

PRINT Name: \_\_\_\_\_ LAB Section:

Test Version: \_\_\_\_ One-Answer Multiple Choice 45 Questions – 10 of 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.
- ☞ Put the three-digit **Test Version** above into both **NO. OF QUESTIONS** and **NO. OF STUDENTS**
- ☞ Fill in the bubbles with pencil only, no pen. Enter your NAME, Test Version, and answers.
- ☞ The answer to the last question about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Tak**

1. [23/165] If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this: `echo b ; cat a | echo b`
  - a. 6
  - b. 3
  - c. 2
  - d. 3 followed by 3
  - e. 3 followed by 5
2. [32/163] In an empty directory, how many words are in file **c** after this:
 

```
touch a a a a ; ls >c
```

  - a. 0
  - b. 2
  - c. 4
  - d. 3
  - e. 1
3. [40/163] If my current directory is `/usr/bin`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/bin/bash`?
  - a. `../bin/bash`
  - b. `./bin/bash`
  - c. `../../bin/bash`
  - d. `./bash`
  - e. `/usr/bin/./bash`
4. [51/165] In an empty directory, how many words are in file **c** after this:
 

```
touch a >z ; echo y >x ; mv b a >b ; ls >c
```

  - a. 3
  - b. 4
  - c. 0
  - d. 2
  - e. 1
5. [54/164] What is the output of this in an empty directory:
 

```
touch a b c a1 acx bac cd .ca ce ; echo [ac]?
```

  - a. an error message from `echo` saying `[ac]?` does not exist
  - b. `a a1 c cd ce`
  - c. `acx`
  - d. `[ac]?`
  - e. `a1 cd ce`

6. [54/165] Which of these will make file **c** contain all of the content of file **a** followed by all of the content of file **b**?
  - a. `cp a c ; cat b >>c`
  - b. `cp a >c ; cp b >>c`
  - c. `cat a >c ; cp b >>c`
  - d. `cp a b c`
  - e. `cp a b >c`
7. [58/163] If **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:
 

```
touch foo ; mkdir dir ; mv foo dir/mt
```

  - a. the directory **mt** now contains a directory named **dir**
  - b. the command fails because **dir/mt** is not a directory
  - c. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **foo**
  - d. the directory **mt** is still empty
  - e. the directory **dir** now contains a file named **foo**
8. [60/162] How many arguments and options are there to the command:
 

```
wc -wc ls rm cd
```

  - a. Four arguments, one of which contains two options.
  - b. Three arguments and one option.
  - c. Four command names and one argument with two options.
  - d. Three arguments, one of which contains two options.
  - e. Four arguments with no options.
9. [60/161] If file **nine** contains 9 lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (1 through 9), what is the output on your screen of this: `cat nine nine | head -n 12 | tail -n 1`
  - a. 8
  - b. 9
  - c. 3
  - d. 2
  - e. 1
10. [63/160] If **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:
 

```
touch foo ; mkdir bar ; mv mt/./foo mt/./bar
```

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

11. [63/163] What is the correct syntax to redirect both standard output and standard error into the same output file?
- a. `cmd 1>out 2>out`                      b. `cmd >out 2>&1`  
 c. `cmd 1>out 2>1`                         d. `cmd 2>1 >out`  
 e. `cmd 2>&1 >out`
12. [65/163] What is the output on your screen after these two command lines:  
`echo go >a ; cp a c ; echo hi >>c`  
`head a >c ; head a >a ; cat a c`
- a. `go`                                         b. `hi`  
 c. no output                                 d. `go` followed by `hi`  
 e. `go` followed by `hi`
13. [67/164] In an empty directory, what is in file `c` after this:  
`echo foo >c ; ls nosuchfile | cat >c`
- a. `foo`  
 b. `nosuchfile`  
 c. nothing (empty file)  
 d. `ls: cannot access nosuchfile`  
 e. `c`
14. [68/165] In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen after this:  
`touch .a ; ls >.b ; ls *`
- a. `*`  
 b. an error message from `ls` saying `*` does not exist  
 c. `. .. .a .b`  
 d. no output  
 e. `.a .b`
15. [69/164] If I am in directory `/tmp` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:  
`touch mt/foo ; mkdir mt/me ; cp mt/foo mt/../me`
- a. the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `me`  
 b. the directory `mt` is now empty  
 c. there is a second copy of the file `foo` in file `/tmp/me`  
 d. the command fails because the name `mt/ ../me` does not exist  
 e. there is a second copy of the file `foo` in directory `mt`

16. [70/163] What command will recursively find all pathnames named `bar` in `/lib`?
- a. `grep /lib -name 'bar'`                      b. `find bar -name '/lib'`  
 c. `grep 'bar' /lib`                            d. `find /lib -name 'bar'`  
 e. `grep -name 'bar' /lib`
17. [70/165] Which displays all the non-hidden names in the current directory that contain the word `me` (and no other names)?
- a. `echo *me*`                                 b. `echo *m*e*`                                 c. `echo [me]`  
 d. `echo [m][e]`                                e. `echo *[me]*`
18. [72/163] Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: `/dev/null`
- a. `/dev/null/.`                                 b. `/dev/../../dev/./null`  
 c. `/dev/null/../../null`                      d. `../dev/null`  
 e. `./dev/null`
19. [73/162] If my current directory is `/tmp/foo`, which command copies the password file into existing directory `/tmp/foo` under the name `bar`?
- a. `cp ../foo/../../etc/passwd ../bar`  
 b. `cp ../../etc/passwd ./bar`  
 c. `cp foo/../../etc/passwd ../../tmp/foo/bar`  
 d. `cp ../../etc/passwd ../foo/bar`  
 e. `cp ../../etc/./passwd /foo/tmp/bar`
20. [75/163] What is the output of this in an empty directory:  
`who >.who ; ls >.files ; echo .??*`
- a. `.??*`  
 b. `.. .who .files`  
 c. `. .. .who .files`  
 d. an error message from `echo` saying `.??*` does not exist  
 e. `.who .files`
21. [76/163] If file `a` contains 2 lines, and file `b` contains 3 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this: `cp b a | head`
- a. no output on screen                         b. 3  
 c. 2    d. 3 followed by 2  
 e. 2 followed by 3

