# C2 & C3 Utilities

If you need to pass a special character or a group of characters at the command line that the shell would normally expand for their value, you enclose them in what to have the shell pass them along (quote them) without evaluating them for value?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | " double quotations " |
|  |  | { curly brackets } |
| Correct Answer |  | ' single tics ' |
|  |  | [ square braces ] |
|  |  | \\ double backslashes \\ |
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|  | | |  |
| Single tics ' ' force the shell to NOT interpret something on the command line, passing it along just as-is.  A backslash is the escape character for the very next character at the command line.  You often need to use single ticks around file names when handling files that people running Windows have placed on your server because they often use spaces in their file names and Linux people always\_use\_underscores\_in\_file\_names.  The spaces that you leave at the command line ARE special to the shell. | | | |

The name of the superuser on a Linux system is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_administrator\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(root)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| root is the superuser on a Linux system. It is important to remember that most security controls do not apply to root who can see and manipulate all files on a system. | |

You have just ran the users or who utility and have seen that a friend of yours is also logged in. What can you do to chat with them?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | write username |
|  |  | wall [type a message here] |
| Correct Answer |  | ytalk [username] |
|  |  | chat [username] |

What do you use to view the current month's calendar?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | time -c |
|  |  | date |
|  |  | dir |
| Correct Response |  | cal |
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|  | |  |
| cal  Is a very useful utility to print the current month's calendar.  Also try cal -3 for a 3 month view.  Also try cal -y for a year view.  Also try cal 2017 for a year view of 2017. | | |

The who command displays a long file one screen at a time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True |
| Correct Answer |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| Correct Feedback:  Correct.  The commands:  more  less  show you one page of a file at a time. | | |

# C4 File System

|  |
| --- |
| You have a directory that you want people in your group to be able to see the contents of, but you don't want the 'other' group to be able to see the contents. You know that chmod will allow you to lock the directory so you enter this command: chmod 640 directory\_name and it works.  wrong!  https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  False chmod 750 directory\_name would have been correct. Remember you must have execute permissions not just read permissions to allow someone to traverse a directory. |
| Which of the following directories contain executables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  | /lib | | Incorrect Response |  | /exe | | Correct Answer |  | /bin | |  |  | /var |   https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  Incorrect.Executables are often kept in /bin/usr/binRun the command:which lsYou will note that the shell returns /usr/bin/lsWhat this means is that when you type ls you are actually executing the file /usr/bin/lsGo to /usr/bin/ and take a look. |
| UNIX/Linux considers everything it interacts with a file, including attached devices.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Correct Answer |  | True | | Incorrect Response |  | False |   https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  Correct Feedback:  Correct.Everything is considered a file including the screen. When you typecat filenamethe Linux system sends the output to the file named /dev/tty1(Terminal number 1) |
| Most users home directories are kept somewhere in the /usr directory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Incorrect Response |  | True | | Correct Answer |  | False |   https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  /home is where users home directories are kept. /usr is where user programs are kept.  Try this command:  echo $HOME   and it will tell you where your home directory is located. Also note that your home directory is enumerated in your entry in the password file.   grep [myusername] /etc/passwd will show your password file entry, try it. |
| Most system configuration information is kept in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directory  \_\_\_/proc\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(/etc, etc)**  https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  /etc is where configuration is kept |
| Which of the following types of permissions for directories means that the user can "cd" into the directory?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Incorrect Response |  | Read | |  |  | Write | | Correct Answer |  | Execute | |  |  | None of the above |   https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  Remember, directories MUST have Execute (x) permission to access them, even directories that you own. Directories in your public\_html must have  chmod o+x [dirname] or users will not be able to access them from the web. If a directory is set without x permission, everything from there down will not be accessible. |
| The removal of subdirectories within subdirectories is referred to as a **intrinsic removal**.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Incorrect Response |  | True | | Correct Answer |  | False |   https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.7.9.9606-150Hide Feedback  It is called recursive removal.  rm -rf [filename] |

\_\_\_ls -l\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(ls -l /etc)**

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ls -l /etc

The /etc directory is where most configuration information is stored in \*nix

Which one of the following commands will copy the file  
/home/staff/smauney/public/hereitis   
to your current directory. Assume that you are in your home directory.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | cp ~smauney/public/hereitis hereitis |
| Incorrect Response |  | cp home/staff/smauney/public/hereitis . |
|  |  | cp /home/staff/smauney/public/hereitis ../hereitis |
|  |  | mv /home/staff/smauney/public/hereitis ./hereitis |

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cp ~smauney/public/hereitis hereitis Another way to specify the target is to just put a .  
cp ~smauney/public/hereitis . which says copy it here .(dot) .

