

# UnSat USK T0 - Linux Periodic testing A

You have only 30 minutes to finish all of the test contents.

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82.5

Which of those below are Unix based operating systems? \*

5 points

- ☐ Linux
- ☐ Windows
- ☐ Python
- ☐ Mac OS
- ☐ Arduino
- ☐ Raspbian OS
- ☒ Debian

X

which terminal command tells you what your current or present working directory is? \*

5 points

- ☐ pcd
- ☒ pwd
- ☐ psd
- ☐ cd
- ☐ ls



\_\_\_\_\_ mean that those items are optional. \*

5 points

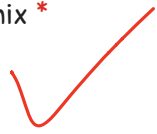
- ☐ ()
- ☒ []
- ☐ {}
- ☐ <>



Everything is a file in Linux/Unix \*

5 points

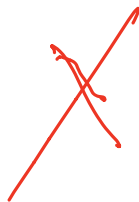
- ☒ True
- ☐ False



Linux is an Extensionless System \*

5 points

- ☐ True
- ☒ False



There are 3 types of paths we can use, absolute path and relative path and abstract path. \*

5 points

☐ True☒ False

Absolute paths specify a location (file or directory) in relation to the root directory. You can identify them easily as they always begin with a forward slash ( / ) \*

5 points

☒ True☐ False

~ (tilde) - This is a shortcut for your home directory. \*

5 points

☒ Yes☐ No☐ Maybe

If you run the command `cd` without any arguments then it will always take you back to your \*\*home\*\* directory. \*

5 points

☒ True☐ False

/etc \*

5 points

- ☒ Stores config files for the system.
- ☐ Stores log files for various system programs.
- ☐ The location of several commonly used programs
- ☐ Another location for programs on the system

file.txt can be : \*

5 points

- ☒ plain text
- ☐ image file
- ☐ music file
- ☐ video file
- ☐ python code
- ☐ log file
- ☐ windows program

We use which command to obtain information about what type of file a file or directory is? \*

5 points

- ☐ file
- ☒ ls
- ☐ ls -l
- ☐ man
- ☐ dir

Linux is Case Sensitive \*

5 points

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Maybe



\_\_\_\_\_ list the contents of a directory, including hidden files. \*

5 points

- ☐ ls -l
- ☒ ls -a
- ☐ ls -h
- ☐ ls



To look up the man page of any command, we can use \_\_\_\_\_ command in terminal: \*

5 points

- ☒ man
- ☐ manual
- ☐ google
- ☐ yandex
- ☐ azt
- ☐ unisat



~~mkdir~~ used to : \*

5 points

- ☐ make a directory
- ☒ make a new file
- ☐ list contents
- ☐ look up manuals



What dose this command do ? file ./\* \*

5 points

- ☐ Find the file type of every file in a directory.
- ☒ Find all the contents in the list
- ☐ Move all the contents from the list

15



Which command is correct to move all files of type either jpg or png (image files) into another directory? \*

5 points

- ☒ mv ./\*.??g ./images
- ☐ mv ./\*.??j ./images
- ☐ cp ./\*.?g ./images
- ☐ mv ./\*.p?g ./images



To change permissions on a file or directory we use a command called: \*

5 points

- ☐ chper
- ☐ chdir
- ☐ chmd
- ☒ chmod
- ☐ unisat



The right permission in Number for -rw-r--r-x is? \*

5 points

owner can read and write group can read other can read



The right permission in Number for -r-xr--r-x is? \*

5 points

?



\_\_\_\_\_ is a program that prints the first so many lines of it's input. By default it prints 10 lines. \*

5 points

- ☐ head
- ☐ heed
- ☐ tail
- ☐ make
- ☐ cat
- ☒ list
- ☐ tac



\_\_\_\_\_ stands for number lines and it dose just that. \*

5 points

☒ wc☐ ch☐ wl☐ nl

We have our data in 3 columns, the first is a name, the second is a fruit and the third an amount. Let's say we only wanted the first column, the correct command would be: \*

5 points

☐ cut -f 1 -d ' ' mysampleddata.txt☐ cut -f -1 -d ' ' mysampleddata.txt☒ ct -f 1 -d ' ' mysampleddata.txt☐ ct -f 1 -d ', ' mysampleddata.txt

\_\_\_\_\_ command's job is to remove duplicate lines from the data \*

5 points

☒ uniq☐ unique☐ uni☐ uno



\_\_\_\_\_ matches exactly n times in regular expression. \*

5 points

☒ {n}☐ [n]☐ ^n☐ \*n

\_\_\_\_\_ matches 1 or more times in regular expression. \*

5 points

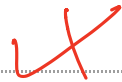
zero or more times



\_\_\_\_\_ matches the end of the line \*

5 points

dollar



2 is

Every command we ran on the command line automatically has three data streams connected to it., they are ? \* 5 points

- ☒ STDIN
- ☐ STDINPUT
- ☐ STDOUT
- ☐ STIN
- ☐ STOUT
- ☐ STER
- ☐ STERROR
- ☐ STERR
- ☐ STDERR



The \_\_\_\_\_ operator indicates to the command line that we wish the programs output (or whatever it sends to STDOUT) to be saved in a file instead of printed to the screen. Let's see an example. \* 5 points

- ☒ >
- ☐ >>
- ☐ <
- ☐ |
- ☐ ||



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