

# C Programming: Linux Quiz

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Only one answer per question is correct. If more than one answer may apply, choose the best answer.

**Concept:** *absolute and relative paths*

1. If a path starts with "/", it is:
  - (a) a relative path
  - (b) an absolute path
2. Which command does *not* reference an absolute path?
  - (a) `cd /home/ubuntu/clab`
  - (b) `cd ~/clab/project1`
  - (c) `cd clab/project1`
3. Which command does *not* reference relative path?
  - (a) `cd ../home/ubuntu/clab`
  - (b) `cd ~/clab/project1`
  - (c) `cd clab/project1`
4. If a path is an absolute path, it starts with:
  - (a) "." or "~"
  - (b) "/" or "~"
  - (c) "/" or "."
  - (d) "." or "."
5. If a path is a relative path, it does *not* start with:
  - (a) "/" or "~"
  - (b) "." or "~"
  - (c) "/" or "."
  - (d) "." or "."
6. Which command references a relative path?
  - (a) `mkdir ./project1`
  - (b) `mkdir ~/Downloads/temp`
7. Which command references a absolute path?
  - (a) `mkdir clab/project1`
  - (b) `mkdir /tmp/project1/`
8. Generally speaking, any command that references a file name works with a relative path to the file name.
  - (a) True
  - (b) False

**Concept:** *directory names - home, parent, root, current*

9. The directory `~` refers to:

- (a) the current directory
- (b) your home directory
- (c) the parent directory
- (d) the root directory

10. The directory `.` refers to:

- (a) your home directory
- (b) the root directory
- (c) the current directory
- (d) the parent directory

11. The directory `..` refers to:

- (a) the current directory
- (b) the parent directory
- (c) the root directory
- (d) your home directory

12. The directory `/` refers to:

- (a) your home directory
- (b) the root directory
- (c) the current directory
- (d) the parent directory

**Concept:** *listing files and wildcards*

13. What does the command `ls .` do?

- (a) list files and directories in your home directory
- (b) list files and directories in the current directory
- (c) list files and directories in the parent directory
- (d) list files and directories in the root directory

14. What does the command `ls *.s` do?

- (a) list files and directories named `*.s`
- (b) list files and directories ending in `.s`
- (c) list files and directories starting with `*.s`
- (d) list files and directories ending in `*.s`

15. What command lists the files ending with `.s`?

- (a) `ls *.s`
- (b) `dir .s`
- (c) `dir *.s`
- (d) `ls .s`

16. What command lists the files beginning with `abc`?

- (a) `dir abc`
- (b) `ls abc*`

- (c) `ls abc`
- (d) `dir abc*`

**Concept:** *directory and file creation*

17. What does the command `mkdir /oak` do?
  - (a) makes a directory named *oak* in your home directory
  - (b) makes a directory named *oak* in the root directory
  - (c) makes a directory named *oak* in the current directory
  - (d) makes a directory named *oak* in the parent directory
18. What command will make a directory named *maple* that hangs off the parent directory?
  - (a) `mkdir ../maple`
  - (b) `mkdir ~/maple`
  - (c) `mkdir maple`
  - (d) `mkdir /maple`
19. What does the command `mkdir -p black/white/grey` do?
  - (a) makes a directory chain with *black* as the highest directory
  - (b) makes a directory chain with *grey* as the highest directory
20. What does the command `mkdir -p grey/black/white` do?
  - (a) makes a directory chain with *grey* as the highest directory
  - (b) makes a directory chain with *black* as the highest directory
21. What does the command `touch` do?
  - (a) creates a file if it doesn't already exist
  - (b) deletes a file
  - (c) displays the last time a file was read
  - (d) displays the last time a file was updated
22. What command can be used to create a file?
  - (a) `file`
  - (b) `touch`
  - (c) `ls`
  - (d) `cat`
23. What command is *not* generally used create a file?
  - (a) `vim`
  - (b) `ls`
  - (c) `touch`

