1. Pathname is a sequence of symbols and directories indicating the location of a file.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: pathname is basically a sequence of symbols and filenames which indicates the location of our file in the hierarchical file system. pathname is of two types – absolute and relative pathnames. For example,

2. What is an absolute pathname?  
a) pathname relative to a parent directory  
b) pathname relative to the root (/)  
c) pathname relative to parent and current directory  
d) pathname relative to the current directory

Answer: b  
Explanation: When a file’s pathname is determined with respect to the root(/), such a pathname is called absolute pathname. No two files in a UNIX system can have same absolute pathnames. Two files can be of same name but in different directories hence their pathname would be different from each other. For example, /bin/user06/dir\_01 is an example of absolute pathname.

3. What is a relative pathname?  
a) pathname relative to parent directory  
b) pathname relative to root (/)  
c) pathname relative to parent and current directory  
d) pathname relative to current directory

Answer: c  
Explanation: When a file uses its parent or current directory as a reference for navigation, such a pathname is called absolute pathname.

$ pwd

/user08/kumar/documents/directory001 // absolute pathname

4. Which of the following cryptic symbols are used in relative pathname?  
a) ( . )  
b) ( . . )  
c) $  
d) ( . ) and ( . . )

Answer: d  
Explanation: Relative pathname uses two cryptic symbols which are ( . ) and ( . . )  
(.) a single dot represent the current directory.  
( . . ) two dots represent the parent directory.

5. $ cd . . is used to move \_\_\_ level up in the file hierarchy.  
a) two  
b) one  
c) three  
d) zero

Answer: b  
Explanation: ( . . ) two dots represent the parent directory. So cd . . will make us move one level up.

6. **$ cp file\_01 .** copies the file named file\_01 in \_\_\_\_ directory  
a) current  
b) parent  
c) root  
d) user

Answer: a  
Explanation: The ( . ) represents the current directory so the above command will create a copy of file\_01 in the current working directory.