

Review Test Submission: ULI101 Final Exam Section1 Practice

User

Course

Introduction to UNIX/Linux and the Internet

Test

ULI101 Final Exam Section1 Practice

Started

Submitted

Status

Attempt Score

9 out of 14 points

Time Elapsed

13 minutes out of 30 minutes

Instructions

Unless otherwise specified:

- use no more than one space to separate elements of an expression
- add switches in alphabetical order, unless the switch order changes the behaviour of the expression
- use double quotes (") not single quotes ('), unless the expression requires single quotes
- do not use POSIX classes (e.g [alpha:] ) unless asked to
- use UN\*X (short) not GNU (long) switches
- use ^ followed by the uppercase character to represent a control sequence (e.g. ^C)
- redirect STDERR before STDOUT
- assume that user names (userID) can be mixed case, that passwords are stored in /etc/shadow and have either a single character placeholder of mixed case or no placeholder in /etc/passwd
- use standard, not enhanced, versions of the commands unless otherwise specified (e.g. grep(), not egrep() )
- when in vi, or using vi mode on the command line:
  - use <ESC> to represent the escape keystroke (all uppercase)
  - use <ENTER> to represent the enter/return keystroke (all uppercase) when this key must be used to complete the sequence and return to another mode

Correct

-> cmd -a -S arg | cmd

Incorrect

-> cmd -S -a arg | cmd

Results Displayed Incorrectly Answered Questions

Question 1



What command/expression would you use to display the last fifteen lines the password database?

tail -15 /etc/shadow

Question 2



What is the value of result after the following expression:  
result=\$((5\*4\*\*6))

20480

Question 3



Convert binary to decimal: 00011001

25

Question 4



The switch for ls() which also shows hidden files

-a

Question 5



You are on the command line in BASH; write an UN\*X expression to store the contents of /etc/passwd in \$example. It must work with UNIX find() as well as GNU find() (i.e. you cannot use a switch that is unique to specific versions, namely in this case -delete)

example=\$(cat /etc/passwd)

Question 6



What character is used to redirect output from one command to append to a file

>>

Question 7



Write the simplest expression that will find all the regular files from /tmp and its subdirectories whose names start with the characters "me", and delete them [do not use a pipeline]. All errors should be redirected to the bit-bucket. It must work with UNIX find() as well as GNU find() (i.e. you cannot use a switch that is unique to specific versions, namely in this case -delete)

find /tmp -name "me\*" -type f -exec rm {} \; 2>/dev/null

find /tmp -name "^me\*" -type f -exec rm {} \; 2>/dev/null

Question 8



Using only octal modes, what expression would change the modes of access on the file silly in the sandbox directory under your home directory so that it is read/write for the owner, and readable by the group. Use the shell placeholder for home in your path.

chmod 640 ~/sandbox/silly

Question 9



Write the simplest expression that would execute mv ensuring you are not using any alias

\mv

Question 10



Assume % is your BASH command prompt.  
The following is your command history:

```
% appI &
% appII &
% appIII &
% appIV
^Z
% appV &
% appVI
^Z
```

Write the simplest expression that would terminate appV?

kill %5

Question 11



What is the expression that will return a long listing and inodes of all the contents of the bin directory under usr. Use absolute paths.

ls -il /usr/bin

Question 12



The following is output from diff /etc/passwd /tmp/passwd:

```
1d0
< root:x:0:0:root@mtx-node02pd.dcm:/root:/bin/bash
3c2
< daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
---
> bob:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
5c4
< lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
---
> lp:x:4:0:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

How many lines are different?

3

Question 13



Write the simplest expression that will return all regular files from the /tmp directory and its subdirectories that contain the characters "me". All errors should be redirected to the bit-bucket

find /tmp -name "\*me\*" -type f -print 2>/dev/null

find -name "me" -type f /tmp 2>/dev/null