

Topic 103: (26) GNU and Unix Commands

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103.1 (4) Work on the command line

Question: 65

103.1 Work on the command line

In compliance with the FHS, in which of the directories are man pages found?

- A. /usr/share/man
- B. /opt/man
- C. /usr/doc/
- D. /var/pkg/man
- E. /var/man

Answer: A

Question: 67

103.1 Work on the command line

What is the purpose of the Bash built-in export command?

- A. It allows disks to be mounted remotely.
- B. It runs a command as a process in a subshell.
- C. It makes the command history available to subshells.
- D. It sets up environment variables for applications.
- E. It shares NFS partitions for use by other systems on the network.

Answer: D

Question: 79

103.1 Work on the command line

Which of the following files, located in the user home directory, is used to store the Bash history?

- A. .bash_history
- B. .bash_histfile
- C. .history
- D. .bashrc_history
- E. .history_bash

Answer: A

Question: 80

103.1 Work on the command line

Which Bash environment variable defines in which file the user history is stored when exiting a Bash process? (Specify ONLY the variable name.)

Answer: HISTFILE

Question: 83

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

Which of the following commands is used to change options and positional parameters for a running Bash?

- A. history
- B. set
- C. bashconf
- D. setsh
- E. envsetup

Answer: B

Question: 85

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

From a Bash shell, which of the following commands directly executes the instruction from the file /usr/local/bin/runme.sh without starting a subshell? (Please select TWO answers.)

- A. source /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- B. . /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- C. /bin/bash /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- D. /usr/local/bin/runme.sh
- E. run /usr/local/bin/runme.sh

Answer: A,B

Question: 98

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

Which of the following commands sets the Bash variable named TEST with the content FOO?

- A. set TEST="FOO"
- B. TEST = "FOO"
- C. var TEST="FOO"
- D. TEST="FOO"

Answer: D

Question: 99

103.1 Work on the command line

Which variable defines the directories in which a Bash shell searches for executable commands?

- A. BASHEXEC
- B. BASHRC
- C. PATH
- D. EXECPATH
- E. PATHRC

Answer: C

Question: 151

103.1 Work on the command line

Which of the following commands print the current working directory when using a Bash shell?
(Choose two.)

- A. echo "\${PWD}"
- B. echo "\${WD}"
- C. pwd
- D. printwd
- E. echo "\${pwd}"

Answer: C

Question: 154

103.1 Work on the command line

Which of the following commands will print important system information such as the kernel version and machine hardware architecture?

- A. sysinfo
- B. uname
- C. lspci
- D. arch
- E. info

Answer: B

Question: 159

103.1 Work on the command line

Which of the following shell commands makes the already defined variable TEST visible to new child processes? (Choose two.)

- A. visible TEST
- B. declare +x TEST
- C. declare -x TEST
- D. export TEST
- E. export -v TEST

Answer: D

Question: 166

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

In compliance with the FHS, in which of the following directories are documentation files found?

- A. /usr/share/documentation
- B. /usr/local/share/documentation
- C. /var/share/doc
- D. /usr/share/doc
- E. /etc/share/doc

Answer: D

Question: 240

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

What output will be displayed when the user fred executes the following command?
echo 'fred \$USER'

- A. fred fred
- B. fred /home/fred/
- C. 'fred \$USER'
- D. fred \$USER
- E. 'fred fred'

Answer: A

Question: 241

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

Which of the following commands displays the path to the executable file that would be executed when the command foo is invoked?

- A. lsattr foo
- B. apropos foo
- C. locate foo
- D. whatis foo
- E. which foo

Answer: E

Question: 244

[103.1 Work on the command line](#)

Which of the following files, located in a user's home directory, contains the Bash history?

- A. .bashrc_history
- B. .bash_histfile
- C. .history
- D. .bash_history
- E. .history_bash

Answer: B

103.2 (2) Process text streams using filters

Question: 57

103.2 Process text streams using filters

What command will generate a list of user names from /etc/passwd along with their login shell?

