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Info 3401

9/7/2018

Wednesday:

1. Briefly describe what the following set of commands would achieve. What process would happen and what would be printed to the command line?
 - a. `cd ~`
 - i. This would change the directory to the user directory.
 - b. `mkdir ./problem_set_1`
 - i. This command would make a directory called `problem_set_1` inside the current working directory.
 - c. `touch submission.txt`
 - i. This command would make a blank file inside of the current working directory.
 - d. `cd ..`
 - i. This command would change the current working directory to the parent directory.
 - e. `Pwd`
 - i. This command prints out the location of the current working directory.

2. What set of commands would you use to achieve the following:
 - a. Copy a document called `config.txt` from your home directory to the root directory.
 - i. `cp ~/config.txt /`
 - b. Then, create a new directory in the root called `preferences`.
 - i. `cd /`
 - ii. `mkdir preferences`
 - c. Within `preferences`, copy `prefs.txt` from a matching directory called `preferences` in your home directory.
 - i. `cp ~/preferences/prefs.txt /preferences/`
 - d. Finally, determine that the start and end of the `config.txt` document in both root and home match.
 - i. `head -n 100 /preferences/prefs.txt`

- ii. `head -n 100 ~/preferences/prefs.txt`
 - iii. `tail -n 100 /preferences/prefs.txt`
 - iv. `tail -n 100 ~/preferences/prefs.txt`
 - v. After doing this, we would compare the results that would be printed out.
- 3. Why do you think it is important to have the following shortcuts for navigating the file structure?
 - a. Root
 - i. It's important to have access to the root because the root is the starting point for everything. With access back to the root, you can navigate to everything else on your computer.
 - b. Home
 - i. Similar to the root, it's important to have access to the home because often times it is a stem to reach other close by files.
 - c. Parent
 - i. It's very important to have access to the parent because it allows the user to return to the parent, instead of having to locate the file manually every time. It saves a lot of time, and it is also useful for 'zooming out' to check what is going on in the parent folder.
- 4. Assume all of the directories below are valid directories (e.g., they exist and we have access to them). What would the following print out?
 - a. `cd /usr/INFO3401/~/homework/~/problem1`
 - b. `pwd`
 - i. Together, these would print out the working directory, which would be `/usr/homework/problem1`
- 5. You have accidentally moved a file (`~/Documents/datafile.csv`) to your current directory rather than copying it. What command did you use to do that? What command should you have used to do that? What command might you use to undo it?
 - a. `mv ~/Documents/datafile.csv ./`
 - b. The above was used to move the file to the current working directory. If the intent was to copy it instead, the following command should have been used.
 - c. `cp ~/Documents/datafile.csv ./`

- d. To undo the changes, you could simply move the file from the new directory back to the original. Otherwise, you could copy the file from the new location to the original.
- e. `mv ./datafile.csv ~/Documents/`
- f. `cp ./datafile.csv ~/Documents/`