Filenames and Contents

What contents do you expect to find in each of these files?

Hello-Kitty.jpg
- ☑ photograph
- ◯ saved game
- ◯ Japanese text

LICENSE
- ◯ copyrighted software
- ☑ plain text
- ◯ crypto key

README.md
- ◯ monitoring device
- ☑ markdown document
- ◯ medical record

superuser.pem
- ☑ crypto key
- ◯ printer config
- ◯ recipe

install.sh
- ◯ she[ll] ...
- ◯ ... shard
- ◯ shared file

an old project called privacy enhanced mail.

0:48 / 1:06

Filenames and Contents

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README.md	○ monitoring device	✓ markdown document	○ medical record
superuser.pem	✓ crypto key	○ printer config	○ recipe
install.sh	✓ shell script	○ data shard	○ shared file

LS(1) Using the Manual for Serious Purpsose   User Commands   LS(

NAME

    ls – list directory contents

SYNOPSIS

    ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION

    List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort
    entries alphabetically if none of **-cftuvSUX** nor **--sort** is specified.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -a, --all
        do not ignore entries starting with .

    -A, --almost-all
        do not list implied . and ..

Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

0:07 / 0:21

Using the Manual (for serious purpose)

How can you list all the items in a directory, including the ones whose names start with a dot?

$$\boxed{\text{ls -a}}$$

but also be correct
if you said ls --all.

Which of these pieces of information can you find with ls -l ? Check all that apply.

- ☑ filename
- ☑ modification time
- ☑ file size
- ☑ is this file or directory?
- ☐ virus scanning status
- ☐ what program is used to open this file?

whether a particular file is a file or a directory.

0:11 / 0:46

Researching Commands

Research (but don't run) the command "rm -rf /".

What does it do?

```
remove files
```

What do the r and f stand for?

- ( ) read
- (•) recursive
- ( ) root

- (•) force
- ( ) file
- ( ) flag

REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS   SUBMIT ANSWER   CONTINUE TO ANSWER

Line-Based Programs

standard input (stdin)

program

standard output (stdout)
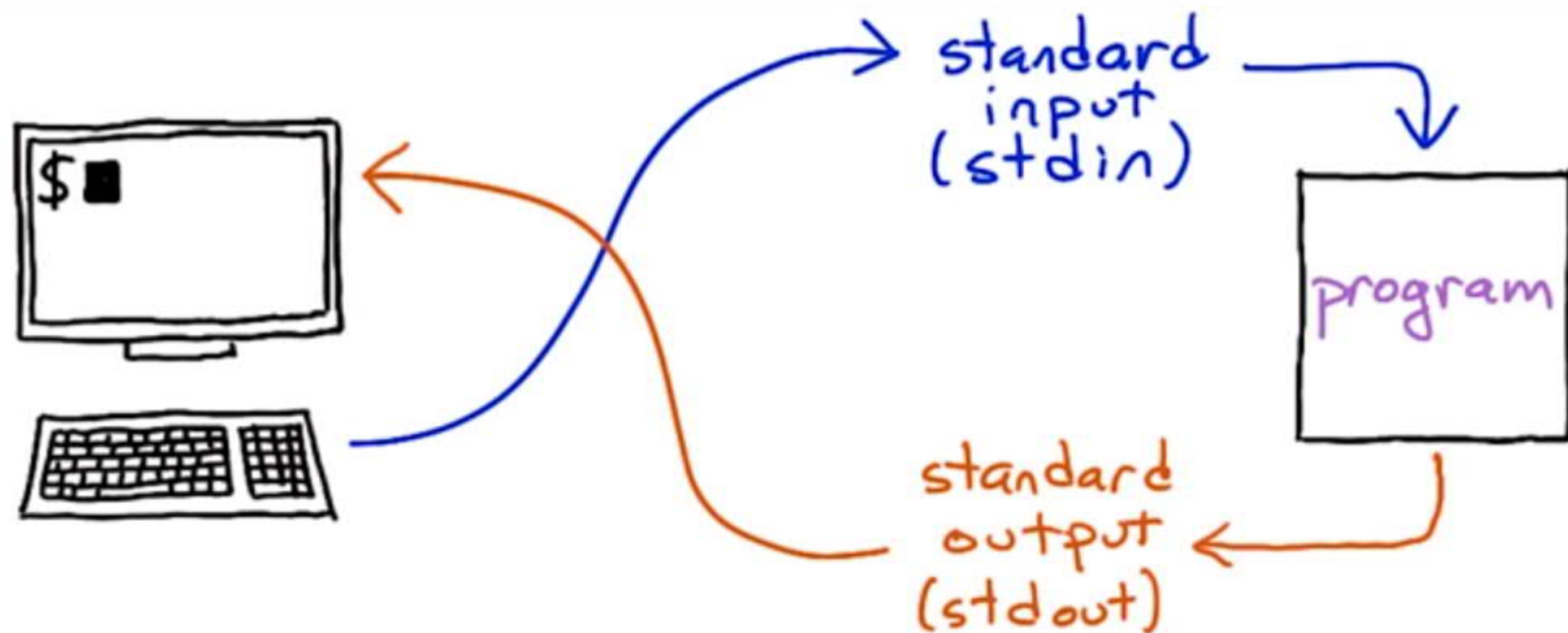
Waiting for Input

Run bc in the shell. Which of these actions lets you exit bc without closing the terminal window?

- ☐ Press Control-C (^C)
- ☑ Type "quit".
- ☑ Press Control-D (^D)
- ☐ Type "exit".

There is more than one right answer here!