Graded Quiz: Linux Commands

1. Which shell is usually the default on Linux systems?   `1 / 1 point`

◯ ksh

◯ Bourne shell

◉ Bourne again shell

◯ zsh

✅ **Correct**
Correct! Bash, or "Bourne Again Shell "is usually the Linux default shell.

2. Which of the following statements would print the paths stored in your system's PATH variable?   `1 / 1 point`

◯ man $PATH

◉ echo $PATH

◯ ps PATH

◯ echo PATH

✅ **Correct**
Correct! The echo command prints the given string, or the value of a given variable when it is preceded by the dollar symbol.

3. Which one of the following is a Linux command for viewing file contents?   `1 / 1 point`

◉ cat

◯ page

◯ append

◯ top

✅ **Correct**
Correct. The cat command can be used for viewing file contents.

4. Which command can you use to create a view of a text file which excludes consecutively repeated lines?   `1 / 1 point`

◉ uniq

◯ cut

◯ sort

◯ grep

✅ **Correct**
Correct! If you have repeated lines in your file, you can use the uniq command to filter out the repeated lines. The uniq command only removes duplicated lines if they are consecutive.

5. Fill in the blank. The cd command enables you to change directories with either an absolute path to the directory, which always starts from the base or "slash" directory, or as relative path, which starts from your _____.

1 / 1 point

- ○ root directory
- ○ user directory
- ⦿ present working directory
- ○ home directory

✓ **Correct**
Correct! For example, to get to your immediate parent directory, you can enter the cd command along with the relative path symbol for its argument, as in "cd ..".

6. Which of the following common shell commands for managing directories is used to delete an empty directory?

1 / 1 point

- ⦿ rmdir
- ○ mv
- ○ chmod
- ○ mkdir

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The "rmdir" command is used solely to remove empty directories. This guarantees that you will never accidentally delete any important files or directories.

7. Which of the following common shell commands for managing files or directories can be used to create an empty file or updates a file's timestamp?

1 / 1 point

- ○ cp
- ⦿ touch
- ○ mkdir
- ○ chmod

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The "touch" command can be used to create empty files and update the file date.

7. Which of the following common shell commands for managing files or directories can be used to create an empty file or updates a file's timestamp?

1 / 1 point

- ○ cp
- ⦿ touch
- ○ mkdir
- ○ chmod

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The "touch" command can be used to create empty files and update the file date.

8. Which statement regarding file archiving and compression is true?

○ An archive file is a collection of data files and directories that are stored as a network packet.

◉ Archiving and compression are distinct processes that are usually combined.

○ You would archive your file if you want it to fit on your hard drive.

○ File compression involves reducing the size of a set of files by saving them as a single file.

`1 / 1 point`

✓ **Correct**
Correct. Archiving refers to bundling files and directories into a single file, while compression is used to reduce the size of a file.

9. Which common networking command displays information regarding your system's communication devices?

○ ping

○ curl

○ wget

◉ ifconfig

`1 / 1 point`

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This networking command can be used to display or configure system network interfaces.

10. Which one of the following statement is false?

◉ The hostname command is used to get or set the host name and other information, such as the packet transmission rate, which uniquely identifies your computer.

○ Entering "curl www.google.com" returns the entire HTML content of the landing page at www.google.com, using the default HTTP protocol.

○ The ping command sends packets known as ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) requests to the server, listens for a response, and prints a result.

○ The curl command is a powerful tool that enables you to transfer data to and from URLs and supports many different protocols.

`1 / 1 point`

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The hostname command is used to get or set the host name and other identifying information, but it does not return information about packet transmission rate.