Syd Olson

PHY 494

Professor Oliver Beckstein

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## HW1

## 1.1 Commands and Paths

- a) The cd command changes the directory that the shell is working in while the pwd command prints the directory you are currently in.
- b) One command would be cd. Another command would be cd ~. You could also use the cd command to go to a specific user ID's home directory by typing "cd ~USERNAME" while in the root directory.
- c) i) The path in question is absolute because it goes from root directory to the destination directory through each step.
  - ii) cd Documents/../data/bases
- d) The command will land you in the home directory.

## 1.2 Copy, rename, and delete

a) arcwr@LAPTOP-5Q8OPTNL MINGW64 ~

\$ ls -R PHY494/01\_shell PHY494/01 shell:

data/ Documents/

PHY494/01\_shell/data:

PHY494/01\_shell/Documents:

work/

PHY494/01\_shell/Documents/work:

'~\$son\_Sydney\_hw1.docx' 'assignment\_01 (1).pdf' Olson\_Sydney\_hw1.docx TODO 1.3 Danger Zone

a) The command rm -rf / will indiscriminately delete the root directory and everything in it. The rm means remove, the -rf basically says you know what will happen with this command, and will avoid fail safes if there are any, and the / is your root directory, the victim. Maybe the command could be used to erase a completely infected hard drive before installing a new OS.

## 1.4 Pipes and Filters

- a) wc -l planets\_2.dat; Planets\_2.dat contains 120 lines because the file is a concatenation of two copies of planets.dat
- b) sort -k 2,2 -n -r planets.dat | head -3 > biggest\_planets; The three biggest planets are Bespin, Kamino, and Malastare.
- c) grep "ice" planets.dat > bases; 2 planets have terrains with ice, Hoth and Mygeeto.

d)  $cut -b 1,1 planets.dat \mid sort \mid uniq -c \mid sort; S and C appear 7 times while F, J, V, Q, Y all appear one time as the first letters of planet names.$