This is an incorrect path

Give the command to create a symbolic link from a file in the current directory named data to a symlinked file called sym\_linked\_data. Both files will be in your present working directory.

\_\_\_ln -s data sym\_linked\_data\_\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(ln -s data sym\_linked\_data, ln -s data ./sym\_linked\_data, ln -s ./data ./sym\_linked\_data, ln -s ./data sym\_linked\_data)**

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The root directory is referred to by what symbol?

\_\_\_~\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(/)**

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/  
Is the root directory

In the file ~smauney/public/stuff how many times does the string 'PsychoBilly' occur regardless of case?

\_\_\_grep -n 'PsychoBilly' ~smauney/public/stuff -i\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(4, four, four times)**

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4 times   
grep -i psychobilly ~smauney/public/stuff

Note that the -i in grep is ignore case. Check the man page

Enter the command that you would enter to see the bottom (last 10 lines) of the command line history file of the user smauney.

\_\_\_~smauney/.bash\_history |tail -10\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tail ~smauney/.bash\_history, tail -10 ~smauney/.bash\_history, tail -n 10 ~smauney/.bash\_history)**

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tail ~smauney/.bash\_history

The cat command with the -a option updates the modification time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
| Correct Response |  | False |

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Correct Feedback:

Correct.  
  
  
cat doesn't change a file, just concatenates it.

Your current directory is /etc you want to look at the contents of a file in your home directory called .bash\_history What is the proper command to view the contents of this file?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | less ~/.bash\_history |
|  |  | type /~.bash\_history |
| Incorrect Response |  | ls -l ~/.bash\_history |
|  |  | ls -la ~/.bash\_history |

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lesse ~/.bash\_historyYou have to use the ~/ to tell the shell that it is looking in your home directory for a file .bash\_history If you just use ~.bash\_history the shell will be looking in your current directory for a file named ~.bash\_history  
ls -l just show the file information not the content

The /var directory holds subdirectories which have sizes that often change.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |

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True, /var holds mail, print jobs and log files among other things.

THe kernel is located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ directory

\_\_\_/boot\_\_\_Correct Response

You must always use an underscore after UNIX commands before including arguments to that command.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
| Correct Response |  | False |

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You use a dash - to specify options.

If you create a hard link between 2 files, if you delete the original file, the second file remains but now has no data.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
| Correct Response |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| False, Just one of the names in the inode table was deleted. | | |

# C6 Vim

The vi editor is known to be referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_ editor.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | extended |
| Incorrect Response |  | ex |
| Correct Answer |  | modal |
|  |  | GNOME |

You have made a mistake since your last write while editing a file in vi. You just want to make sure that you get back to where you started. How do you get your file back without saving the mistakes?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | :wq then re-open the file |
| Incorrect Response |  | :r .swp.[filename] will get your swap file back |
| Correct Answer |  | :q! then re-open the file |
|  |  | :w! then re-open the file |

vi uses the file named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is located in your home directory to configure itself when it starts up. 

\_\_\_/.vimrc\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(.vimrc, .exrc)**

In vi when you want to start a new line after the line that you are currently on, and instantly be in insert mode what command mode command do you use?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | O |
| Correct Answer |  | o |
|  |  | I |
|  |  | A |
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|  | |  |
| o opens a new line after the line that you are currently on and leaves you in insert mode.  O opens a new line before your current line. | | |

While in command mode in vi, can you use the :wq or zz to exit the vi editor after you save a particular file on disk?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True |
| Correct Answer |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| Correct Feedback:  Correct.The command to write and exit would be :wq and ZZ (that is a capital ZZ) | | |

# C5 & C8 Shell

The \_\_ command will start some jobs that are already in the background and leave them in the background, but now they are running.

