COL 100M - Lab 1 Solutions

1 Q3

Following are a few examples to set the bash prompt.

- To set the prompt to the current date : `PS1='\d>'`
  Resulting prompt : `Wed Mar 21>`
- To set the prompt to <username> @ <hostname>:<present working directory>: `PS1='\u@\h:\w$'`
  Resulting Prompt : `andrew@computer:~$`

2 Q7

Sequence of commands to be executed:

- `mkdir COL100`
- `cd COL100`
- `mkdir Labs`
- `mkdir Assignments`
- `cd Labs`
- `touch lab1.txt`
- `cd ../..`
- `chmod -R 744 COL100`
- `cd COL100/Labs`
- `chmod 700 lab1.txt`

3 Q8

To search for a string such as "xyz" in the file "test1.txt", use `grep xyz test1.txt`. For example, given the following text file, `mcDonald.txt`

```
Old MacDonald had a farm
E-I-E-I-O
And on his farm he had a cow
E-I-E-I-O
With a moo-moo here
And a moo-moo there
Here a moo, there a moo
Everywhere a moo-moo
Old MacDonald had a farm
E-I-E-I-O
```

The command `grep 'E-I' mcDonald.txt` returns

```
E-I-E-I-O
E-I-E-I-O
E-I-E-I-O
```

You can also print the line numbers of the matched lines using the `-n` flag. For example `grep -n MacDonald mcDonald.txt` returns

```
1:Old MacDonald had a farm
9:Old MacDonald had a farm
```

4 Q9

The find command lets you search for files and directories in your file system. To look for files with the characters "Donald" in their names in the home directory, use `find ~ -name '*Donald*'`. Find is *recursive*, it automatically searches the directory hierarchy of the argument you specify.