Exam Report: 2.13.5 Practice Questions

Date: 2/22/2020 10:02:21 pm
Time Spent: 6:14

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 40%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

At the command prompt, how would you enter a command that will print the line count, word count, and byte count respectively in the /home/gshant/servepath file?

wc -lwc /home/gshant/servepath

Explanation

wc -lwc /home/gshant/servepath will print the line count, word count, and byte count, respectively, in the /home/gshant/servepath file. You can also use **wc** without any options to print the same information.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_01]

Question 2: Correct

Which of the following commands will display each line in a text file in alphabetic order?

- **uniq**
- **sort**
- **split**
- **tr**

Explanation

The **sort** command will sort each line of text in a file or from a text stream alphabetically. The following options can be used:

- **-b** ignores leading blank spaces.
- **-d** uses the first alpha-numeric character and ignores special characters.
- **-f** ignores case.
- **-M** sorts by month.
- **-n** sorts according to the string numeric value.
- **-r** reverses the sort order.

The **split** command splits lines of text from a file or a text stream into segments of a specified number of lines.

The **uniq** command filters identical lines from a file.

The **tr** transposes characters in a text stream.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

Which of the following commands merges two files on a line-by-line basis and separate each line with a tab?

- **paste**
- **od**
- **pr**
- ~~**join**~~

Explanation

The **paste** command adds the contents of one file to the contents of another file on a line-by-line basis. The **-d** option specifies the character to place between the conjoined lines of each file. The default is a tab.

The join command combines text from two files based on fields with identical text and sends the result to standard output.

The **pr** command formats a text file for printing.

The **od** commanddisplays the contents of any file in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or character format.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_04]

Question 4: Incorrect

Which **awk**/**sort** command combination displays a sorted list of usernames in the /etc/passwd file?

- **awk '{print $A}' /etc/passwd | sort**
- **awk -F: '{print $2}' /etc/passwd | sort**
- **awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd | sort**
- ~~**awk '{print $1}' /etc/passwd | sort**~~

Explanation

-F: indicates that the file separator is a colon (:), the separator that is used in the /etc/passwd file. The string **'{print $1}'** allows the command to print column number 1 (column numbers start at 0).

$A is incorrect because **awk** needs a column number (numeric), not an alpha. The string /etc/passwd represents the file to process, and the string **| sort** pipes the print output to the sort routine.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_06]

Question 5: Incorrect

Which of following commands displays information found in the second column of the tab delimited **~/smarts** file?

- **fmt - t2 ~/smarts**
- **cut -f2 ~/smarts**
- ~~**join -t2 ~/smarts**~~
- **expand -f2 ~/smarts**

Explanation

The **cut -f2 ~/smarts** command displays information found in second columns of the **~/smarts** file.

The **expand** commad replaces a tab character with a specified number of spaces.

The **fmt** command formats lines in a file or text stream to a uniform length.

The **join** command combines text from two files based on fields with identical text and send the result to standard output.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_07]

Question 6: Correct

Which of the following statements BEST describes the **nl -s ": " myfile** command?

- **nl** adds the number, a colon, and a space to the front of each line in the file.
- **nl** adds the octal format, a colon, and a space to the front of each line in the file.
- **nl** adds a colon and a space to the front of each line in the file.
- **nl** adds the link, a colon, and a space to the front of each line in the file.

Explanation

nl -s ": " myfile adds the number, a colon, and a space to the front of each line in the file. **nl** places a line number in front of each line in a text file and sends the result to standard output. Options include the following:

- **-i** specifies the increment to use when numbering the lines.
- **-v** specifies the starting number.
- **-s** specifies the text to placed between the number and the line. The default is two spaces.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_08]

Question 7: Correct

Which of the following commands transposes characters in a text steam?

- **sort**
- **pr**
- **tr**
- **nl**

Explanation

The **tr** command transposes characters in a text stream. The command uses two character sets. The first set specifies the characters to be changed. The second set specifies what they should be changed to. Keep the following options in mind:

- **-c** changes all characters except those specified in the first set.
- **-d** deletes characters found in the first set.
- **-s** changes double characters to single ones.
- **-t** truncates the first set of characters to match the size of the second set.

The **nl** command places a line number in front of each line in a text file and sends the result to standard output.

The **pr** command formats a text file for printing.

The **sort** command alphabetically sorts each line of text in a file or from a text stream.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_10]

Question 8: Incorrect

Which of the following statements BEST describes the effects of the **split -50 -d -a 3 AllNames FiftyNames-** command if there are 103 lines and 240 bytes in the file?

- ~~The FiftyNames file is split into five files containing 50 bytes or less. The output is AllNames-001, AllNames-002, AllNames-003, AllNames-004, and AllNames-005.~~
- The AllNames file is split into five files containing 50 bytes or less. The output is FiftyNames-001, FiftyNames-002, FiftyNames-003, FiftyNames-004, and FiftyNames-005.
- The AllNames file is split into three files containing 50 lines or less. The output is FiftyNames-001, FiftyNames-002, and FiftyNames-003.
- The AllNames file is split into three files containing 50 lines or less. The output is FiftyNames-1, FiftyNames-2, and FiftyNames-3.

