**Giphy**

**Appnexus**

**ASSIGNMENT 1 LABORATORY**

1. *apropos* ***man*** OR *man – k* ***man***, with ***man*** as the keyword

//What other ways are there to do this? With search command?

1. *which cp*

The file is located in /usr/bin/cp

*which wc*

The file is located in /usr/bin/wc

1. We can cd to the bin directory, and then use “echo ?” to find the commands with one character

*cd/usr/bin*

*echo ?*

// **We can also do *find /usr/bin/ -name ‘?’***

The two programs are “[“ and “w”.

*whatis [*

“[“ checks file types and compares values

*whatis w*

*“w” shows who is logged on and what they are doing*

*#NOTE: -f is an option for the “[“ command. This does not yield the same result as “man -f”, since the -f option belongs to a different command.*

1. We cd into /usr/bin , and then input *ls -l grep emacs*

This gives us the files related to emacs, and the symbolic link linking to /etc/alternatives/emacs

1. g stands for user/groups/. g+s ***gives*** the user accessing the file, the permission of a group for that file. o stands for other. o-x ***removes*** the executable permission for others in the specified file. Answer can be found using *man find*
2. *Find -mtime -21* will give us the files modified in the past 3 weeks (21 days). We can use *man find* to look up the appropriate flags for this
3. *Find -mtime -21 -type d* will give us all of the files modified in the past 3 weeks (21 days). Note the difference between -ctime and -mtime. **-ctime gives us the time it was changed (content OR attributes). -mtime gives us the time ONLY the contents has been changed. So.. if you change a read/write attribute of a file, it will only alter the ctime of the file.**
   1. -atime gives you the time the file has been accessed
4. *Which find*  (This tells us the directory “find” is in)

*Find /usr/bin/ -type l*

287 of the files in the directory are symbolic links

1. *cd /usr/lib*

*ls -lta* ***(a flag lists all files, including those that start with “.” t sorts by modification time. l provides information beyond file name)***

Answer can be found using *man ls*

1. locale gets its data from localedef

we run *man -k locale*  and see in the description that localedef is responsible for “compiling locale definition files”. This information summaries the current locale environment, and summarizes each locale category defined by the LC \_\* environment variables.

The files themselves are stored in the directory /usr/share/locale

1. *emacs, C-h, a sort*

*Note: copy on emacs is ALT + W (M-w)*

**Buffer-menu-sort M-x ... RET**

**Sort Tabulated List entries by the column at point.**

**sort-columns M-x ... RET**

**Sort lines in region alphabetically by a certain range of columns.**

**sort-fields M-x ... RET**

**Sort lines in region lexicographically by the ARGth field of each**

**line.**

**sort-lines M-x ... RET**

**Sort lines in region alphabetically; argument means descending**

**order.**

**sort-numeric-fields M-x ... RET**

**Sort lines in region numerically by the ARGth field of each line.**

**sort-pages M-x ... RET**

**Sort pages in region alphabetically; argument means descending**

**order.**

**sort-paragraphs M-x ... RET**

**Sort paragraphs in region alphabetically; argument means descending**

**order.**

**sort-regexp-fields M-x ... RET**

**Sort the text in the region region lexicographically.**

**tabulated-list-col-sort M-x ... RET**

**Sort Tabulated List entries by the column of the mouse click E.**

**tabulated-list-sort M-x ... RET**

**Sort Tabulated List entries by the column at point.**

1. C-M-a moves to the beginning of the current defun (function) or to the preceding defun

C-M-h places a mark at the end of the current defun, pointing at beginning.

1. C-g cancels the current command. If you are listing / searching for something and want to abort, C-g cancels the currently running command
2. C-h f yank

Yank bound to C-y. It reinserts the last stretch of killed text.

1. Dired yields the following

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**sort-lines M-x ... RET**

**Sort lines in region alphabetically; argument means descending**

**order.**

**sort-numeric-fields M-x ... RET**

**Sort lines in region numerically by the ARGth field of each line.**

**sort-pages M-x ... RET**

**Sort pages in region alphabetically; argument means descending**

**order.**

**sort-paragraphs M-x ... RET**

**Sort paragraphs in region alphabetically; argument means descending**

**order.**

**sort-regexp-fields M-x ... RET**

**Sort the text in the region region lexicographically.**

**tabulated-list-col-sort M-x ... RET**

**Sort Tabulated List entries by the column of the mouse click E.**

**tabulated-list-sort M-x ... RET**

**Sort Tabulated List entries by the column at point.**

*Ls -l*  yields a shorter list (certain files are omitted)