

PRINT Name: _____ LAB Section:

Test Version: ____ One-Answer Multiple Choice 46 Questions – 15 of 15%

- ☞ 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.
- ☞ The answer to the questions below about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Igen**

1. [24/85] Which command line lists all possible utilities available for compiling programs?
 - a. `locate compile`
 - b. `grep 'compile' /etc/`
 - c. `man -k compile`
 - d. `man compile`
 - e. `find compile`
2. [26/85] What is the result of this exact command line: `ls /foo bar`
 - a. the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - b. the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - c. all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
 - d. the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - e. file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
3. [33/85] If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
 - a. `../passwd`
 - b. `passwd`
 - c. `../etc/passwd/.`
 - d. `./etc/passwd`
 - e. `/passwd`
4. [34/84] What is the link count (number of names) of an empty directory?
 - a. 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 0
 - d. 4
 - e. 1

5. [34/85] 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
```

 - a. the command fails because `mt/bar` is not a directory
 - b. the directory `mt` now contains a file named `bar`
 - c. the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
 - d. the directory `bar` now contains a file named `foo`
 - e. the directory `mt` is still empty
6. [35/85] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `cp foo/bar ./foo/./me`
 - a. the command fails because the name `foo/bar` does not exist
 - b. there is a second copy of the file `bar` in directory `foo`
 - 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
7. [38/84] How many arguments and options are there to the command:


```
wc -wc wc
```

 - a. Two command line arguments, one of which contains two options.
 - b. Two command name arguments and two bundled options.
 - c. Two arguments, one of which is a single option and the other is a pathname.
 - d. Two arguments, no options.
 - e. Two options, no arguments.
8. [39/85] 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
```

 - a. the directory `mt` now contains a directory named `bar`
 - b. the directory `bar` now contains a file named `foo`
 - c. the directory `mt` is still empty
 - d. the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
 - e. the command fails because `bar/mt` is not a directory

9. [41/85] In a directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command: **cp foo bar**
- an empty file named **bar** is created
 - the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
 - there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
 - there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
 - the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
10. [42/85] 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 ../../home/me/foo**
 - cp ../home/me/../../etc/passwd ./me/./foo**
 - cp ../../etc/passwd /me/foo**
 - cp me/../../etc/passwd me/foo**
 - cp ../etc/passwd ../me/foo**
11. [43/85] Give the minimum number of directories in this pathname:
/a/b/c/d
- 4
 - 2
 - 1
 - 5
 - 3
12. [44/85] What is the result of this exact command line:
cat /foo bar
- the contents of the files **/foo** and **bar** will be displayed
 - file **/foo** will be copied to **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
13. [46/85] Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named:
/etc/passwd?
- /etc/passwd/.**
 - ../etc/passwd**
 - /etc/../../etc/./passwd**
 - ./etc/passwd**
 - /etc/./etc/./passwd**

14. [47/85] 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 **../me** now contains a file named **bar**
 - the command fails because the path **mt/../../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 command fails because the path **mt/../../foo** does not exist
15. [47/85] The option to **ls** that shows which names are directories is:
- l**
 - l**
 - a**
 - i**
 - d**
16. [48/85] If **foo** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **bar**, what happens after this command: **mv ./foo/bar foo/./me**
- there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **me**
 - the command fails because the name **me** does not exist
 - the directory **foo** now contains only a file named **me**
 - the directory **foo** is now empty
 - the command fails because the name **./foo/bar** does not exist
17. [48/83] 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
- 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 **mt** now contains only a file named **bar**
 - the parent directory of **mt** now contains a file named **bar**
 - the command fails because the path **../me/bar** does not exist
18. [49/84] 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** 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
 - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **y**

19. [49/85] If my current directory is `/usr`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the pathname `/usr/x/y/z`?
- `/x/y/z`
 - `../x/y/z`
 - `../usr/y/z`
 - `x/./y/z`
 - `./usr/x/y/z`
20. [51/85] 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 a file named `bar`
  - the command fails because path `./mt/./foo` 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 command fails because path `../me/bar` does not exist
21. [52/84] 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 command fails because the path `../me/bar` does not exist
 - the directory `me` now contains a file named `bar`
 - the directory `mt` now contains a file named `foo`
 - the directory `mt` is still empty
 - the command fails because the path `mt/./foo` does not exist
22. [53/85] Given the pathname `/etc/passwd`, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- `etc`
 - `etc/passwd`
 - `/`
 - `/etc`
 - `passwd`
23. [61/84] If you type the command `cat`, which *CTRL* key will send an *EOF* and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^R`
 - `^U`
 - `^C`
 - `^D`
 - `^E`
24. [62/85] In a directory that contains only the file `foo`, what happens after this command: `mv foo bar`
- there is only the file named `bar` in the directory now
 - the command fails because the name `bar` does not exist
 - an empty file named `bar` is created
 - there is a copy of the file named `foo` in the file named `bar`
 - the command fails because `bar` is not a directory