- A. column -s : 1,7 /etc/passwd
- B. chop -c 1,7 /etc/passwd
- C. colrm 1,7 /etc/passwd
- D. cut -d: -f1,7 /etc/passwd

Answer: D

Question: 68

103.2 Process text streams using filters

What is the output of the following command?
echo "Hello World" | tr -d aieou

- A. Hello World
- B. e oo
- C. Hll Wrld
- D. eoo Hll Wrld

Answer: C

Question: 72

103.2 Process text streams using filters

What is the default action of the split command on an input file?

- A. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 byte pieces each.
- B. It will break the file into new files of 1,000 line pieces each.
- C. It will break the file into new files of 1,024 kilobyte pieces each.
- D. It will break the file into new files that are no more than 5% of the size of the original file.

Answer: B

Question: 94

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following commands will print the last 10 lines of a text file to the standard output?

- A. cat -n 10 filename
- B. dump -n 10 filename C. head -n 10 filename
- D. tail -n 10 filename

Answer: D

Question: 95

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following commands prints a list of usernames (first column) and their primary group (fourth column) from the /etc/passwd file?

- A. fmt -f 1,4 /etc/passwd
- B. split -c 1,4 /etc/passwd
- C. cut -d : -f 1,4 /etc/passwd
- D. paste -f 1,4 /etc/passwd

Answer: C

Question: 163

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following is a limitation of the cut command?

- A. The cut command can only select output by field position.
- B. The cut command cannot reorder fields.
- C. The cut command only works on ASCII text.
- D. The cut command cannot use different input and output delimiters.

Answer: B

Question: 164

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following commands will change all CR-LF pairs in an imported text file, userlist.txt, to Linux standard LF characters and store it as newlist.txt?

- A. tr '\r\n' " " < userlist.txt > newlist.txt
- B. tr -c '\n\r' " " < newlist.txt > userlist.txt
- C. tr -d '\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt
- D. tr '\r' '\n' userlist.txt newlist.txt

E. `tr -s '^M' '^J' userlist.txt newlist.txt`

Answer: C

Question: 167

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following commands converts spaces in a file to tab characters and prints the result to standard output?

- A. `iconv`
- B. `expand`
- C. `unexpand`
- D. `tab`

Answer: C

Question: 224

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following commands prints a list of usernames (first column) and their primary group (fourth column) from the `/etc/passwd` file?

- A. `fmt -f 1,4 /etc/passwd`
- B. `cut -d : -f 1,4 /etc/passwd`
- C. `sort -t : -k 1,4 /etc/passwd`
- D. `paste -f 1,4 /etc/passwd`
- E. `split -c 1,4 /etc/passwd`

Answer: B

Question: 236

103.2 Process text streams using filters

Which of the following commands changes all CR-LF line breaks in the text file `userlist.txt` to Linux standard LF line breaks and stores the result in `newlist.txt`?

- A. `tr -d '\r' < userlist.txt > newlist.txt`
- B. `tr -c '\n\r' " <newlist.txt> userlist.txt`
- C. `tr '\r\n' " <userlist.txt> newlist.txt`
- D. `tr '\r' '\n' userlist.txt newlist.txt`
- E. `tr -s '/^M/^J/' userlist.txt newlist.txt`

Answer: A

103.3 (4) Perform basic file management

Question: 55

103.3 Perform basic file management

Which of the following commands can be used to create a USB storage media from a disk image?

- A . gdisk
- B . dd
- C. cc
- D. fdisk
- E . mount

Answer: B

Question: 58

103.3 Perform basic file management

In a nested directory structure, which find command line option would be used to restrict the command to searching down a particular number of subdirectories?

- A . -dirmax
- B. -maxdepth
- C . -maxlevels
- D. -n
- E . -s

Answer: B

Question: 64

103.3 Perform basic file management

A user accidentally created the subdirectory \dir in his home directory. Which of the following commands will remove that directory?