**Concept:** *removing files and directories*

24. What command removes a file?
  - (a) `rm`
  - (b) `del`

- (c) `rf`
  - (d) `rem`
25. What does the `rm` command do?
- (a) removes a file
  - (b) makes room for a new file
  - (c) renames/moves a file
  - (d) releases previously sent emails
26. What does the `rm blue/*` command do?
- (a) removes all files in the blue directory (but not the directory itself)
  - (b) removes the blue directory (and all the files in it)
  - (c) removes the blue directory (but not the files in the directory)
  - (d) removes the blue directory and all files in the current directory
27. What command can be used to remove an empty directory?
- (a) `deldir`
  - (b) `rmdir`
  - (c) `rdir`
  - (d) `xdir`
28. What does the `rmdir temp` command do?
- (a) removes a directory named *temp* (even if it is not empty)
  - (b) removes a directory named *temp* (if it is empty)
  - (c) removes all the files in the directory *temp* (but not the directory itself)
  - (d) removes a file named *dir* and a file named *temp*
29. What does the `rm dir temp` command do?
- (a) removes a file named *dir* and a file named *temp*
  - (b) removes a directory named *temp* (if it is empty)
  - (c) removes all the files in the directory *temp* (but not the directory itself)
  - (d) removes a directory named *temp* (even if it is not empty)
30. What command can be used to remove a non-empty directory?
- (a) `delall`
  - (b) `rmdir`
  - (c) `rm -r`
  - (d) `rmdirfull`
  - (e) `xdir -all`
31. What does the `rm -r` command do?
- (a) removes all the files in a directory (but not the directory itself)
  - (b) removes a non-empty directory, including all the files within
  - (c) removes the directory (but not the files within the directory)
  - (d) removes a directory, but only if it is empty
32. What command can be used to remove all files ending in *.c*?
- (a) `rm *.c`

- (b) `rmdir *.c`
- (c) `rem *.c`
- (d) `rmdir ?.c`

33. What does the `rm abc*.c` command do?

- (a) removes the file *abc* and all files ending with *.c*
- (b) removes all files that begin with *abc* and all files that end with *.c*
- (c) removes all files beginning with *abc* and a file named *.c*
- (d) removes all files that both begin with *abc* and end with *.c*

34. What does the `rm abc *.c` command do?

- (a) removes the file *abc* and all files ending with *.c*
- (b) removes all files beginning with *abc* and a file named *.c*
- (c) removes all files that both begin with *abc* and end with *.c*

35. What does the `rm abc* .c` command do?

- (a) removes all files that both begin with *abc* and end with *.c*
- (b) removes all files beginning with *abc* and a file named *.c*
- (c) removes the file *abc* and all files ending with *.c*

**Concept:** *moving about the directory structure*

36. What command does *not* reliably change the current directory to your home directory?

- (a) `cd`
- (b) `cd ~`
- (c) `cd ..`
- (d) `cd ~/`

37. What command changes the current directory to the home directory?

- (a) `cd /`
- (b) `cd`
- (c) `cd ..`

38. What does the command `cd ~` do?

- (a) changes the current directory to the parent directory
- (b) changes the current directory to your home directory
- (c) changes the current directory to the root directory
- (d) changes the current directory to the current directory (a useless command)

39. What command changes the current directory to the *pink* directory that hangs off the parent directory?

- (a) `cd ~/pink`
- (b) `cd /pink`
- (c) `cd \pink`
- (d) `cd ../pink`

40. The command `cd ../pink` changes the current directory to the *pink* directory that hangs off the parent directory.

- (a) False

- (b) True
- 41. The command `cd /pink` changes the current directory to the *pink* directory that hangs off the root directory.
  - (a) False
  - (b) True
- 42. The command `cd ~/pink` changes the current directory to the *pink* directory that hangs off the current directory.
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
- 43. The command `cd pink` changes the current directory to the *pink* directory that hangs off the parent directory.
  - (a) True
  - (b) False

**Concept:** *copying, moving and renaming files*

- 44. What command copies a file named *brown.c* to *tan.c*?
  - (a) `cp brown.c tan.c`
  - (b) `ren brown.c tan.c`
  - (c) `mv brown.c tan.c`
  - (d) `move brown.c tan.c`
- 45. The command `mv ../colors/red.c ~/green/` is equivalent to what series of commands?
  - (a) `cd ../cd colors; mv red.c ~/green/`
  - (b) `cd ;cd colors; mv red.c ~/green/`
  - (c) `cd ~/colors/red.c; mv red.c ../green/`
  - (d) `cd ../cd colors; mv red.c ../green/`
- 46. The command `cp ~/colors/red.c ~/green/` is equivalent to what series of commands?
  - (a) `cd ;cd colors; mv red.c ~/green/`
  - (b) `cd /; cd colors; cp red.c ~/green/`
  - (c) `cd ~/colors; mv red.c ~/green/`
  - (d) `cd ~;cd colors; cp red.c ~/green/`
- 47. What command copies a file named *brown.c* to the root directory?
  - (a) `cp brown.c /`
  - (b) `coc brown.c /`
  - (c) `cc brown.c /`
- 48. What command copies a file named *brown.c* to the parent directory and renames it *tan.c*?
  - (a) `coc brown.c ../tan.c`
  - (b) `cp brown.c ../tan.c`
  - (c) `cp ../brown.c tan.c`
  - (d) `cp brown.c ~/tan.c`
  - (e) `coc ../brown.c tan.c`
  - (f) `coc brown.c ~/tan.c`
- 49. What command copies a file named *brown.c* in the parent directory to the current directory?
  - (a) `cp ~/ brown.c .`
  - (b) `cp / ../brown.c ~`
  - (c) `cp ../ brown.c .`
  - (d) `cp ../ ~/brown.c ..`