

Midterm Sample

CS140U - Sample midterm

Please note that the pts and questions just reflect partially what will be covered in the midterm. The midterm has 100 questions T/F and multiple choice.

True/False Questions (1 pt each)

1. T/F ____ The predominant mode of interaction with UNIX is text-based.
2. T/F ____ Organizing your files is critical to working in UNIX.
3. T/F ____ You don't really need to know the exact syntax of a UNIX command to use it.
4. T/F ____ UNIX commands are typed-in in lowercase letters.
5. T/F ____ An option argument in a UNIX command modifies the behavior of the option.
6. T/F ____ A command argument in a UNIX command modifies the behavior of the command.
7. T/F ____ A space character is optional between the option and the option argument.
8. T/F ____ Some UNIX commands may be typed with nothing following the command name itself.
9. T/F ____ If a UNIX command executes properly, you are not returned to the shell prompt.
10. T/F ____ There are some characters that are invalid when used in a UNIX password.
11. T/F ____ When typing UNIX code or commands, UNIX is case-sensitive.
12. T/F ____ Logging-off a UNIX system always involves typing exit on the command line.
13. T/F ____ A LAN connection involves use of the Internet.
14. T/F ____ The PuTTY program runs on a UNIX machine.

15. T/F ____ The telnet Client program runs on a UNIX machine.
16. T/F ____ UNIX does not support file extensions.
17. T/F ____ UNIX does not support file types.
18. T/F ____ The echo \$HOME command displays the absolute pathname for your home directory.
19. T/F ____ The echo \$JOHN command displays the absolute pathname for the home directory of user John.
20. T/F ____ A UNIX pipe can be used for communication between two processes running on different computers on a local area network.
21. T/F ____ The /bin directory is the recycle bin for a UNIX system where all of your deleted files and directories go.
22. T/F ____ The pwd command displays the absolute pathname for your current directory.
23. T/F ____ The ls -l command displays long listings of all the files in your current directory, including hidden files.
24. T/F ____ The ls -i ~/courses/cs140u command can be used to display the inode number for ~/courses/cs140u.
25. T/F ____ The ls -il and ls -li commands display the same output.
26. T/F ____ In the output of ls -l ~/test1, the first character identifies the type of test1.
27. T/F ____ The rmdir ~/courses/cs140u command can be used to remove both courses and cs140u directories.
28. T/F ____ The rmdir -p ~/courses/cs140u command can be used to remove both courses and cs140u directories even if cs140u directory is not empty.
29. T/F ____ The mkdir -p ~/personal/taxes command can be used to create the personal directory under your home directory and the taxes directory under the personal directory.
30. T/F ____ The file ~/ * command can be used to display the types of all the files in your home directory.
31. Give three examples of poor password choices. What is wrong with each? Include one that is too short. Give the error message displayed by the passwd utility. (4 pts)
32. When you start pico and your screen looks strange, what might be wrong? How can you fix it? (1 pt)
33. Four of the following five filenames contain special characters: (8 pts)

"\abc

"abc"

'abc'

ab*c

abc

a. Show how to create files with these names.

34. How can you keep other users from using write to communicate with you? Why would you want to? (1 pt)

35. What happens when you give the following commands if the file named done already exists? (1pt)

\$ cp to_do done

\$ mv to_do done

36. How can you find the phone number for Ace Electronics in a file named phone that contains a list of names and phone numbers? What command can you use to display the entire file in alphabetical order? How can you remove adjacent duplicate lines from the file? (3 pts)

37. Create a .plan file in your home directory. Does finger on your system display the contents of your .plan file? (1 pt)

38. 38. What command can you use to look at the first few lines of a file named status.report? What command can you use to look at the end of the file? (2 pts)

39. Some mailers, particularly older ones, are not able to handle binary files. Suppose that you are mailing someone a file that has been compressed with gzip, which produces a binary file, and you do not know what mailer the recipient is using. (2 pts)

a. Convert a compressed file to ASCII, using uuencode. Is the encoded file

bigger or smaller than the compressed file? Explain. (2 pts)

40. List the commands you can use to (2 pts)
- Make your home directory the working directory
 - Identify the working directory
41. Suppose that a user belongs to a group that has all permissions on a file named `jobs_list`, but the user, as the owner of the file, has no permissions. Describe what operations, if any, the user can perform on `jobs_list`. What command that the user can give will grant the user all permissions on the file? (1pt)
42. Assume that the following files are in the working directory: (4 pts)

```
$ ls
```

```
intro notesb ref2 section1 section3 section4b notesa ref1 ref3  
section2 section4a sentrev
```

Give commands for each of the following, using wildcards to express filenames with as few characters as possible.

- List all files that begin with `section`.
 - List the `section1`, `section2`, and `section3` files only.
 - List the `intro` file only.
 - List the `section1`, `section3`, `ref1`, and `ref3` files.
43. Give a command to (2 pts)
- Redirect the standard output from a `sort` command into a file named `phone_list`. Assume that the input file is named `numbers`.
 - Create a file named `book` that contains the contents of two other files: `part1` and `part2`.