\_\_\_fg\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(bg)**

|  |
| --- |
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Give the command to look at your processes and send the output to the grep command and search for the string called searchstring

\_\_\_ps | grep 'searchstring'\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(ps |grep searchstring, ps | grep searchstring, ps|grep searchstring)**

If you were to delete the file named sean?\*out you would use the rm command like this: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter the command including the rm)  
  
File List:  
sean1  
sean2  
sean21  
sean2out  
sean3  
sean3output  
1sean34out  
sean?\*out

\_\_\_rm sean?\*\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(rm sean\?\\*out, rm 'sean?\*out', rm sean'?\*'out)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| rm sean\?\\*out The backslaches escape the special character and force the shell to look for the ? and \* directly. | |

You enter the \_\_ command to see what processes that you are using.

\_\_\_ps\_\_\_Correct Response

The process with the PID of 1 is also called \_\_\_\_ and it is the parent of all other processes on the system.

\_\_\_spontaneous\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(init)**

Enter the name of the process

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| ps aux |grep init | |

If you run the command bash at the command line what file is the file that is executed?

Hint you need to find out where bash is and you need to look at your path to determine the search order of your path.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | /bin |
|  |  | /bin/bash |
| Correct Answer |  | /usr/bin/bash |
|  |  | none of the above |
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|  | |  |
| /usr/bin/bash  The command  which bash  Will tell you or you can run the command:  whereis bash  and determine where your path starts it's search first. | | |

Give the command that you would use in a shell script to show the number of command line arguments.

\_\_\_$#\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(echo $#)**

Give the command that you would use to show the exit status of the last program that ran.

\_\_\_echo $?\_\_\_Correct Response

What is the name of the file in your home directory that is read by the shell that stores your aliases

\_\_\_alias\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(.alias)**

You have just made a change to your .alias file. You want to read the .alias file up into your current environment. What command do you run? Assume that you are in your home directory.

\_\_\_/.alias\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(. .alias)**

Enter the command to make a variable called fruit and set it's value to be pear

\_\_\_set fruit = pear\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(fruit=pear, fruit='pear')**

If you want to know if a utility is an builtin or external command you use the \_\_\_\_ utility

\_\_\_test\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(type)**

What is the parameter that holds the value of the command you ran at the command line?

\_\_\_$?\_\_\_Incorrect Response**($0, 0)**

Assume the following code was entered at the command line:  
topgroup='tofu cheese beef eggs'  
echo '$topgroup'What would the shell display?

\_\_\_tofu cheese beef eggs\_\_\_Incorrect Response**($topgroup)**

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The single ticks tell the shell NOT to evaluate whatever is between them, therefore the shell does not expand the $

If you want to see ALL of the variables in your current environment you enter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the shell prompt.

\_\_\_pringenv\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(declare, set, env)**

# REGEX

\_\_\_/^\./\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(/\.$/, /^.\*\.$/)**

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/\.$/

Enter a regular expression that finds a line that starts with the string Thursday. Enter just a regular expression and it's delimiters, not a search statement etc.

\_\_\_/^\<Thursday\>/\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(/^Thursday/)**

hat is the difference between a word and a string?

A word begins a line a string is imbedded in a line

Correct Answer

A word begins with a space or is the first string after a newline ending with a space or punctuation

Incorrect Response

A word always starts and ends with a space

a string can never begin with a space or end with a space

\_\_\_/\<This and this\>/\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(/[Tt]his/, /[tT]his/)**

Enter the regular expression that matches only 1 instance of a \* . Please place your answer between the typical delimiters.

\_\_\_/\\*/\_\_\_Correct Response

What regular expression matches the longest instance of any unknown string?  
  
Just place the regular expression in there, do not place the delimiters in.

\_\_\_.\*\_\_\_Correct Response

# C13 SED

What does the following regular expression in a sed script match?  
  
