

[Updated Constantly]

HERE

[Introduction to Linux I – Chapter 08 Exam Answers 2019 + PDF file](#)

1. Which regular expression character matches any one character?
 - .
 - ?
 - +
 - *
2. Which regular expression character matches zero or more of the previous character?
 - ?
 - +
 - *
 - .
3. Which regular expression character matches one or more of the previous character?
 - -
 - \$
 - *
 - +
4. Which of the following regular expression characters is an extended regular expression character?
 - +
 - .
 - \$
 - *
5. What does “|” do in a regular expression?
 - Redirects input to the command
 - Redirects output from the command
 - Separates repetition modifiers
 - **Separates alternative patterns that can be matches**
6. The regular expression a? is equivalent to:
 - **a{0,1}**
 - a{1}
 - a{1,}
 - a{0,}

7. The regular expression a^* is equivalent to:
- $a\{0,1\}$
 - $a\{1,\}$
 - **$a\{0,\}$**
 - $a\{1\}$
8. The regular expression a^+ is equivalent to:
- $a\{1\}$
 - **$a\{1,\}$**
 - $a\{0,\}$
 - $a\{0,1\}$
9. To use extended regular expressions, you can use: (choose two)
- `grep -e`
 - `fgrep`
 - **`egrep`**
 - **`grep -E`**
10. To use regular expression characters to match themselves, you cannot:
- Put the character in the square brackets
 - Use the `fgrep` command
 - **Use the slash in front of the character**
 - Use the backslash in front of the character
11. What is NOT a purpose of using parentheses around parts of a regular expression?
- They can be used to make alternation more efficient
 - They can be used to refer back to what was matched
 - They can be used to group characters for repetition
 - **They can be used to change the order that the pattern is evaluating**
12. Which option for `grep` will invert the pattern matching results?
- `-i`
 - **`-v`**
 - `-r`
 - `-O`
13. If you want to use `grep` without regard to the capitalization of text, you can use the option:
- `-t`
 - `-v`
 - **`-i`**
 - `-r`