Midterm Sample Answers

CS140U - Sample midterm Answers

True/False Questions (1 pt each)

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

17. T/F __F___ UNIX does not support file types.

18. T/F __T___ The echo $HOME command displays the absolute pathname for your home directory.

19. T/F __F___ The echo $JOHN command displays the absolute pathname for the home directory of user John.

20. T/F __F___ A UNIX pipe can be used for communication between two processes running on different computers on a local area network.

21. T/F __F___ The /bin directory is the recycle bin for a UNIX system where all of your deleted files and directories go.

22. T/F __T___ The pwd command displays the absolute pathname for your current directory.

23. T/F __F___ The ls –l command displays long listings of all the files in your current directory, including hidden files.

24. T/F __T___ The ls –i ~/courses/cs140u command can be used to display the inode number for ~/courses/cs140u.

25. T/F __T___ The ls –il and ls –li commands display the same output.

26. T/F __T___ In the output of ls –l ~/test1, the first character identifies the type of test1.

27. T/F __F___ The rmdir ~/courses/cs140u command can be used to remove both courses and cs140u directories.

28. T/F __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 __T___ 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 __T___ 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)

See page 41 for passwd error messages. Examples of poor password

choices are

pizza word in the dictionary

tom login name

aqbfgya does not contain a number

5q too short

32. When you start pico and your screen looks strange, what might be wrong?
How can you fix it? (1 pt)

Your TERM shell variable is probably not set or is set to an incorrect value. For more information, refer to "Specifying Your Terminal" on page 1402

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.

$ touch \"\\abc '"abc"' \'abc\' ab*c abc

$ ls

abc 'abc' "\abc "abc" ab*c

34. How can you keep other users from using write to communicate with you?

Why would you want to? (1 pt)

Give the command mesg n to keep other ordinary users from writing
to

your terminal. You can take this action when you do not want to be

disturbed or are viewing something on your screen that you do not
want

overwritten

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

    Either command overwrites done with the contents of to_do.

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)

    $ grep "Ace Electronics" phone

$ sort phone

$ uniq phone

37. Create a .plan file in your home directory. Does finger on your system

display the contents of your .plan file? (1 pt)

The answer is system dependent.

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)

$ head status.report

$ tail status.report

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)

The following command converts the file memo.gz to ASCII using
uuencode. The .uuencode filename extension is not required.

$ uuencode memo.gz > memo.gz.uuencode

The resulting ASCII file is larger than the original binary file because
uuencode includes control information.

40. List the commands you can use to (2 pts)

a. Make your home directory the working directory

b. Identify the working directory

cd, pwd

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)

Initially, the owner/user cannot perform any operations involving the file, other than to use ls to list it. When the owner/user gives the following command, the owner/user can perform any operation involving the file:

$ chmod 7xx jobs_list

The xx can be any two digits (0-7).

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.

a. List all files that begin with section.

$ ls section*

b. List the section1, section2, and section3 files only.

$ ls section[1-3]

c. List the intro file only.

$ ls i*

d. List the section1, section3, ref1, and ref3 files.

$ ls *[13]

43. Give a command to (2 pts)

a. Redirect the standard output from a sort command into a file
named phone_list. Assume that the input file is named numbers.

$ sort numbers > phone_list

b. Create a file named book that contains the contents of two other
files:

part1 and part2.

$ cat part[12] > book

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