/\/$/

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | it matches any line that ends with a $ |
|  |  | it matches any line that has a \ in it |
|  |  | it matches the first occurence of \ on any line |
| Correct Response |  | it matches any line that ends in a '/' character |

What is wrong with this case statement?

snip \_\_\_\_\_

case "letter"

;;

[ B|b ])

echo "You entered a b"

;;

[ C|c ]) echo "You entered a C"

;;

[ A|a ]) echo "You entered a A"

;;

[ \* ])

echo "You did not enter an A, B or C."

exit 10

;;

esac

----- snip

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Nothing is wrong with it |
|  |  | It does not actually check anything |
| Correct Response |  | The different cases should not be in square brackets like they were a test |
|  |  | none of the above |
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|  | | |  |
| It would replace the first occurrence on each line of the string sean or Sean with Joe.The option 'g' for substitutes will replace every instance of the regular expression with the substitute string in each line. | | | |

Assume you wrote a sed script called 'sed\_script.sed' and you want to process the data in a file called 'original.txt' and redirect the output of the sed filter to a file called 'processed.txt'. 1. The sed script is called 'sed\_script.sed' 2. The original data is 'original.txt' 3. The output should be saved to 'processed.txt' What would the command line look like to tell sed to use sed\_script.sed, process original.txt, and output the results to processed.txt?

\_\_\_sed -f sed\_script.sed oroginal.txt > processed.txt\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(sed -f sed\_script.sed original.txt > processed.txt, sed -f sed\_script.sed original.txt >> processed.txt, cat original.txt | sed -f sed\_script.sed >> processed.txt, cat original.txt | sed -f sed\_script.sed > processed.txt, sed -f sed\_script.sed original.txt >processed.txt, sed -f sed\_script.sed original.txt >>processed.txt)**

|  |  |
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|  |  |
| sed -f sed\_script.sed original.txt > processed.txt | |

# C12 AWK

In awk $0 refers to:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | the entire record |
| Incorrect Response |  | the entire data file |
|  |  | the name of the program being run |
|  |  | none of the above |

You could change the default field delimiter in awk by using the -F switch in an instruction.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | False |

# Tar and Find

tar can be used with a switch that will compress a file without having to run compress or gzip on a tarball separately.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |
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|  | |  |
| True. The z switch invokes gzip from within tar. | | |

Which command correctly compresses the tarball called sean\_tarball.tar

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | gzip sean\_tarball.tar |
| Incorrect Response |  | gzip -f sean\_tarball.tar >sean\_tarball.tar.tgz |
|  |  | gzip -f sean\_tarball.tar >sean\_tarball.tar.gz |
|  |  | compress |
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|  | |  |
| gzip sean\_tarball.tar | | |

Give the command to untar the tarball called tar1.tgz in the current directroy. Use the vf switches after the other required switches.

\_\_\_tar -xvf tar1.tgz\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tar -xzvf tar1.tgz, tar -zxvf tar1.tgz, tar -zxvf ./tar1.tgz)**

|  |  |
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|  |  |
| tar -xzvf tar1.tgz | |

If you use the czvf option to tar, what would be the standard file extention that you would assign to the compressed tarball that you create? Please do not enter a . just enter the extention that is usually used.

\_\_\_tar\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tgz)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| tgz This is typically the extention of a file that is created with the followinig command: tar -czvf tarlab1.tgz \* | |

Assume you are at the root directory, give the tar command to write all of the files in the /home directory to the SCSI tape drive. Assume the file name of the SCSI tape drive is /dev/tape  
  
Use the -cvf switch

\_\_\_tar -cvf /home /dev/tape\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tar -cvf /dev/tape home/, tar cvf /dev/tape home/, tar -cvf /dev/tape ./home/, tar cvf /dev/tape ./home)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| tar -cvf /dev/tape home/ | |

Give the find command that finds all files in the directory /etc that have been modified since the file /etc/passwd .

\_\_\_find /etc -type f -newer /etc/passwd\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(find /etc -newer /etc/passwd, find /etc/ -newer /etc/passwd)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
| find /etc -newer /etc/passwd | |

Which of the following find statements finds all files in with the name \*.html in the directory /var/www/html ?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | find /var/www/html/ -name '\*.html' |
|  |  | find /var/www/html/ -name \*.html |
|  |  | find var/www/html -name '\*.html' |
| Incorrect Response |  | find /var/www/html -name \*.html |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| find /var/www/html/ -name '\*.html' | | |

Enter the command to find a file that is newer than the file named newer.txt assume that this is in your current directory and you want to search from here down. Also redirect errors to the bitbucket.

\_\_\_find . -type f -newer 'newer.txt.' > /dev/null\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(find . -newer newer.txt 2>/dev/null, find . -newer newer.txt 2> /dev/null)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| find . -newer newer.txt 2>/dev/null Will find all files from the present working directory down that are newer that newer.txt and redirect errors to /dev/null | |

Using the find command find a file with the name of linkedfile that is a symbolic link. Search from here down.