22. [76/164] If **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this:  
`touch mt/foo ; mkdir foo ; mv mt/foo mt/./foo/me`
- the directory **mt** is now empty
  - the **mkdir** fails because **foo** already exists
  - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **me**
  - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **me**
  - the command fails because the name **mt/./foo/me** does not exist
23. [76/165] In an empty directory, what is the output on your screen of this:  
`echo hi >a >b ; tail a`
- no output
  - tail: a: No such file or directory**
  - hi**
  - hi >b**
  - hi >a >b**
24. [80/165] How do I search for the text string **string** in the paginated output from the **man** command on my screen?
- help string**
  - \string**
  - grep string**
  - find string**
  - /string**
25. [80/165] If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are output on your screen by this: `head a | head b`
- 3 followed by 2
  - 2 followed by 3
  - 3
  - no output on screen
  - 2
26. [84/165] Give the minimum number of directories in this valid pathname:  
`/usr/local/share/man`
- 3
  - 1
  - 5
  - 2
  - 4
27. [87/162] If file **a** contains 2 lines, and file **b** contains 3 lines, then how many lines are in file **c** after this:  
`cat a a >c ; cat a >>b ; cat c b >c a`
- 7
  - 10
  - 8
  - 11
  - 9
28. [87/164] Which **CTRL** key will send an **EOF** to a command reading your keyboard, and take you back to the command prompt?
- ^U**
  - ^C**
  - ^E**
  - ^R**
  - ^D**

29. [92/164] Which displays all the non-hidden names in the current directory that contain the case-insensitive word **ian** (and no other names)?
- `echo *[ian|IAN|Ian|iAn|iaN|IAN|IaN|iAN]*`
  - `echo *IiAaNn*`
  - `echo *[Ii][Aa][Nn]*`
  - `echo *[ian,IAN,Ian,iAn,iaN,IAN,IaN,iAN]*`
  - `echo *[IiAaNn]*`
30. [94/164] What is the output on your screen after this:  
`mkdir d ; touch d/.x d/.y ; echo d/*`
- d/x d/y**
  - no output
  - d/\***
  - d/.x d/.y**
  - d/. d/.. d/.x d/.y**
31. [95/164] What is in file **foo** after this: `echo a b >foo c`
- nothing (empty file)
  - a b c**
  - a b >foo c**
  - a b foo c**
  - a b**
32. [96/164] If file **nine** contains 9 lines, each of which is the one-digit line number of the line in the file (1 through 9), what is the output on your screen of this: `sort nine nine | tail -n 7 | head -n 1`
- 3
  - 7
  - 5
  - 4
  - 6
33. [104/164] In a directory that contains only the file **cat**, what happens after this: `cp cat cow`
- the command fails because **cow** is not a directory
  - there is a copy of the file named **cat** in the file named **cow**
  - an empty file named **cow** is created
  - the command fails because the name **cow** does not exist
  - there is only the file named **cow** in the directory now

34. [105/164] What command shows all the lines in file **file** that contain the text **foo**?
- `cat file | find 'foo'`
  - `cat file > fgrep 'foo'`
  - `fgrep 'foo' >file`
  - `fgrep 'foo' file`
  - `fgrep 'file' foo`
35. [108/163] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (`...`) mean:
- something that is repeated
  - no special meaning
  - a hidden directory
  - something that is optional
  - the parent directory
36. [110/163] What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /var/tmp ; mkdir foo ; mkdir bar ; pwd
```
- `/tmp/foo/bar`
  - `/bar`
  - `/var/tmp/foo/bar`
  - `/foo/bar`
  - `/var/tmp`
37. [113/162] To "throw away" (hide) standard error output of a command, use:
- `cmd 1>&2`
  - `cmd 2>/dev/null`
  - `cmd 1>/dev/sda1`
  - `cmd 2>/dev/sda1`
  - `cmd 2>&1`
38. [119/164] Which deletes a directory and everything inside it?
- `deltree -all dir`
  - `rm -r dir`
  - `rm -all dir`
  - `rmdir -r dir`
  - `rmdir -all dir`
39. [120/164] How many lines are in file **c** after this:
- ```
echo 1 >c ; echo 2 >>c ; echo 3 >c ; echo 4 >>c
```
- 0
  - 3
  - 2
  - 4
  - 1
40. [121/162] Given the pathname `/usr/lib/local`, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- `/`
  - `local`
  - `lib`
  - `/usr/lib`
  - `usr`

41. [128/164] The option to **ls** that shows hidden names is:
- `-h`
  - `-a`
  - `-l`
  - `-i`
  - `-1`
42. [132/164] Which **CTRL** key will send an **Interrupt** to make a command end and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^C`
  - `^E`
  - `^R`
  - `^U`
  - `^D`
43. [135/165] The shell expands a leading tilde (`~`) in a pathname (e.g. `~/foo`) to be:
- the parent directory
  - the directory `/root`
  - your HOME directory
  - the current directory
  - the ROOT directory
44. [135/162] **Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?**
- Tak** (Yes - Polish)
  - Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
  - Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
  - Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
  - Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
45. [141/164] The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
- `mkdir -p a/b/c`
  - `mkdir -r a/b/c`
  - `touch -p a/b/c`
  - `mkdir -r a/b/c`
  - `cp -p a/b/c`