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LAB Section:

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One-Answer Multiple Choice 45 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 last question about reading/doing all these test instructions is: **Tak**

1. [42/87] If **sub** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after these commands:

```
touch ./bar ; mv sub/bar ./sub/foo
```

 - a. a new file named **bar** is created in **sub**
 - b. the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
 - c. the command fails because **foo** is not a directory
 - d. there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **foo**
 - e. there is only the file named **bar** in the **sub** directory now
2. [49/84] If I am in directory **/home/foo** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

```
touch mt/./foo foo ; rm ./mt/foo ./foo/foo
```

 - a. the directory **foo** now contains a file named **foo**
 - b. the command fails because the path **./foo/foo** does not exist
 - c. the command fails because the path **./mt/foo** does not exist
 - d. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **foo**
 - e. the directory **mt** is still empty
3. [50/86] If I am in directory **/home/foo** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

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

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

4. [51/87] How many arguments and options are there to the command:

```
wc -wc ls cd
```

 - a. Four arguments, one of which is a command name.
 - b. Three command names and one argument with two bundled options.
 - c. Three arguments, one of which contains two bundled options.
 - d. Two arguments and one single option.
 - e. Three arguments with no options.
5. [51/86] If I am in directory **/home/foo** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

```
touch foo mt/./b ; mkdir d ; mv ./foo/b mt/d
```

 - a. the directory **d** now contains a file named **b**
 - b. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **d**
 - c. the command fails because **mt/d** is not a directory
 - d. the directory **mt** is still empty
 - e. the directory **mt** now contains a file named **b**
6. [54/87] 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 **pig**?
 - a. `cp me/./etc/passwd ./home/me/pig`
 - b. `cp ../home/me/./etc/passwd ./me/./pig`
 - c. `cp ../etc/passwd ../me/pig`
 - d. `cp ../../etc/passwd /me/pig`
 - e. `cp ./me/../../etc/./passwd me/./pig`
7. [58/85] If I am in directory **/home/foo** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:

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

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

8. [60/87] If I am in directory `/home/foo` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
- ```
touch foo ../foo/bar ; mv ./mt/./bar ../foo/d
```
- the directory `mt/..` now contains a file named `d`
  - the directory `mt` now contains only a file named `d`
  - the command fails because path `./mt/./bar` does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file `bar` in the file named `d`
  - the command fails because path `../foo/d` does not exist
9. [60/88] If my current directory is `/etc`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
- `passwd`
  - `../etc/passwd/.`
  - `/passwd`
  - `../passwd`
  - `./etc/passwd`
10. [61/86] If `sub` is a sub-directory that contains only the file `foo`, what happens after this command: `cp sub/./foo ./sub/./bar`
- the command fails because the name `sub/./foo` does not exist
  - there is a second copy of the file `foo` in the file named `bar`
  - the directory `sub` now contains only a file named `bar`
  - the directory `sub` is now empty
  - there is a second copy of the file `foo` in directory `sub`
11. [61/87] In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
- ```
touch a b c x y z 1 2 3 4 ; mv x y z
```
- the files `x` and `y` are moved into the directory `z`
 - an error message: `mv: target 'z' is not a directory`
 - the files `x`, `y`, and `z` are moved to the current directory
 - the files `x`, `y`, and `z` are moved to the directory `z`
 - the files `x` and `y` are appended to the file `z`
12. [62/88] Given the pathname `Assignments/assignment03/cddir.txt`, the *basename* of this pathname is:
- `cddir.txt`
 - `cddir`
 - `txt`
 - `assignment03`
 - `Assignments`
13. [63/87] If you type the command `cat`, which *CTRL* key will send an *EOF* and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^U`
 - `^C`
 - `^D`
 - `^R`
 - `^E`

