Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the command to change the group ownership of a file?
   A. Cgrp
   B. Chgrp
   C. Change
   D. Group
2. Which command is used to extract the intermediate result in a pipeline?
   A. Tee
   B. Extract
   C. Exec
   D. None of the above
3. Which command is used to extract a column from a text file?
   A. Paste
   B. Get
   C. Cut
   D. Tar
4. Which of the following command display the disk consumption of any directory?
   A. Du
   B. Ds
   C. Dd
   D. Dds
5. Which command is used to take the backup in Unix?
   A. Backup
   B. Cpio
   C. Zip
   D. Gzip

6. Which command creates an empty file if it does not exist?
   A. Cat
   B. Touch
   C. Ed
   D. Read
7. Which option of rm command is used to remove a directory including all its subdirectories?
   A. -b
   B. -o
   C. -p
   D. -r
8. Which command is used to identify the file type?
   A. Type
   B. File
   C. Finfo
   D. Info
9. What is the command to determine the path of an executable file?
   A. Which
   B. Where
   C. Wexec
   D. What
10. What is the command to count the number of characters in a file?
   A. Grep
   B. Wc
   C. Count
   D. Cut

11. Which of the following commands displays one page of output at a time?

A. Less
B. Sed
C. Pause
D. Grep

12. Which of the following commands displays user id in its output?

A. Is
B. Help
C. Date
D. 1s-1

13. Which of the following commands will display all the files in your current directory and its subdirectories including the hidden files?

A. 1s-aR
B. 1s-a
C. 1s-R
D. 1s-1

14. Which of the following commands can be used to change default permissions for files and directories at the time of creation?

A. Chmod
B. Chown
C. Umask
D. Chgrp

15. Which of the following options when used with tar command displays the list of files in a tape archive format?

A. Cvf
B. Tvf
C. Xvf
D. Ovf

Practice: working with directories

1. Display your current directory.
   pwd
2. Change to the /etc directory.
   cd /etc
3. Now change to your home directory usings only three key presses.
   cd (and the enter key)
4. Change to the /boot/grub directory using only eleven key presses.
   cd /boot/grub (use the tab key)
5. Go to the parent directory of the current directory.
   cd .. (with space between cd and ..)
6. Go to the root directory.
   cd /
7. List the contents of the root directory.
   ls
8. List a long listing of the root directory.
   ls -l
9. Stay where you are, and list the contents of /etc.
   ls /etc
10. Stay where you are, and list the contents of /bin and /sbin.
    ls /bin /sbin
11. Stay where you are, and list the contents of ~.
    ls ~
12. List all the files (including hidden files) in your home directory.
    ls -al ~
13. List the files in /boot in a human readable format.
    ls -lh /boot
14. Create a directory testdir in your home directory.
    mkdir ~/testdir
15. Change to the /etc directory, stay here and create a directory newdir in your home Directory.
    cd /etc ; mkdir ~/newdir

16. Create in one command the directories ~/dir1/dir2/dir3 (dir3 is a subdirectory from
dir2,and dir2 is a subdirectory from dir1).
mkdir -p ~/dir1/dir2/dir3
17. Remove the directory testdir.
rmdir testdir
18. If time permits (or if you are waiting for other students to finish this practice), use and understand pushd and popd. Use the man page of bash to find information about these commands.

```
man bash        # opens the manual
/pushd          # searches for pushd
n               # next (do this two/three times)
```

The Bash shell has two built-in commands called pushd and popd. Both commands work with a common stack of previous directories. Pushd adds a directory to the stack and changes to a new current directory, popd removes a directory from the stack and sets the current directory.

```
paul@debian7:/etc$ cd /bin
paul@debian7:/bin$ pushd /lib
/lib /bin
paul@debian7:/lib$ pushd /proc
/proc /lib /bin
paul@debian7:/proc$ popd
/lib /bin
paul@debian7:/lib$ popd
/bin
```