**CSCD 240 Fall 2020 Name: Ian Kaiserman**

**Quiz 1 Date: 10/7/2020**

1. Give the single UNIX command to create an alias named **LL** that is a long listing of the files in your directory.

**alias LL=’ls -l’**

1. What command will you execute to check the type of shell you are using?

**ps**

1. Give a UNIX command using only alphabetic and special characters that would add execute permission for the group for the file **Hello.c**. No other permissions should be changed.

**chmod g+x Hello.c**

1. Explain the following command.

grep -ivc hello hello.txt

**searches ‘hello.txt’ for the pattern “hello”, -i ignoring case, -v inverts the selection, -c counts the lines**

1. Somewhere in some subdirectory of your current directory is a file named **tester.c**. Give the command that will locate occurrences of all files having this name.

**find . -name tester.c**

1. Give a command that will let you determine if the directory **/usr/local/bin** is in your path.

**echo $PATH | grep “/usr/local/bin”**

1. Consider the following output from a UNIX command.

-rwx-w--wx 2 root jfoster 1152 Apr 23 9:55 prog1.c

1. What does ‘-’ (the very frst character) mean?
   * **The item is a normal file**
2. What does the number 1152 refer to?
   * **The size of the file**
3. What is ‘2’?
   * **The number of file system links for that file**
4. Explain ‘root’ and ‘jfoster’.
   * **root is the owner of the file, jfoster is the group name associated with the file**
5. The present current directory on a unix system is: **/usr/lib/X11**, the home directory is **/home/bclark**. For each of the following cd commands, show what would be printed by **pwd** after the command. Assume each command was run one after another.

cd ../../..

**/**

cd ~/input

**/home/bclark/input**

cd –

**/**

cd

**/home/bclark**

1. What will the following ‘cp’ command do?

cp test1.txt test2.txt

**makes a copy of test1.txt and names it test2.txt in the same directory**

1. Explain the following unix command:

find . –name \*.c

**finds all files/directories that end in ‘.c’ in the current directory and all subdirectories**

**TRUE/ FALSE**

1. ‘**grep**’ command is recursive by default.
   * **false**
2. The following command overwrites the current information of the existing\_calendar.

date >>existing\_calendar

**false**

1. A relative path means a path that starts from the home directory.
   * **false**
2. In question 7, **Apr 23 9:55** refers to the file creation date.
   * **false**
3. The following **ls** command lists home directory and current directory ls . ..
   * **false**
4. If you consider shell wildcards, the pattern **Lecture?.pdf** will match **Lecture10.pdf**.
   * **false**
5. The following command will redirect the standard output for the listing of all .c files to output.txt. ls –l \*.c 2> output.txt
   * **true**
6. The following command concatenates list1 and list2 into a new file called biglist. cat list1 list2 > biglist
   * **true**
7. The metacharacter “$” is used in regular expressions to match a particular string at the beginning of a line.
   * **true**
8. If you do not have ‘read’ permission in the directory **A**, you can not open any files in that directory.
   * **true**