14. [63/88] In the output of the command `ls -a`, a dot (period) that *begins* a name signifies what?
- The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
 - A current file.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
 - A name that is hidden.
15. [63/88] The option to `ls` that shows which names are directories is:
- `-i`
 - `-l`
 - `-1`
 - `-d`
 - `-a`
16. [63/87] What is the output of this successful command sequence?
- ```
cd /tmp ; mkdir dog ; touch foo ; pwd
```
- `/tmp/dog/foo`
  - `/dog`
  - `/tmp/dog`
  - `/dog/foo`
  - `/tmp`
17. [66/88] Give the minimum number of directories in this pathname:
- ```
/x/y/z
```
- 4
 - 1
 - 2
 - 5
 - 3
18. [66/88] In the output of the command `ls -a`, the one-character name `.` (one period or dot) signifies what?
- The current directory.
 - The **ROOT** directory.
 - A name with an unprintable character.
 - A current file.
 - The parent directory.
19. [66/86] Which *CTRL* key will erase a full line of typing in a terminal window?
- `^R`
 - `^I`
 - `^U`
 - `^D`
 - `^C`
20. [67/87] Which of these commands always returns you to your account **HOME** directory?
- `cd /home`
 - `cd ..`
 - `cd home`
 - `cd /home/..`
 - `cd`

21. [68/87] If **sub** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command: `mv sub/foo ./sub/./bar`
- the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
 - the directory **sub** is now empty
 - the command fails because the name **sub/foo** does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file **foo** in the file named **bar**
 - the directory **sub** now contains only a file named **bar**
22. [68/86] What happens after these commands are run in an empty directory:
`ls >foo ; cp foo bar`
- there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
 - the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
 - the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
 - an empty file named **bar** is always created
 - there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
23. [68/87] In an empty directory, what happens after this command line:
`mkdir a b c x y z 1 2 3 4 ; mv 1 2 3`
- the directories **1** and **2** are appended to the directory **3**
 - the directories **1**, **2**, and **3** are moved to the current directory
 - an error message: `mv: target '3' is not a directory`
 - the directories **1** and **2** are moved into the directory **3**
 - the directories **1**, **2**, and **3** are moved to the directory **3**
24. [68/87] In the output of `ls -a`, the two-character name `..` (two periods, or dot-dot) signifies what?
- A file or directory with double links.
 - It begins every name that is hidden.
 - The **ROOT** directory.
 - The parent directory.
 - The current directory.
25. [68/88] Simplify this pathname:
`../../../../var/./log/../../../../var/lib/././lib/./vim/..`
- `/var/lib/vim`
 - `/lib`
 - `/var/log/lib`
 - `/var/log/lib/vim`
 - `/var/lib`

26. [68/87] The shell expands a leading tilde (`~`) in a pathname (e.g. `~/cow`) to be:
- the directory `/root`
 - the **ROOT** directory
 - the parent directory
 - the current directory
 - your **HOME** directory
27. [68/86] Which pathname almost always leads to the same file named: `/var/log/auth.log`?
- `/var/log/./log/auth.log`
 - `/var/./log/./auth.log`
 - `/var/./log/./auth.log`
 - `../../../../var/./log/auth.log`
 - `/var/./log/./auth.log/.`
28. [69/88] What do I type to search for the string **string** in the paginated output from the `man` command?
- `@string`
 - select "**Search**" in the menu
 - `search string`
 - `/string`
 - `find string`
29. [69/86] If my current directory is `/home/user`, which of these pathnames is equivalent to the file name `/etc/passwd`?
- `../../../../etc/./passwd`
 - `../../../../etc/passwd/.`
 - `/etc/passwd/./passwd`
 - `./etc/passwd`
 - `../../../../etc/passwd`
30. [69/88] The option to `ls` that shows hidden names is:
- `-a`
 - `-l`
 - `-i`
 - `-h`
 - `-1`
31. [70/87] If I am in directory `/home/foo` and `mt` is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
`touch foo bar ; mv mt/./bar ./mt/./././d`
- the command fails because the path `mt/./bar` does not exist
 - there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **d**
 - the command fails because the path `./mt/./././d` does not exist
 - the directory `mt` now contains a file named **d**
 - the directory `./foo` now contains a file named **d**
32. [71/87] What command can you use to delete a directory that isn't empty?
- `mv -r dir`
 - `rm -r dir`
 - `rmdir -r dir`
 - `del -r dir`
 - `deldir -r dir`