- A. rmdir '~/\dir'
- B. rmdir "~/\dir"
- C. rmdir ~/'dir'
- D. rmdir ~/\dir
- E . r m di r ~ /\ \ di r

Answer: E

Question: 70

[103.3 Perform basic file management](#)

Which of the following commands will NOT update the modify timestamp on the file /tmp/myfile.txt?

- A. file /tmp/myfile.txt
- B. echo "Hello" >/tmp/myfile.txt
- C. sed -ie "s/1/2/" /tmp/myfile.txt
- D. echo -n "Hello" >>/tmp/myfile.txt
- E. touch /tmp/myfile.txt

Answer: A

Question: 81

[103.3 Perform basic file management](#)

Which of the following commands displays the contents of a gzip compressed tar archive?

- A. gzip archive.tgz | tar xvf -
- B. tar ztf archive.tgz
- C. gzip -d archive.tgz | tar tvf -
- D. tar cf archive.tgz

Answer: B

Question: 100

[103.3 Perform basic file management](#)

Which of the following commands determines the type of a file by using a definition database file which contains information about all common file types?

- A. magic
- B. type
- C. file
- D. pmagic
- E. hash

Answer: C

Question: 101

[103.3 Perform basic file management](#)

Which command is used in a Linux environment to create a new directory? (Specify ONLY the

command without any path or parameters.)

Answer: mkdir, /usr/bin/mkdir

Question: 102

103.3 Perform basic file management

Which of the following commands prints all files and directories within the /tmp directory or its subdirectories which are also owned by the user root? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. find /tmp -uid root -print
- B. find -path /tmp -uid root
- C. find /tmp -user root -print
- D. find /tmp -user root
- E. find -path /tmp -user root -print

Answer: C,D

Question: 147

103.3 Perform basic file management

Which of the following commands can be used to create a new file that is 100kB in size?

- A. dd
- B. file
- C. mkfile
- D. touch

Answer: A

Question: 142

103.3 Perform basic file management

Which of the following commands are common Linux commands for file management? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. copy
- B. mv
- C. m o v e
- D. cp
- E. mkdir

Answer: B,D,E

Question: 143

103.3 Perform basic file management

Which of the following examples for Bash file globbing matches a file named root-can-do-this.txt

when used in the directory holding that file? (Choose three correct answers.)

- A. root*can?do-this.{txt,odt}
- B. r[oOoO]t-can-do*.txt
- C. {root,user,admin}-can-??-this.txt
- D. root*can*do??this.txt
- E. root***{can,may}-do-this.[tT][xX][tT]

Answer: A,B,C

Question: 231

103.3 Perform basic file management

Which of the following commands list all files and directories within the /tmp/ directory and its subdirectories which are owned by the user root? (Choose two.)

- A. find /tmp -user root -print
- B. find -path /tmp -uid root
- C. find /tmp -uid root -print
- D. find /tmp -user root
- E. find -path /tmp -user root -print

Answer: A,E

Question: 237

103.3 Perform basic file management

Given the following input stream:
txt1.txt atxt.txt txtB.txt

Which of the following regular expressions turns this input stream into the following output stream?

txt1.bak.txt
atxt.bak.txt
txtB.bak.txt

- A. s/^txt/.bak/
- B. s/txt/bak.txt/
- C. s/txt\$/bak.txt/
- D. s/^txt\$/bak^/
- E. s/[.txt]/.bak\$1/

Answer: B

Question: 242

103.3 Perform basic file management

When redirecting the output of find to the xargs command, what option to find is useful if the filenames contain spaces?

- A. -rep-space
- B. -printnul
- C. -nospace
- D. -ignore-space
- E. -print0

Answer: E

Question: 245

[103.3 Perform basic file management](#)

Which wildcards will match the following filenames? (Choose two.)
ttyS0 ttyS1 ttyS2

- A. ttyS[1-5]
- B. tty?[0-5]
- C. tty*2
- D. tty[A-Z][012]
- E. tty[Ss][02]

Answer: B,D

103.4 (4) Use streams, pipes and redirects

Question: 56

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

In Bash, inserting `1>&2` after a command redirects

- A. standard error to standard input.
- B. standard input to standard error.
- C. standard output to standard error.
- D. standard error to standard output.
- E. standard output to standard input.