Explanation

The **split -50 -d -a 3 AllNames FiftyNames-** command splits the AllNames file into individual files containing 50 lines each from the content of the AllNames file. The output is FiftyNames-001, FiftyNames-002, and FiftyNames-003. Use **split** to split lines of text from a file or a text stream into segments of a specified number of lines. Be aware of the following options:

- **-l** specifies the number of lines per file. ***-number*** is identical to **-l**.
- **-b** splits text into a specified byte size instead of number of lines.
- **-d** uses numeric suffixes rather than alphabetic.
- **-a** specifies the number of characters in the suffix.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_12]

Question 9: Correct

Which **sed** flag or option allows you to exchange one string of characters for another string of characters in a file?

- **-f**
- **s**
- **g**
- **d**

Explanation

The **s** flag on the **sed** command replaces the text behind the first / with the text behind the second /. To save the results of the command, use> to redirect the output to a new file. For example, **sed 's/Nancy/Nanci' filest** >**newfilest** replaces every occurrence of "Nancy" with "Nanci."

Be aware of the other sed flags and options:

- **d** deletes lines that contain the specified term.
- **g** changes all occurrences of the term in a line.
- **p** prints the modified lines in addition to the standard output.
- **-n** suppresses all printing. The **p** flag can be used to print the modified lines.
- **-e** allows multiple commands in a sed operation.
- **-f** calls a file filled with editing commands (one command per line) to perform a number of operations at one time instead of doing them individually from the command line.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_13]

Question 10: Correct

Which of the following commands will merge two files based on identical fields of text?

- **paste**
- **join**
- **pr**
- **od**

Explanation

The **join** command combines text from two files based on identical fields with text and sends the result to standard output. By default, fields are offset by white space.

The **paste** command adds the contents of one file to the contents of another file on a line-by-line basis.

The **pr** command formats a text file for printing.

The **od** command displays the contents of any file in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or character format.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_14]

Question 11: Incorrect

You want to display the contents of **~/franksdep** in hexadecimal format. You change to your home directory. How should you enter the command at the command prompt?

od -x franksdep

Explanation

Use **od -x franksdep** to display the contents of **~/franksdep** in hexadecimal format. Use **od** to display the contents of any file in octal, decimal, hexadecimal, or character format. **od** options include the following:

- **-b** specifies an octal dump.
- **-d** specifies a decimal dump.
- **-x** specifies a hexadecimal dump.
- **-c** specifies a character dump.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_15]

Question 12: Incorrect

You are accessing the **/home/shants/depsmark** text file through a terminal connection. The file has long lines of text, yet your terminal only shows 75 characters per line. Which of the following commands will limit the lines in the file to the limits on the terminal?

- **cut -w 75 /home/shants/depsmark**
- **pr -w 75 /home/shants/depsmark**
- ~~**nl -w 75 /home/shants/depsmark**~~
- **fmt -w 75 /home/shants/depsmark**

Explanation

The **fmt /home/shants/depsmark** command will format lines in the file with a uniform length of 75 characters. Use **fmt** to format lines in a file or text stream to a uniform length. This is useful to format files with long lines to fit in a terminal. Options include the following:

- **-w** specifies the number of characters for the width. The default is 75.
- **-s** prevents the command from formatting lines shorter than the specified length. This command is often used with code text to keep lines of code separate.

The **nl** command places a line number in front of each line in a text file and sends the result to standard output.

The **pr** command formats a text file for printing.

The **cut** command removes characters and fields from lines of text in a text stream or file.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_16]

Question 13: Correct

A directory intended to be used only by administrators keeps filling with files. Which of the following commands would you use to see only the names of the users saving files in the directory?

- **ls -l | find -d " " -f5**
- **ls -l | cut -d " " -f5**
- **ls -l | join -d " " -f5**
- **ls -l | grep -d " " -f5**

Explanation

The fifth field of the **ls -l** output holds the names of the users creating the files. To see only that field, use the **cut** utility and specify that the field delimiter is a blank space (" ") and you want to see the fifth field.

The **grep** command searches text data for lines that match a regular expression.

The **find** command search for files and directories in a file system.

The **join** command combines text from two files based on identical fields with text and sends the result to standard output.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_17]

Question 14: Incorrect

Which of the following **sed** commands replaces all the occurrences of the string *foo* with the string *bar* in myfile.txt?

- **sed -e '/foo/bar/g' myfile.txt**
- ~~**sed -e 's/foo/bar/' myfile.txt**~~
- **sed -e 's/foo/bar/g' myfile.txt**
- **sed -e 'sub/foo/bar/glob' myfile.txt**

Explanation

The **sed -e 's/foo/bar/g' myfile.txt** command replaces all the occurrences of *foo* with *bar* in myfile.txt. **s** means substitute. **/foo/bar/** is the substitution string meaning substitute the first item, *foo*, with the

second item, *bar*. **g** means global. Lastly, the file to act on is **myfile.txt**.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_18]

Question 15: Incorrect

Which of the following utilities will substitute an existing string with a new string within a file?

- **fgrep**
- **sed**
- ~~**egrep**~~
- **grep**

Explanation

The **sed** command takes text as input and modifies the text document named in the command line. The **sed s** option replaces the text behind the first forward slash (/) with the text behind the second forward slash (/).

The **grep** command searches through files for a specified character string.

The **fgrep** command searches for fixed strings rather than regular expressions.

The **egrep** command uses regular expressions in the search strings.

References

Linux Pro - 2.13 Text Stream Processing
[e_text_lp5.exam.xml Q_SED_LP5_19]