

Working with Unix

测验, 10 个问题

1
point

1。

Let's say you run the following command in your working directory and you get the following result:

```
1  ls
```

```
1  2017-log-tmp-44.txt
2  2017-log-tmp-45.txt
3  2017-log-tmp-46.txt
4  2017-log-3312.txt
5  2017-log-3313.txt
6  2017-log-3314.txt
```

Which of the following series of commands would you use to move all files that have **tmp** in their name into a directory called **tmpfiles**.



```
1  mkdir tmpfiles
2  cp *-tmp-* tmpfiles
```



```
1  mkdir tmpfiles
2  mv tmp* tmpfiles
```



```
1  mkdir tmpfiles
2  mv *-tmp-* tmpfiles
```



```
1  mkdir tmpfiles
2  mv tmpfiles *-tmp-*
```

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2。

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This question asks about a file called **states.txt** which you can find [here](#).

Which of the following commands would print all of the states with names that start with a vowel?

☐

```
1  egrep "[AEIOU]" states.txt
```

☐

```
1  egrep "^AEIOU" states.txt
```

☒

```
1  egrep "^[AEIOU]" states.txt
```

☐

```
1  egrep "[aeiou]" states.txt
```

1
point

3.

This question asks about a file called **states.txt** which you can find [here](#).

Which of the following is printed as the result of the command below?

```
1  egrep "^M.*a$" states.txt
```

☐

```
1  Maine
2  Maryland
3  Massachusetts
```

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```
1 Michigan
2 Minnesota
```



```
1 Minnesota
2 Montana
```



```
1 Maine
2 Maryland
3 Massachusetts
4 Michigan
5 Minnesota
6 Montana
```

1
point

4.
What action is taken by the following command?

```
1 cat message1.txt message2.txt > email
   .txt
```



The text files message1.txt and message2.txt are combined in a new file called email.txt.



The text files message1.txt and message2.txt are replaced by a new file called email.txt.



The text files message1.txt and message2.txt are attached to an email.



The text files message1.txt and message2.txt are printed to the console.

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point

5.

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Which of the following commands is capable of printing the following line to the console, assuming the following line is in a file called iago.txt?

```
1 So will I turn her virtue into pitch, And out of her  
own goodness make the net That shall enmesh them all.
```

☐

```
1 egrep "[a-g]\s{1,3}good" iago.txt
```

☐

```
1 egrep "\w{3}\s\w{3}$" iago.txt
```

☒

```
1 egrep "\W\sA" iago.txt
```

☐

```
1 egrep "^So will.*\w$" iago.txt
```

1

point

6.

What's the difference between the ~/.bash_history file and history command?

☐

The history command prints the history of specific command line utilities to the console by taking that name of the command as an argument, while ~/.bash_history shows the commands that you've used in your current shell session.

☒

The history command shows the commands that you've used in your current shell session, while ~/.bash_history collects commands that you've used in past shell sessions.

☐

The history command collects commands that you've used in past shell sessions, while ~/.bash_history shows the commands that you've used in your current shell session.

☐

Configuration settings like your aliases are specified in ~/.bash_history, while the history command shows the commands that you've used in your current shell session.

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7.

What's the purpose of the **alias** command?

- ☐ It allows you to create shortcuts for commands which are usual set in ~/.bash_history.
 - ☐ It allows you to change the name of your machine and it's usually set in ~/.bash_history.
 - ☒ It allows you to create shortcuts for commands which are usual set in ~/.bash_profile.
 - ☐ It allows you to change the name of your machine and it's usually set in ~/.bash_profile.
-

1
point

8.

This question asks about a file called **states.txt** which you can find [here](#).

Imagine you create a file called **states2.txt** with the following command:

```
1 cat states.txt states.txt > states2.txt
```

Which of the following is the md5 hash of states2.txt?

- ☐ 8d7dd71ff51614e69339b03bd1cb86ac
 - ☐ 34a49d8cf25f28afca798561eaa8a623
 - ☒ 77f7ca8608f7c204143a0238bbbf759
 - ☐ f9030deb7670294c44cfd46557ee819d
-

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9.

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Consider a situation where the following makefile is in an otherwise empty directory:

```
1 all: file1.txt file2.txt
2
3 file1.txt:
4     echo 'This is file1' > file1.txt
5
6 file2.txt:
7     echo 'This is file2' > file2.txt
8
9 clean:
10     rm file1.txt file2.txt
11
```

What is the sequence of events that occurs if you run the following commands in the shell?

```
1 make file1.txt
2 make
3 make clean
```

- ☐ Nothing is done since the directory is empty and make depends on file1.txt and file2.txt.
- ☐ 1. file1.txt and file2.txt are created.
2. Nothing happens since file2.txt already exists.
3. Both file1.txt and file2.txt are destroyed.
- ☐ 1. file1.txt is created.
2. file1.txt is created.
3. Nothing happens since file1.txt and file2.txt already exist.
- ☒ 1. file1.txt is created.
2. file2.txt is created.
3. Both file1.txt and file2.txt are destroyed.

1
point

10.

Take a look at the **man** page for **echo**. The **echo** command only has one flag. What is the flag and what is the purpose of the flag?

- ☒ The flag is **-n** and prevents a newline character from being printed after the printed text.
- ☐ The flag is **-s** and substitutes all spaces in the string with newline characters.



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☐

The flag is **-n** and forces a newline character to be printed after the printed text.

☐

The flag is **-s** and removes all newline characters from the string argument.



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