Answer: C

Question: 59

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following statements is correct regarding the command `foo 1> bar`?

- A. The stdout from the command `foo` is appended to the file `bar`.
- B. The stdout from the command `foo` overwrites the file `bar`.
- C. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the file `bar`.
- D. The command `foo` receives its stdin from the stdout of the command `bar`.
- E. The stderr from the command `foo` is saved to the file `bar`.

Answer: B

Question: 66

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following commands will send output from the program `myapp` to both standard output (stdout) and the file `file1.log`?

- A. `cat < myapp | cat > file1.log`
- B. `myapp 0>&1 | cat > file1.log`
- C. `myapp | cat > file1.log`
- D. `myapp | tee file1.log`
- E. `tee myapp file1.log`

Answer: D

Question: 88

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following shell redirections will write standard output and standard error output to a file named filename?

- A. 2>&1 >filename
- B. >filename 2>&1
- C. 1>&2>filename
- D. >>filename
- E. 1&2>filename

Answer: B

Question: 103

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

When running the command

```
sed -e "s/a/b/" /tmp/file >/tmp/file
```

While /tmp/file contains data, why is /tmp/file empty afterwards?

- A. The file order is incorrect. The destination file must be mentioned before the command to ensure redirection.
- B. The command sed did not match anything in that file therefore the output is empty.
- C. When the shell establishes the redirection it overwrites the target file before the redirected command starts and opens it for reading.
- D. Redirection for shell commands do not work using the > character. It only works using the | character instead.

Answer: C

Question: 104

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

When given the following command line.

```
echo "foo bar" | tee bar | cat
```

Which of the following output is created?

- A. cat
- B. foo bar
- C. tee bar
- D. bar
- E. foo

Answer: B

Question: 106

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following are valid stream redirection operators within Bash? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. <
- B. <<<
- C. >
- D. >>>
- E. %>

Answer: A,B,C

Question: 145

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which option to the tee command will cause the output to be concatenated on the end of the output file instead of overwriting the existing file contents?

- A. -a
- B. -c
- C. --no-clobber
- D. --continue

Answer: A

Question: 146

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

What is the purpose of the xargs command?

- A. It passes arguments to an X server.
- B. It reads standard input (STDIN) and builds up command lines to execute.
- C. It helps shellscripts take variable argument lists.
- D. It asks a question, graphically, and returns the answer to the shell.
- E. It allows users to specify long options for commands that normally only accept short options.

Answer: B

Question: 153

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following command lines creates or, in case it already exists, overwrites a file called data with the output of ls?

- A. ls 3> data
- B. ls >& data
- C. ls > data
- D. ls >> data

Answer: C

Question 155

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

In Bash, inserting `2>&1` after a command redirects:

- A. standard error to standard input.
- B. standard input to standard error.
- C. standard output to standard error.
- D. standard error to standard output.
- E. standard output to standard input.

Answer: D

Question 156

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

When piping the output of `find` to the `xargs` command, what option to `find` is useful if the filenames have spaces in them?

- A. `-rep-space`
- B. `-print0`
- C. `-nospace`
- D. `-ignore-space`

Answer: B

Question: 232

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following are valid stream redirection operators within Bash? (Choose two.)

- A. `<`
- B. `#>`
- C. `.%>`
- D. `>>>`
- E. `2>&1`

Answer: A,E

Question: 239

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following commands displays the output of the `foo` command on the screen and also writes it to a file called `/tmp/foodata`?

- A. `foo | less /tmp/foodata`
- B. `foo | cp /tmp/foodata`
- C. `foo > /tmp/foodata`
- D. `foo | tee /tmp/foodata`
- E. `foo > stdout >> /tmp/foodata`

Answer: D

Question: 243

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

What is true regarding the command
`ls > files`
if files does not exist?

