Unix/Linux Tutorial for Beginners
Session I – Unix & File Formats

Mandatory exercises

1. Which of the following statements are true?

   a) The term Unix is used for a family of computer operating systems that derive from the original AT&T Unix.

   b) Unix/Linux can run several programs simultaneously, although only one user can be connected at a time.

   c) Nowadays the command line interface is still in use as there are tasks that simply can't be done with a graphical user interface.

   d) Unix/Linux can run several programs simultaneously, and manage several users at the same time.

2. A graphical user interface (GUI)

   a) can't be used simultaneously with a command line interface.

   b) provides windows, icons and menus, which the user can use to send commands to the computer.

3. In Unix/Linux CLI is used as acronym for

   a) Children's Learning Institute

   b) Command Line Interface

   c) Critical Limb Ischemia

   d) Command Line Interpreter

4. What is a SHELL in Unix/Linux?

   a) Is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform.

   b) Is a British–Dutch multinational oil and gas company.

   c) Is a program that mediates between the user and the operating system.

   d) Is a user interface for access to an operating system's services.

5. What are the components of an operating system?
   a) Memory management, device management, data security, user interface.
   b) Kernel, system utilities, and user interfaces.
   c) Graphical user interface and command-line interface.
   d) BIOS, MBR, GRUB, Kernel, Init, and Runlevel.

6. How does the syntax of a Linux command look like?
   a) command {options} [arguments]
   b) command {options|arguments}
   c) command [options] [arguments]
   d) command <options> <arguments>

7. What is BASH in Unix/Linux?
   a) Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard deals with the impacts associated with bird strikes by aircrafts.
   b) The command line terminal is one of the most powerful tools available to you in a computer. It can run complex commands that can manipulate the existing file structure, download from remote sites, etc.
   c) Bikers Against Statewide Hunger is an organisation that fights against hunger.
   d) The Bourne Again SHell is the default shell for most systems running Linux.

8. What does the command *man* do?
   a) It translates the command arguments in Mandarin.
   b) It is the interface used to view the system's reference manuals.
   c) It provides access to the military analysis network.
   d) It formats and displays the on-line manual pages for almost any Linux commands.

Optional exercises

1. What is the difference between Unix and Linux?
   a) There is no difference.
   b) Unix is (mostly) a proprietary OS originated from the Bell laboratories, while Linux is a free, open-source, and non-proprietary OS.
   c) Linux was developed for personal computers, while Unix was primarily for large workstations and servers.
   d) Linux kernel is developed by the community, while Unix is manufactured by Solaris, AIX (IBM), HP-UX Hewlett Packard, and Apple.

2. What are the benefits of Linux?

   a) Difficult, pricey, prone to viruses, less available software, high customization.

   b) Open-source, stable, secure, fast, networking, multi-user, multi-tasking.

   c) Runs Windows programs, single-user, single-processing, real time.

   d) Freedom, stability, network friendliness, security, reliability, flexibility, performance, multi-tasking.

3. What is a Linux terminal?

   a) It is part of a structure, end or extremity.

   b) It is the area or building at a station, airport, or port that is used by passengers to embark or disembark.

   c) It is a program called terminal emulator, which opens a window and lets you interact with the shell.

   d) It is the point at which a connection can be made in an electric circuit.

4. What is a file format?

   a) It is a folder or box for holding loose papers together.

   b) A file format defines the structure and type of data stored in a file.

   c) A file format is the shape and size of a paper.

   d) It is the organization, plan, style, or type of something.