33. [72/87] What happens after these commands are run in an empty directory:
`ls >foo ; mv foo bar`
- the command fails because **bar** is not a directory
 - the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
 - there is only the file named **bar** in the directory now
 - an empty file named **bar** is always created
 - there is a copy of the file named **foo** in the file named **bar**
34. [72/88] What is the result of this exact command line:
`cat /cow dog`
- the names of the pathnames **/cow** and **dog** will be displayed
 - the two text strings **/cow** and **dog** will be displayed
 - file **/cow** will be copied to **dog**
 - the contents of the files **/cow** and **dog** will be displayed
 - all the files under directory **/cow** with the name **dog** will be displayed
35. [72/88] What is the result of this exact command line:
`echo /cow dog`
- the two text strings **/cow** and **dog** will be displayed
 - file **/cow** will be copied to **dog**
 - the contents of the directories **/cow** and **dog** will be displayed
 - the contents of the files **/cow** and **dog** will be displayed
 - all the files under directory **/cow** with the name **dog** will be displayed
36. [72/87] Which command line copies a directory and preserves timestamps?
- `copydir -r d1 d2`
 - `dircopy -pr d1 d2`
 - `copydir -p d1 d2`
 - `mv -rp d1 d2`
 - `cp -r -p d1 d2`
37. [73/88] Did you read all the words of the test instructions on page one?
- Igen** (Yes - Hungarian)
 - Taip** (Yes - Lithuanian)
 - Jes** (Yes - Esperanto)
 - Sim** (Yes - Portuguese)
 - Tak** (Yes - Polish)
38. [74/88] If I am in directory **/home/foo** and **mt** is an empty sub-directory, what is true after this command line:
`touch mt/../foo mt/bar ; mv mt/../bar mt/../../foo/d`
- the command fails because the path **mt/../../foo** does not exist
 - the command fails because the path **mt../bar** does not exist
 - the directory **mt** now contains only a file named **d**
 - the directory **mt** is still empty
 - there is a second copy of the file **bar** in the file named **d**

39. [74/87] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, ellipsis (three dots) (`...`) mean:
- no special meaning
 - something that is optional
 - something that is repeated
 - a hidden directory
 - the parent directory
40. [74/88] The command that creates a directory and all parent directories is:
- `touch a/b/c`
 - `mkdir -p a/b/c`
 - `rm -r a/b/c`
 - `mkdir -r a/b/c`
 - `rmdir -r a/b/c`
41. [76/87] In a manual page **SYNOPSIS** section, square brackets (`[]`) mean:
- no special meaning
 - something that is repeated
 - something that is optional
 - an arithmetic expression
 - a GLOB pattern matching a list
42. [78/85] If **sub** is a sub-directory that contains only the file **foo**, what happens after this command: `mv sub/./foo ./sub/././bar`
- the command fails because the name **bar** does not exist
 - the directory **sub** 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 name **sub/./foo** does not exist
 - the directory **sub** is now empty
43. [79/88] 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 issues a warning, but changes to the parent
 - the shell current directory is still **ROOT**
 - you go to the parent directory containing your **C:** drive
 - the shell issues an error message and does not change
44. [80/87] If you type the command `sleep 60`, which **CTRL** key will **interrupt** it and take you back to the command prompt?
- `^D`
 - `^R`
 - `^I`
 - `^U`
 - `^C`
45. [85/88] What command can you use to delete an empty directory?
- `mmdir`
 - `rmdir`
 - `delete`
 - `erase`
 - `deldir`