- A. The output of `ls` is printed to the terminal
- B. `files` is created and contains the output of `ls`
- C. An error message is shown and `ls` is not executed
- D. The command `files` is executed and receives the output of `ls`
- E. Any output of `ls` is discarded

Answer: B

Question: 246

103.4 Use streams, pipes and redirects

Which of the following commands redirects the output of `ls` to standard error?

- A. `ls > -1`
- B. `ls << ERR`
- C. `ls >&2`
- D. `ls >>2`
- E. `ls |error`

Answer: C

103.5 (4) Create, monitor and kill processes

Question: 60

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which of the following commands kills the process with the PID 123 but allows the process to "clean up" before exiting?

- A. kill -PIPE 123
- B. kill -KILL 123
- C. kill -STOP 123
- D. kill -TERM 123

Answer: D

Question: 61

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which signal is missing from the following command that is commonly used to instruct a daemon to reinitialize itself, including reading configuration files?

killall -s _____ daemon

Answer: HUP, SIGHUP, 1

Question: 74

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which command displays a list of all background tasks running in the current shell? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer: jobs

Question: 75

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which of the following commands moves and resumes in the background the last stopped shell job?

- A. run
- B. bg
- C. fg
- D. back

Answer: B

Question: 87

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which shell command is used to continue background execution of a suspended command?

- A. &
- B. bg
- C. cont
- D. exec
- E. :&

Answer: B

Question: 93

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which character, added to the end of a command, runs that command in the background as a child process of the current shell?

- A. !
- B. +
- C. &
- D. %
- E. #

Answer: C

Question: 96

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which of the following signals is sent to a process when the key combination CTRL+C is pressed on the keyboard?

- A. SIGTERM
- B. SIGINT
- C. SIGSTOP
- D. SIGKILL

Answer: B

Question: 105

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which of the following commands can be used to determine how long the system has been running?
(Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. uptime
- B . up
- C. top
- D. uname -u
- E. time -up

Answer: A,C

Question: 107

[103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes](#)

Which of the following explanations are valid reasons to run a command in the background of your shell?

- A. The command does not need to execute immediately.
- B. The command has to run immediately but the user needs to log out.
- C. The system is being shut down and the command needs to restart execution immediately after the reboot.
- D. The command can run at a lower priority than normal commands run on the command line.

Answer: B

Question: 149

[103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes](#)

Which of the following statements is correct for a command line ending with a & character?

- A. The command's output is redirected to/dev/null.
- B. The result of the command defines if the next command will be run.
- C. The command is run in background of the current shell.
- D. The command is run as a direct child of the init process.

Answer: C

Question: 150

[103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes](#)

Which of the following commands will produce the following output?

- A. job s
- B. proclist
- C. netstat
- D. ps

Answer: D

Question: 152

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which signal is sent by the kill command by default?

- A. SIGHUP(1)
- B. SIGQUIT(3)
- C. SIGKILL(9)
- D. SIGTERM(15)

Answer: D

Question: 157

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Pressing the Ctrl-C combination on the keyboard while a command is executing in the foreground sends which of the following signal codes?

- A. 1(SIGHUP)
- B. 2(SIGINT)
- C. 3(SIGQUIT)
- D. 9(SIGKILL)
- E. 15(SIGTERM)

Answer: B

Question: 234

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

The command `dbmaint &` was used to run `dbmaint` in the background. However, `dbmaint` is terminated after logging out of the system. Which alternative `dbmaint` invocation lets `dbmaint` continue to run even when the user running the program logs out?

- A. `job - dbmaint`
- B. `dbmaint &>/dev/pts/null`
- C. `nohup dbmaint &`
- D. `bg dbmaint`
- E. `wait dbmaint`

Answer: C

Question: 235

103.5 Create, monitor and kill processes

Which program runs a command in specific intervals and refreshes the display of the program's output? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer: watch

103.6 (2) Modify process execution priorities

Question: 62

103.6 Modify process execution priorities

What is the maximum niceness value that a regular user can assign to a process with the nice command when executing a new process?

- A. 9
- B. 19
- C. 49
- D. 99

Answer: B

Question: 71

103.6 Modify process execution priorities

What is the default nice level when a process is started using the nice command?

