1. \_\_\_\_ statement matches an expression for more than one alternative.  
a) for  
b) while  
c) elif  
d) case

Answer: d  
Explanation: The case statement is the second conditional offered by the shell. This statement matches an expression for more than one alternative. case statements are used in menu-driven programs. The syntax of the case statement is:  
case expression in

pattern1) commands1 ;;

pattern2) commands2 ;;

. . . . .

esac

2. Every pattern in case statement in terminated with a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) ;  
b) :  
c) ;;  
d) //

Answer: c  
Explanation: case statement matches an expression for more than one alternative. Every pattern in the case statement is terminated with a ;; .

case expression in

pattern1) commands1 ;;

pattern2) commands2 ;;

. . . . .

esac

3. case statement should have a corresponding closing esac.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Alike every if statement is closed with a fi, case statement should also be closed with a corresponding esac. Without it, we’ll encounter an error.

4. The \_\_\_ option in case statement matches any option not matched by the previous options.  
a) ^  
b) $  
c) \*  
d) //

Answer: c  
Explanation: The last option (\*) or the default option is used for matching any option which is not matched by any of the previously specified options. For example,

case “$choice” in

1) ls -l ;;

2) ps -f ;;

3) who

\*) echo “invalid option”

esac

5. case can also be used for matching multiple patterns.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: case statement can also specify the same action for more than one pattern. Suppose, a programmer wants to develop a logic for both Y or y (or N or n), then he/she can make use of the case statement in the following manner:

echo “do you wish to continue? (y/n) : ”

read answer

case “$answer” in

y|Y) ;; //NULL statement, no action to be performed

n|N) exit ;;

6. case can also use wildcards to pattern matching.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: case statement has superb string matching feature that uses wildcards. It uses the filename matching meta-characters \*, ? and the character class for matching strings.