Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

It is important to know which directory, or folder, you're in when you are working from the command line in Unix. Which line of code will tell you the current working directory?

- ◯ `cd`

- 🔵 `pwd`

- ◯ `rm`

- ◯ `echo`

✔

Answer
Correct:
Correct! This command stands for "print working directory" and it will tell you the full path to the directory you're currently in.

Submit	You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✔ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

You can't use your computer's mouse in a terminal. How can you see a line of code that you executed previously?

- ◯ Type `pwd`

- ◯ Type `echo`

○ Use the up arrow

○ Press the enter key

✔

Answer
Correct:
Correct! You can use the up arrow to see previously executed lines of code and repeat them.

| Submit | You have used 1 of 2 attempts |

✔ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 3

1/1 point (graded)
Assume a student types `pwd` and gets the following output printed to the screen: `/Users/student/Documents` .

Then, the student enters the following commands in sequence:

```
mkdir projects
cd projects
```

What will be printed to the screen if the student types `pwd` after executing the two lines of code shown above?

○ `/Users/student/Documents`

● `/Users/student/Documents/projects`

○ `/Users/student`

○ `cd: projects: No such file or directory`

✔

Answer

Correct:
Correct! The student created a new directory called "projects" and then moved into that directory using the "change directory" (`cd`) command.

| Submit | You have used 1 of 2 attempts |

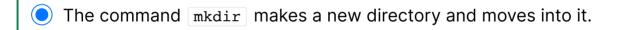
✔ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 4

1/1 point (graded)
Which of the following statements does NOT correctly describe the utility of a command in Unix?

○ The *q* key exits the viewer when you use `less` to view a file.

○ The command `ls` lists files in the current directory.

⦿ The command `mkdir` makes a new directory and moves into it.

○ The `mv` command can move a file and change the name of a file.

✔

Answer
Correct:
Correct! The `mkdir` command makes a new directory but does not automatically move into it. You must use the `cd` command to change into the new directory.

| Submit | You have used 1 of 2 attempts |

✔ Correct (1/1 point)

Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

The following is the full path to a homework assignment file called "assignment.txt":

`/Users/student/Documents/projects/homeworks/assignment.txt` .

Which line of code will allow you to move the assignment.txt file from the "homeworks" directory into the parent directory "projects"?

○   `mv assignment.txt`

○   `mv assignment.txt .`

🔘   `mv assignment.txt ..`

○   `mv assignment.txt /projects`

✔

Answer
Correct:
Double dots `..` mean "up a directory", so `mv assignment.txt ..` moves the assignment text file into the NEXT highest directory, projects.

Submit	You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✔   Correct (1/1 point)

Question 6

1/1 point (graded)
You want to move a file called `assignment.txt` into your `projects` directory. However, there is already a file called "assignment.txt" in the `projects` directory.

What happens when you execute the "move" (`mv`) command to move the file into the new directory?

🔘   The moved "assignment.txt" file replaces the old "assignment.txt" file that was in the "projects" directory with no warning.

○ An error message warns you that you are about to overwrite an existing file and asks if you want to proceed.

○ An error message tells you that a file already exists with that name and asks you to rename the new file.

○ The moved "assignment.txt" file is automatically renamed "assignment.txt (copy)" after it is moved into the "projects" directory.

✔

Answer
Correct:
Correct! Be careful when moving files around using the command line. Unix does not warn you before you overwrite a file.

| Submit | You have used 1 of 2 attempts |

✔ Correct (1/1 point)