

# UnSat USK T0 - Linux Periodic testing A

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

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130

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? \*

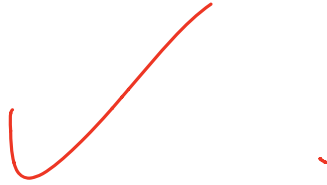
5 points

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

Linux is Case Sensitive \*

5 points

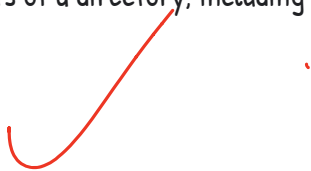
- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Maybe



\_\_\_\_\_ 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

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

110 100 101 645

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

5 points

101 100 101 545

\_\_\_\_\_ 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

+

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

5 points

\$

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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