- A. -10
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 0

Answer: B

Question: 86

103.6 Modify process execution priorities

Regarding the command:

`nice -5 /usr/bin/prog`

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of -5.
- B. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a nice level of 5.
- C. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a priority of -5.
- D. /usr/bin/prog is executed with a priority of 5.

Answer: B

Question: 91

103.6 [Modify process execution priorities](#)

When starting a program with the nice command without any additional parameters, which nice level is set for the resulting process?

- A. -10
- B. 0
- C. 10
- D. 20

Answer: C

Question: 144

103.6 [Modify process execution priorities](#)

What command changes the nice level of a running process? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters)

103.6Answer: renice

Question: 160

103.6 [Modify process execution priorities](#)

Which command is used to start another command with a given nice level? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer: nice

103.7 (3) Search text files using regular expressions

Question: 76

[103.7 Search text files using regular expressions](#)

What is the effect of the egrep command when the -v option is used?

- A. It enables color to highlight matching parts.
- B. It only outputs non-matching lines.
- C. It shows the command's version information.
- D. It changes the output order showing the last matching line first.

Answer: B

Question: 77

[103.7 Search text files using regular expressions](#)

What does the ? symbol within regular expressions represent?

- A. Match the preceding qualifier one or more times.
- B. Match the preceding qualifier zero or more times.
- C. Match the preceding qualifier zero or one times.
- D. Match a literal ? character.

Answer: C

Question: 82

[103.7 Search text files using regular expressions](#)

Which grep command will print only the lines that do not end with a / in the file foo?

- A. grep '\$' foo
- B. grep '/' foo
- C. grep -v '\$' foo
- D. grep -v '/' foo

Answer: C

Question: 84

[103.7 Search text files using regular expressions](#)

Which of the following commands replaces each occurrence of 'bob' in the file letter with 'Bob' and writes the result to the file newletter?

- A. sed 'bob/Bob' letter > newletter
- B. sed s/bob/Bob/ letter < newletter
- C. sed 's/bob/Bob' letter > newletter

- D. sed 's/bob/Bob/g' letter > newletter
- E. sed 's/bob, Bob/' letter > newletter

Answer: D

Question: 92

103.7 Search text files using regular expressions

Which of the following commands will reduce all consecutive spaces down to a single space?

- A. tr '\s' ' ' < a.txt > b.txt
- B. tr -c ' ' < a.txt > b.txt
- C. tr -d ' ' < a.txt > b.txt
- D. tr -r ' '\n' < a.txt > b.txt
- E. tr -s ' ' < a.txt > b.txt

Answer: E

Question: 108

103.7 Search text files using regular expressions

What does the + symbol mean in the following grep regular expression:

```
grep '^d[aei]\+d$' /usr/share/dict/words
```

- A. Match the preceding character set ([aei]) one or more times.
- B. Match the preceding character set ([aei]) zero or more times.
- C. Match the preceding character set ([aei]) zero or one times.
- D. Match a literal + symbol.

Answer: A

Question: 148

103.7 Search text files using regular expressions

When using regular expressions, which of the following characters match the beginning of a line?

- A. ^
- B. ?
- C. *
- D. +
- E. \$

Answer: A

Question: 162

103.7 Search text files using regular expressions

Which of the following commands changes all occurrences of the word "bob" in file data to "Bob" and prints the result to standard output?

- A. sed'/bob/Bob' data
- B. sed's/bob/Bob/g' data
- C. sed's/bob/Bob/' data
- D. sed'/bob/Bob/' data
- E. sed's/bob,Bob/' data

Answer: B

Question: 225

103.7 Search text files using regular expressions

Which of the following regular expressions represents a single upper-case letter?

- A. :UPPER:
- B. [A - Z]
- C. ! a -z
- D. %C
- E. {AZ}

Answer: B

Question: 226

103.7 Search text files using regular expressions

Given a log file loga.log with timestamps of the format DD/MM/YYYY:hh:mm:ss, which command filters out all log entries in the time period between 8:00 am and 8:59 am?

