Enter your chosen Unix environment. For the word ‘command’ assume it is a one line command unless explicitly stated otherwise. State what command(s) you used to accomplish each item.

1. What are command line options (also called parameters)?

They are part of the command that you can use to change the command. For example “cp” regularly just copies but if you did “cp –I” it will ask you before it overwrites something. These have a dash in front of them and are like one or two letters.

1. What are **ALL** the files in your home directory (the directory you start in) whose name contains the word ‘bash’? What command did you use?

.bash\_history

.bash\_logout

.bashrc

Ls –a

1. Create a new directory in your home and call it Lab1.

Mkdir Lab1

1. Create a directory inside of Lab1 named Lab1Sub while still in the home directory.

Mkdir Lab1/Lab1Sub

1. Create a file inside Lab1Sub named readme.please.txt, the file can be empty

Cat > readme.please.txt

1. What is the full (absolute) path of Lab1Sub? What command did you use?

/home/meagin/Lab1/Lab1Sub

pwd

1. If your present working directory is Lab1, name three 1 line commands that will return you to your home directory?

Cd ~

Cd /home/meagin

Cd ..

1. Copy the readme.please.txt file into your home directory

Cp readme.please.txt ~

1. Rename this new file to be useless.txt

Mv read.please.txt useless.txt

1. Explain what |, <, >, and >> do when used on the command prompt.

< displays what’s in the file and > overwrites the file , >> will attach new texts at the end of the file and concatenates, and | sends output of one txt file to another.

1. What is the difference between \* and ? in filename wildcards?

\*is all the possible words that you can get from the letters you put before the \*. For instance if you put des\* you could get desk, desktop, description etc. and it would give you ALL combinations. ? matches any one character so if you give it des? It would give you any files that are exactly 4 characters long that start with des.

1. What command would you type in order to determine the number of lines in somefile.txt that do NOT contain HI hi Hi or HI? Hint, grep is your friend.

grep -Ecv 'Hi|HI|hI|hi' somefile.txt‏

1. What 1 line command would you type to generate a file names.txt that contains a list or users currently on the system sorted lexicographically (default order of sort)?

users | cat > names.txt‏

1. What does the –r option do for the rm command? How about –f? Hint: use man.

The –r option removes directories and their contents recursively, the –f options ignores noexistent files and never prompts you to remove because it force removes files.

1. Is executing the command “rm –r \*” from your home directory a good idea? Why/why not (what would it do)?

No because it will recursively remove all files and you wouldn’t want to do that from your home directory because you could get rid of important stuff. You would only want to do something like this inside of a directory you knew you wanted to get rid of everything.