

05 - Advanced Unix Comprehension Check

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Advanced Unix Arguments

Arguments

What will the command `ls -lat` produce?

- A list of all file (names, sizes, and other information) arranged in chronological order with the most recently modified files at the top of the list. [X]
- A list of visible files (names, sizes, and other information) arranged in chronological order with the oldest files at the top of the list.
- A list of all files (names only) arranged in chronological order with the oldest files at the top of the list.
- A list of visible files (names only) arranged in chronological order with the most recent files at the top of the list.

Arguments 2

What happens when you remove a directory using the command `rm -r`?

- You cannot remove a directory using the `rm` command.
- You permanently remove the entire directory, including all files and subdirectories. [X]
- You move the entire directory to a trash folder, but it can be restored later.
- You get a warning message asking if you want to proceed, then you delete the directory.

Advanced Unix Getting Help and Pipes

Getting Help and Pipes

By default, the `head` command in Unix displays the first 10 lines of a specified file. You can change the number of lines using an argument that indicates the numeric value of the desired number of lines.

Which of the following commands displays only the first 6 lines of a manual for the `ls` command?

- `man ls -6 | head`
- `head | man ls -6`
- `head -6 | man ls`
- `man ls | head -6` [X]

Advanced Unix Wildcards

Wildcards

You have a directory containing the following files.

data1.csv, data2.txt, data3.txt, Data8.csv, data13.csv, data18.txt, Data22.txt, Data34.csv

Which command will list only all of the `.txt` files that have “data” in their name? Remember that commands are case-sensitive.

- `ls data*`

- `ls data*.txt` [X]
- `ls *.txt`
- `ls data?.txt`

Wildcards 2

You have a directory containing the following files.

data1.csv, data2.txt, data3.txt, Data8.csv, data13.csv, data18.txt, Data22.txt, Data34.csv

Which command will remove every file that begins with “D”?

- `rm D*` [X]
- `rm D*.txt`
- `ls D*`
- `ls D*.txt`

Wildcards 3

Imagine you have multiple text files in the following directory: `/Users/student/Documents/project`.

You enter the following commands in sequence:

```
mkdir data
mv *.txt data
cd data
```

What will be printed to the screen if you enter the `ls` command after executing the three lines of code shown above?

- `/Users/student/Documents/project/data`
- The file names that were moved from the “project” directory into the “data” directory. [X]
- Nothing. You haven’t added anything to the new “data” directory yet.
- The file names that remain in the “project” directory.

Advanced Unix Environment Variables and Shells

Environment Variables and Shells

What does the command `echo $HOME` do?

- Moves into to the home directory.
- Makes the current directory the home directory.
- Prints the path to the home directory. [X]
- Prints “\$HOME” to the screen.

Environment Variables and Shells 2

Many systems operate using the Unix shell and command language, `bash`. Each time you start using `bash`, it executes the commands contained in a “dot” file. Your “dot” file may be called something like “`.bash_profile`” or “`.bash_rc`”.

Which command will let you see your “dot” files?

- `ls -a` [X]
- `ls bash*`

- `head *bash*`
- `ls -l`

Advanced Unix Executables, Permissions, and File Types

Executables, Permissions, and File Types

Your colleague was editing his “dot” files when something went wrong. He first noticed there was an issue when he tried to execute the following line of code:

```
ls
```

He received the following error:

```
-bash: ls: command not found
```

What could have happened to cause this error?

- He is trying to execute `ls` which is a bash command, but his system isn’t running bash as a shell.
- The command `ls` doesn’t exist. He should be using the command `ll`.
- He forgot to specify a file name to be listed. The command `ls *` should work.
- He changed the information contained in `$PATH`. Now the system cannot find the executable file for `ls`. [X]

Executables, Permissions, and File Types 2

The bash profile in your home directory contains information that the bash shell runs each time you use it. You can customize the information in your bash profile to tell your system to do different things. For example, you can make an “alias”, which acts like a keyboard shortcut.

Which line of code, when added to your bash profile, will let you print “seetop” to view the name, size, and file type of the 10 most recently added visible files?

- `alias seetop='ls -lt'`
- `alias seetop='ls -lt | head'` [X]
- `alias seetop='ls -t | head'`
- `alias seetop='head | ls -l'`