
- the command fails because the path `mt/./fil` does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file `fil` in the file named `y`
 - the command fails because the path `mt/./../me` does not exist
 - the directory `mt` is still empty
 - the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `y`
122. In a manual page `SYNOPSIS` section, square brackets (`[]`) mean:
- a GLOB pattern matching a list
 - an arithmetic expression
 - something that is repeated
 - no special meaning
 - something that is optional

123. What would you type to find the string **tony** in the file **/etc/passwd**?
- find /etc/passwd -name tony -print**
 - grep /etc/passwd tony**
 - find /etc/passwd -user tony -print**
 - grep tony /etc/passwd**
 - cat tony /etc/passwd**
124. If my current working directory is **/home**, and my HOME directory is **/home/me**, which command copies the password file into my HOME directory under the name **foo**?
- cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo**
 - cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
 - cp ../me/./etc/passwd ../home/me/foo**
 - cp ../home/me/./etc/passwd ./me/./foo**
 - cp ../etc/passwd ./me/foo**
125. What Linux command name creates empty files?
- cat**
 - mkdir**
 - mkfile**
 - man**
 - touch**
126. If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv foo/me foo/bar**
- there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
 - there is only the file named **me** in the directory now
 - the command fails because the name **me** does not exist
 - an empty file named **me** is created
 - the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
127. To change your own account password, use this exact command line:
- \$ passwd**
 - \$ passwd cst8207**
 - \$ passwd options LOGIN**
 - \$ passwd cst8207.idallen.ca**
 - \$ passwd root**
128. How many arguments and options are there to the command: **ls -lid /p**
- Two command line arguments, one of which contains three bundled options.
 - Two arguments: A file name starting with a dash and a **/p** switch option argument.
 - Two arguments, one of which is a single option name and the other is a pathname.
 - Two arguments, neither of which is an option.
 - Three arguments, one of which contains options and one is a pathname.

129. If I am in directory **/home/me** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: **touch foo ; mkdir bar ; mv foo bar/mt**
- the directory **bar** now contains a file named **foo**
 - the directory **mt** now contains a file named **foo**
 - the directory **mt** is still empty
 - the directory **mt** now contains a directory named **bar**
 - the command fails because **bar/mt** is not a directory
130. Which of these is the correct CLS name to use when on-campus (or via VPN)?
- cst8207.alg.idallen.ca**
 - cst8207_alg.idallen.ca**
 - cst8207.idallen.ca**
 - cst8207-alg.idallen.ca**
 - cst8207.idallen.ca**
131. Simplify this pathname:
/home/me/./you/././etc/./home/me/./you/./me/././.
- /home**
 - /home/me**
 - /home/me/you/me**
 - /**
 - /home/you**
132. If my current directory is **/lib**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname **/lib/x/y**?
- ./lib/x/y**
 - /x/y**
 - ../lib/x/y**
 - ./lib/y**
 - ./x/y**
133. If my current directory is **/etc**, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name **/etc/passwd**?
- ./etc/passwd**
 - passwd**
 - ../passwd**
 - ../etc/passwd/.**
 - /passwd**
134. What would you see if you typed this command: **cat /foo**
- The contents of your subdirectory named **foo**
 - The contents of the file **foo** located in the ROOT directory
 - The contents of the file **foo** located in the parent directory
 - The contents of the file **foo** located in your HOME directory
 - The contents of your directory named **foo**
135. If **/bin/bash** is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- ./bin/bash**
 - /bin/bash/.**
 - /usr/bin/./bash**
 - /bin/./bash**
 - /bin/././bin/bash**

136. What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g.
`cd / ; cd ..`
- the shell asks you to retype this invalid directory
 - the shell issues an error message and does not change
 - the shell current directory is still ROOT; no change
 - the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
 - you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
137. If I am in directory `/home/me` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
`touch ./foo bar ; rm mt/./foo ../me/bar`
- the directory `me` now contains a file named `bar`
 - the command fails because the path `../me/bar` does not exist
 - the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
 - the command fails because the path `mt/./foo` does not exist
 - the directory `mt` is still empty
138. If my current directory is `/home`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/home/a/b/c`?
- `./a/b/c`
 - `../home/b/c`
 - `/a/b/c`
 - `./home/a/b/c`
 - `../a/b/c`
139. What is your HOME directory?
- The directory named `/home`
 - The directory into which you are placed when you first log in
 - The top directory of the Unix/Linux/BSD/OSX file system tree
 - The directory that your shell is in now
 - This is where "root" goes when "root" logs in to the system
140. If your current CLS assignment base directory is `assignment03` what pathname could you use to change to your HOME directory?
- `../..`
 - `/HOME`
 - `/../../../../home`
 - `../../../../home`
 - `../../../../.`
141. What Linux command changes your login password?
- `passwd`
 - `chpass`
 - `newpass`
 - `password`
 - `pwd`
142. If `/etc/passwd` is a file name, which pathname almost always leads to the same file?
- `././etc/passwd`
 - `/etc/../../../../passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd/./.`
 - `/../../../../etc/./passwd`
 - `/etc/passwd/../../../../.`
143. Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
- `man compile`
 - `locate compile`
 - `grep compile /etc/`
 - `find compile`
 - `apropos compile`

144. To prevent disconnections when using the Windows version of **PuTTY**, you should make this configuration change:
- set the seconds between keepalives to 55
 - use your student number as your password
 - use your ACSIS password as your password
 - your password will not echo on your screen as you type
 - log in using your Blackboard userid
145. Which Unix command line deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `rm -all dir`
 - `rmdir -all dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
 - `deltree -all dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
146. If you type the command `sleep 60`, which **CTRL** key will **interrupt** it and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^U`
 - `^R`
 - `^C`
 - `^I`
 - `^D`
147. If I am in directory `/home/me` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line: `touch foo ; mkdir bar ; mv foo mt/bar`
- the directory `bar` now contains a file named `foo`
 - the directory `mt` is still empty
 - the command fails because `mt/bar` is not a directory
 - the directory `mt` now contains a file named `bar`
 - the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
148. If `cow` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `dog`, what happens after this command: `mv cow/dog cow/././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` now contains only a file named `cat`
 - the directory `cow` is now empty
 - there is a second copy of the file `dog` in the file named `cat`
149. If my current directory is `/usr`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/usr/x/y/z`?
- `/x/y/z`
 - `../usr/y/z`
 - `../x/y/z`
 - `x/./y/z`
 - `./usr/x/y/z`
150. **Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?**
- Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
 - Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
 - Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
 - Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
 - Tak** (Yes - Polish)