1. Which command will list all files under the current directory with a .**cfg** extension, and then delete them? **0 / 1 point**

- ○ **find . -exec rm {} ';' -name "*.cfg"**
- ○ **find -exec rm {} ';' -name "*.cfg" .**
- ○ **find . -name "*.cfg" -exec rm {} ';'**
- ◉ **find -name "*.cfg" . -exec rm {} ';'**

✗ **Incorrect**
The **" . "** needs to go right after the **find** command

2. Which command will list all files and directories on the system with **cfg** in their name? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ **find cfg**
- ○ **locate**
- ◉ **ls -l $(locate cfg)**
- ○ **locate cfg -exec ls -l {} ';'**

✓ **Correct**
This will search the whole system and feed the result to **ls**

3. Which command will find all files and directories in the system whose name ends with **cfg**? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ **locate -r "cfg$"**
- ○ **locate cfg$**
- ○ **locate cfg**
- ○ **locate -r "^cfg"**

✓ **Correct**
You need the **-r** option so you can feed a regular expression, not just a string

4. Which commands can change all occurrences within a file of the string **boris** to **natasha** (Select all answers that apply)? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] **sed -e s\boris\natasha\g file**
- [x] **sed -e s:boris:natasha:g file**

> **Correct**
> This will work, you can use different delimiters, such as / or :

- [x] **sed -e s/boris/natasha/g file**

> **Correct**
> The **/g** ensures all occurrences on every line are dealt with

- [ ] **sed -e s/boris:natasha/g file**

5. Which command will print out all lines beginning with "**X**" in all files in the current directory? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) **grep "^X" ***
- ( ) **grep "X$" ***
- ( ) **grep $X ***

> **Correct**
> Note the quotation marks