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HW#: 5

Chapter: 20-25

[1]What does the ‘fmt’ script do?

a. Reformat jagged lines into neat paragraphs

b. Reformat comment blocks

c. Remove headers from mail and news messages

d. Center lines of text file.

Answer: a

Pg: 390

[2] What does the ‘recomment’ script do?

a. Reformat jagged lines

b. Reformat comment blocks within program

c. Remove the headers from mail

d. Center lines on script

Answer: b

Pg: 390

[3] What does ‘behead’ script do?

a. Reformatting comment blocks within programs and scripts.

b. A script for centering lines

c. Remove the headers from mail and news messages

d. Reformatting jagged lines into neat paragraphs

Answer: c

Pg: 390

[4] What does the ‘center’ script do?

a. Reformat jagged lines into neat paragraphs

b. A script for reformatting comment blocks within program

c. Removing headers from mail and news

d. Centering lines of text in a file.

Answer: d

Pg: 390

[5] What does the ‘csplit’ allow you to do?

a. Lets you break a file into smaller pieces,

b. Lets you copy commands together.

c. Lets you create shorter commands

d. All of the above

Answer: a

Pg: 401

[6] What does the ‘tr’ command do?

a. It’s a transverse command

b. It’s a character translation filter

c. It’s a command that allows you to delete certain characters

d. All of the above.

Answer: b

Pg: 404

[7] What does the ‘uuencode’ utility do?

a. Encodes 8bit data into 32bit representation

b. Encodes 8bit data into 16bit representation

c. Encodes 8bit data into 7bit representation

d. All of the above

Answer: c

Pg: 407

[8] What does ‘MIME’ stand for?

a. Multipurpose Internet Mail

b. Multipurpose Internet Extensions

c. Multipurpose Mail Extensions

d. Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

Answer: d

Pg: 408

[9] What does ‘MIME’ do?

a. Designed to deliver robust email communications

b. To provide extensions for user’s.

c. Designed as an SMTP server

d. All of the above

Answer: a

Pg: 408

[10] What does the ‘pr -m’ option allow you to do?

a. Reads one command line at atime

b. Reads all the files on the command line simultaneously

c. Reads all commands and executes them at once

d. All of the above

Answer: b

Pg: 412

[11] What does the ‘kill %num’ command do?

a. Suspends background job

b. Kill the current foreground job

c. Kill an arbitrary background job (by job number)

d. All of the above

Answer: c

Pg: 436

[12] What does the ‘kill pid’ command do?

a. Suspends background job

b. Kill the current foreground job

c. Kill an arbitrary background job (by job number)

d. Kill an arbitrary job (by process ID number num)

Answer: d

Pg: 436

[13] What does ‘stty tostop’ allow you to do?

a. Automatically stop background processes if they are trying to write to screen

b. Automatically stop background processes

c. List all jobs running in background

d. All of the above

Answer: a

Pg: 436

[14] What does the ‘nohup’ stand for?

a. No Dial

b. No Hangup

c. No Dialtone

d. All of the above

Answer: b

Pg: 445

[15] What are signals in the Linux Kernel?

a. The communication between keyboard and monitor

b. The communication between kernel and user

c. The communication between programs

d. All of the above

Answer: c

Pg: 468

[16] What does the “CTRL + C “ allow you to do on the command line?

a. Copy the current text.

b. Log into the computer

c. Terminates the current background job

d. Terminate your foreground job

Answer: d

Pg: 470

[17] What does the “killall -i” function allow you to do?

a. Kills all processes in the system

b. Kills all processes for current user

c. Kills all jobs on a different computer

d. All of the above

Answer: a

Pg: 476

[18] What does the ‘at’ command allow you to do?

a. Submits a command line for immediate execution

b. Submits a command line for execution at a specific time

c. Designates the command line what to read

d. All of the above.

Answer: b

Pg: 495

[19] Why is the ‘at -l’ command so important?

a. Specifies the ability of superuser

b. Allows you to print time on command line

c. Give you a way to decide when to run your jobs

d. All of the above

Answer: c

Pg: 497

[20] Why is a cron job so different than normal login sessions?

a. Execute jobs on command.

b. It allows you to designate superuser access

c. It allows you to read code execute by a different system admin

d. It allows you to execute programs at certain times

Answer: d

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