\_\_\_find . -type l -name 'linkedfile'\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(find . -type l -name linkedfile, find -name linkedfile -type l)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| find . -type l -name linkedfile -or- find -name linkedfile -type l | |

Give the find command to find all files from the current directory on down that finds all files that were modified less than 24 hours ago.

\_\_\_find . -type f -mmtie +1\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(find -mtime -1, find . -mtime -1, find . -mtime 0, find -mtime 0)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| find . -mtime -1 | |

You have just run the following tar command and here is the output that it gave you:  
  
[smauney@shaula:~]$ tar -cvf tarball.tar \*  
first  
last  
middle  
subdir1/  
subdir1/tarlab.txt  
subdir1/subdir/  
subdir1/subdir/text.txt  
  
Assume that a user who had access to the file:  
subdir1/subdir/text.txt  
accidentally deleted it.  
  
You have not moved the tarball or changed it in any way, and the directory that the tarball was created in is your current directory.  
  
Enter the command to extract the 1 file to it's original place.

\_\_\_tar -cvf tarball.tar \*\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tar -xvf tarball.tar subdir1/subdir/text.txt)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| tar -xvf tarball.tar subdir1/subdir/text.txt | |

give the tar command with the cvf option to create a tarball called tarball1.tar . You should tar all of the files in a directory called source which is located in the current directory.

\_\_\_tar -cvf tarball1.tar \*\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(tar -cvf tarball1.tar source, tar -cvf tarball1.tar source/, tar -cvf tarball1.tar ./source)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| tar -cvf tarball1.tar source | |

You use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utility to uncompress files that have the .gz extension.

\_\_\_ungzip\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(gunzip, gzip -d)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| gunzip | |

Enter the command to find files only in the current directory that are newer than the file named find\_commands.txt Redirect any errors to /dev/null

\_\_\_find . -type f -newer 'find\_commnads.txt' 2>/dev/null\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(find -maxdepth 1 -newer find\_commands.txt 2>/dev/null)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | |
|  |  |
| find -maxdepth 1 -newer find\_commands.txt 2>/dev/null | |

Which find command finds files from the current directory on down named \*.html that are newer than the file named file1.html ?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | find . -name '\*.html' -newer file1.html |
|  |  | find . -name \*.html -newer file1.html |
|  |  | find . -name '\*.html' -newer file1.htm |
| Incorrect Response |  | none of the above |
| [[https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10919-150](javascript://)Hide Feedback](javascript://) | | |
|  | |  |
| find . -name '\*.html' -newer file1.html | | |

# Group

It is possible to make a group your current group (newgrp group\_name)even if you are not a member, IF the group is password protected and you know the password.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Response |  | True |
|  |  | False |

Which of the following groups are found on shaula?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | csc128 log dirbnam |
|  |  | bin yard informix csc128 csc127 |
|  |  | bin yard informix csc128 root dbpda |
| Correct Response |  | bin csc128 daemon mem kmem users |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10933-150Hide Feedback | |
|  |  |
| Grep for each one of these in /etc/group and you will find out if they are there or not.  are all found in /etc/group on csit | |

Give the command to change to a group called 'goodstudents'

\_\_\_chgrp goodstudents\_\_\_Incorrect Response**(newgrp goodstudents)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| https://cobra.parkland.edu/d2l/img/0/Shared.Main.actHide.png?v=10.8.0.10933-150Hide Feedback | |
|  |  |
| newgrp goodstudents | |

You have a directory that is owned by you and has the group ID of students. The directory is named stuff. give the command to change the permissions on the directory that will allow anyone who is in the students group to place files in there that will still be in the students group, regardless of the users current group. Assume that the directory will be publicly readable.

\_\_\_chmod 2775 stuff\_\_\_Correct Response

Your login group is called users . You have changed to the group called csc128 . You quit your session. The next time you log in you are in the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

\_\_\_users\_\_\_

Give the command to give full permissions to the file's owner and group and no permissions to the 'other' group.   
  
Use numeric permissions.   
The file name is sean\_mauney

\_\_\_chmod 770 sean\_mauney\_\_\_Correct Response