

**UNIVERSIDAD DE DAGUPAN**

*SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION*

ITP04 | PLATFORM TECHNOLOGIES

MIDTERM EXAM | SET C

**Instructions:**  Name : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Turn off your cell phone/s. Use of CP is not Year, Course & blk : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Allowed during exam. Subject : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Write ALL YOUR ANSWERS LEGIBLY. Date : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Use black pen only. Strictly: **NO ERASURE**.
* READ and FOLLOW the DIRECTIONS carefully!

**PART I: Matching Type (20 PTS)**

*Direction: Match the description in* ***Column A*** *with the correct Linux command in* ***Column B****. (UPPERCASE ONLY).*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column A** | **Column B** | |
| \_\_\_\_\_1. Displays current username  \_\_\_\_\_2. Returns user identity (UID, GID, groups)  \_\_\_\_\_3. Prints or sets the name of the current host system  \_\_\_\_\_4. Prints basic information about the operating system and hardware  \_\_\_\_\_5. Returns working directory name  \_\_\_\_\_6. Assigns or views an address of a network interface  \_\_\_\_\_7. Utility to show/manipulate routing, network devices, interfaces, tunnels  \_\_\_\_\_8. Shows network status  \_\_\_\_\_9. Clears the terminal screen  \_\_\_\_\_10. Displays text or variables in the terminal, or writes to a file  \_\_\_\_\_11. Displays who is logged in  \_\_\_\_\_12. Displays a tree-like directory structure  \_\_\_\_\_13. Moves or renames files and directories  \_\_\_\_\_14. Copies files or directories  \_\_\_\_\_15. Opens the nano text editor  \_\_\_\_\_16. Searches for patterns in text and outputs matching lines  \_\_\_\_\_17. Lists directory contents  \_\_\_\_\_18. Change current directory  \_\_\_\_\_19. Creates an empty file  \_\_\_\_\_20. Creates a directory |  | A. cp  B. whoami  C. mv  D. uname  E. ls  F. echo  G. id  H. tree  I. grep  J. nano  K. netstat  L. clear  M. ifconfig  N. pwd  O. hostname  P. cd  Q. touch  R. who  S. ip  T. mkdir |

**PART 2: TRUE OR FALSE (15PTS)**

*Direction****:*** *Read each statement carefully. Write* ***TRUE*** *if the statement is correct, and* ***FALSE*** *if the statement is incorrect. (USE UPPERCASE ONLY).*

\_\_\_\_21 In Linux, nearly everything—devices, processes, and configuration settings—is treated as a file.

\_\_\_\_22 The wc command is used to count lines, words, and characters in a file.

\_\_\_\_23 The command ls | grep txt is an example of chaining programs using a pipe.

\_\_\_\_24 The privileged (root) shell prompt is represented by the symbol $.

\_\_\_\_25 The command pwd is used to print the present working directory.

\_\_\_\_26 The command ls -la lists all files, including hidden files.

\_\_\_\_27 The cd .. command is used to move into a subdirectory.

\_\_\_\_28 The clear command is used to clean the shell.

\_\_\_\_29 The nano text editor is used in Linux for creating and editing files.

\_\_\_\_30 The cat command can be used to display the contents of a file.

\_\_\_\_31 The grep command searches for specific patterns in text and outputs matching lines.

\_\_\_\_32 The sort -r option arranges lines in reverse order.

\_\_\_\_33 The three main types of file permissions in Linux are Read (r), Write (w), and Delete (d).

\_\_\_\_34 A shell script is simply a file that contains a list of commands.

\_\_\_\_35 The line #!/bin/bash is called a shebang and tells the system which shell to use.

\_\_\_\_36 The two most common shells are Bash (Bourne Again Shell) and zsh (Z Shell).

\_\_\_\_37 Environment variables such as $HOME, $USER, and $PWD are temporary and disappear once the script ends.

\_\_\_\_38 Bash scripting supports direct math calculations without any special syntax.

\_\_\_\_39 In bash scripting, $((expression)) is used to handle arithmetic calculations.

\_\_\_\_40 Comments in shell scripts start with the symbol #.

**PART 3: Identification (10PTS)**

*Direction****:*** *Identify what is being described. Write your answer on the space provided.*

\_\_\_\_\_41 The very first line in a script that tells the system which shell to use.

\_\_\_\_\_42 Symbol used to add notes or explanations inside a shell script.

\_\_\_\_\_43 A shell built into most Linux systems and used as the default.

\_\_\_\_\_44 A shell popular for its customization, used by default in macOS.

\_\_\_\_\_45 A variable in shell scripting that returns the user’s home directory.

\_\_\_\_\_46 A variable in shell scripting that shows the present working directory.

\_\_\_\_\_47 The special variable that returns a random number each time it is used.

\_\_\_\_\_48 The special variable that counts how many seconds have passed since the script started.

\_\_\_\_\_49 The syntax in bash scripting used to perform arithmetic calculations.

\_\_\_\_\_50 A reusable block of code in shell scripting that can be executed whenever needed.

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