25. [63/85] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `mv foo/me foo/bar`
- there is only the file named `me` in the directory now
 - the command fails because the name `me` does not exist
 - the command fails because `bar` is not a directory
 - an empty file named `me` is created
 - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `me`
26. [64/84] If `foo` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `bar`, what happens after this command: `mv foo/./bar foo/././me`
- 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 directory `foo` is now empty
 - the command fails because the name `foo/./bar` does not exist
27. [64/85] In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
- ```
mkdir a b c ; mv a b c
```
- an error message: `mv: target 'c' is not a directory`
  - 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`, `b`, and `c` are moved to the current directory
  - the directories `a` and `b` are moved into the directory `c`
28. [66/85] The shell expands a leading tilde (`~`) in a pathname (e.g. `~/foo`) to be:
- your HOME directory
  - the ROOT directory
  - the current directory
  - the parent directory
  - the directory `/root`
29. [66/84] What is the result of this exact command line:
- ```
echo /foo bar
```
- all the files under directory `/foo` with the name `bar` will be displayed
 - file `/foo` will be copied to `bar`
 - the two text strings `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the names of the pathnames `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed
 - the contents of the files `/foo` and `bar` will be displayed

30. [68/84] In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
`touch a b c ; mv a b c`
- the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the current directory
 - the files **a**, **b**, and **c** are moved to the directory **c**
 - an error message: **mv: target 'c' is not a directory**
 - the files **a** and **b** are appended to the file **c**
 - the files **a** and **b** are moved into the directory **c**
31. [69/84] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (...) mean:
- the parent directory
 - no special meaning
 - something that is repeated
 - a hidden directory
 - something that is optional
32. [69/85] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets ([]) mean:
- no special meaning
 - something that is repeated
 - a GLOB pattern matching a list
 - an arithmetic expression
 - something that is optional
33. [70/83] How do I search for the string **foo** in the text display output from the **man** command?
- select "**Search**" in the menu
 - search foo**
 - /foo**
 - find foo**
 - @foo**
34. [71/84] In the output of the command **ls -a**, a dot (period) that *begins* a name signifies what?
- A current file.
 - The parent directory.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
 - The current directory.
 - A name that is hidden.
35. [71/84] What is the output of this successful command sequence?
`cd /tmp ; touch dir ; mkdir bar ; pwd`
- /tmp/dir/bar**
 - /tmp/bar**
 - /tmp/dir**
 - /bar**
 - /tmp**

36. [71/85] Which of these commands always returns you to your account HOME directory?
- cd /home/..**
 - cd /home**
 - cd**
 - cd home**
 - cd ..**
37. [71/81] **Did you read ALL the words of the test instructions and did you DO them ALL?**
- Taip** (*Lithuanian*)
 - Sim** (*Portuguese*)
 - Tak** (*Polish*)
 - Jes** (*Esperanto*)
 - Igen** (*Hungarian*)
38. [72/85] What happens when you try to change to the parent directory of ROOT, e.g. `cd / ; cd ..`
- the shell asks you to retype the invalid directory
 - the shell current directory is still ROOT
 - the shell issues an error message and does not change
 - the shell issues a warning, but changes to the parent
 - you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
39. [72/84] The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
- i**
 - l**
 - h**
 - l**
 - a**
40. [73/85] In the output of the command **ls -a**, the one-character name **.** signifies what?
- The parent directory.
 - The ROOT directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
 - A current file.
41. [73/85] In the output of **ls -a**, the two-character name **..** signifies what?
- A file or directory with double links.
 - The ROOT directory.
 - The current directory.
 - The parent directory.
 - It begins every name that is hidden.
42. [74/85] Which **CTRL** key will erase a full line of typing in a terminal window?
- ^R**
 - ^U**
 - ^C**
 - ^D**
 - ^I**

43. [74/84] What command can you use to remove a directory that isn't empty?

- a. `del -r dir`
- b. `rmdir -r dir`
- c. `mv -r dir`
- d. `deldir -r dir`
- e. `rm -r dir`

44. [76/85] If you type the command `sleep 60`, which *CTRL* key will **interrupt** it and take you back to the command prompt?

- a. `^R`
- b. `^C`
- c. `^U`
- d. `^D`
- e. `^I`

45. [77/84] The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:

- a. `rmdir -r x/y/z`
- b. `rm -r x/y/z`
- c. `touch x/y/z`
- d. `mkdir -r x/y/z`
- e. `mkdir -p x/y/z`

46. [82/84] What command can you use to delete a directory?

- a. `mvdir`
- b. `delete`
- c. `rmdir`
- d. `deldir`
- e. `erase`

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