**Question 1**

The regular expression a? is equivalent to:



a{1}



a{1,}



a{0,1}



a{0,}

**Question 2**

The regular expression a\* is equivalent to:



a{1}



a{1,}



a{0,}



a{0,1}

**Question 3**

The regular expression a+ is equivalent to:



a{1,}



a{0,1}



a{1}



a{0,}

**Question 4**

To get the grep command to show the names of files that matched instead of the content that matched, you can use the option:



-f



-n



-l



-q

**Question 5**

To use regular expression characters to match themselves, you **cannot**:



Use the slash in front of the character



Use the backslash in front of the character



Use the fgrep command



Put the character in the square brackets

**Question 6**

What is the reason you would use the grep command with a quiet -q option?



You want the output to be small



You do not want to write anything to standard output



You want the output to be redirected to a file



You don't want *grep* to make noise

**Question 7**

Which of the following regular expression characters is an *extended* regular expression character?



$



+



.



\*

**Question 8**

Which option for the grep command will invert the pattern matching results?



-o



-v



-r



-i

**Question 9**

Which regular expression character matches any one character?



?



.



\*



+

**Question 10**

Which regular expression character matches one or more of the previous character?



\*



-



+



$