- A. grep -E ':08:[09]+:[09]+' loga.log
- B. grep -E ':08:[00]+' loga.log
- C. grep -E loga.log ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+'
- D. grep loga.log ':08:[0-9]:[0-9]'
- E. grep -E ':08:[0-9]+:[0-9]+' loga.log

Answer: E

103.8 (3) Basic file editing

Question: 63

103.8 Basic file editing

Immediately after deleting 3 lines of text in vi and moving the cursor to a different line, which single character command will insert the deleted content below the current line?

- A. i (lowercase)
- B. P (uppercase)
- C. p (lowercase)
- D. U (uppercase)
- E. u (lowercase)

Answer: C

Question: 78

103.8 Basic file editing

In the vi editor, how can commands such as moving the cursor or copying lines into the buffer be issued multiple times or applied to multiple rows?

- A. By using the command :repeat followed by the number and the command.
- B. By specifying the number right in front of a command such as 4l or 2yj.
- C. By selecting all affected lines using the shift and cursor keys before applying the command.
- D. By issuing a command such as :set repetition=4 which repeats every subsequent command 4 times.

Answer: B

Question: 89

103.8 Basic file editing

In the vi editor, which of the following commands will copy the current line into the vi buffer?

- A. c
- B. cc
- C. lc
- D. yy
- E. ly

Answer: D

Question: 90

103.8 Basic file editing

Which of the following sequences in the vi editor saves the opened document and exits the editor?
(Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. . esc ZZ
- B. ctrl :w!
- C. esc zz
- D. esc :wq!
- E. ctrl XX

Answer: A,D

Question: 97

103.8 Basic file editing

What happens after issuing the command vi without any additional parameters?

- A. vi starts and loads the last file used and moves the cursor to the position where vi was when it last exited.
- B. vi starts and requires the user to explicitly either create a new or load an existing file.
- C. vi exits with an error message as it cannot be invoked without a file name to operate on.
- D. vi starts in command mode and opens a new empty file.
- E. vi starts and opens a new file which is filled with the content of the vi buffer if the buffer contains text.

Answer: D

Question: 73

103.8 Basic file editing

What is the difference between the i and a commands of the vi editor?

- A. i (interactive) requires the user to explicitly switch between vi modes whereas a (automatic) switches modes automatically.
- B. i (insert) inserts text before the current cursor position whereas a (append) inserts text after the cursor.
- C. i (independent rows) starts every new line at the first character whereas a (aligned rows) keeps the indentation of the previous line.
- D. i (interrupt) temporarily suspends editing of a file to the background whereas a (abort) terminates editing.

Answer: B

Question: 109

103.8 Basic file editing

While editing a file in vi, the file changes due to another process. Without exiting vi, how can the file

be reopened for editing with the new content?

- A. :r
- B. :n
- C. :w
- D. :e

Answer: D

Question: 158

[103.8 Basic file editing](#)

Which of the following are modes of the vi editor? (Choose two.)

- A. edit mode
- B. insert mode
- C. change mode
- D. review mode
- E. command mode

Answer: B,E

Question: 161

[103.8 Basic file editing](#)

In the vi editor, what vi command will copy (but not paste) from the current line at the cursor and the following 16 lines (17 lines total)? Specify the correct vi command without spaces.

Answer: 17yy

Question: 165

[103.8 Basic file editing](#)

When in Normal mode in vi, which character can be used to begin a reverse search of the text?

- A. ?
- B. /
- C. F
- D. r

Answer: A

Question: 233

[103.8 Basic file editing](#)

Which of the following vi commands deletes two lines, the current and the following line?

- A. d2
- B. 2d
- C. 2dd
- D. dd2
- E. de12

Answer: C

Question: 238

103.8 Basic file editing

Which command must be entered before exiting vi to save the current file as filea.txt?

- A. %s filea.txt
- B. %w filea.txt
- C. :save filea.txt
- D. :w filea.txt
- E. :s filea.txt

Answer: D