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Load this document into Microsoft Word and edit it. When you are finished, deposit your document in your directory: */data/courses/ece_1111/current/quizzes/qu_01/lastname_firstname*. Deposit a compressed pdf file (not a zip file but use Adobe Acrobat's built-in compression).

1. (10 pts) When you log in, we discussed how a series of files are executed. Your command line prompt reads "ece-000_[1]:". Explain where and how this is set. Explain what happens when you type "bash" from the command line in a terminal window.

This prompt is set within your .bashrc shell scripts. When you first log in your .bash_profile script calls upon your .bashrc script setting up your environment. Within these scripts there is a PS1 variable that allows you to set up what you would like to see for your prompt. When I type bash, I open a new shell calling on .bashrc but not .bash_profile. Only login shells will use .bash_profile, any shell opened after login will use .bashrc.

2. (10 pts) In the database located here:

   /data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data

   using Linux command line tools such as find, find the number of files that contain "aaa" and the number "5" in the filenames. Note that these things must appear in the filename, not the directory name. You can use pipes, but you must use a one-line Linux command. Place the command and its output in this document. You must run the command from your home directory. Begin the sequence with a "p" to show me you are in your home directory.

```
ece-000_[1]: p

/home/tut62308

ece-000_[1]: find /data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data -type f -name "*aaa*" -name "*5*" | wc -l

1235
```

3. (10 pts) Write a Linux command that searches all the text files in */data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data* and prints out any line in any file that contains "joe". You must ignore binary files like mp3 files. You should print the name of the file that produced the match, and the line in the file containing "joe". Matching should be case insensitive, meaning "Joe", "JOE", "jOe", etc., should produce a match. In your document, include the first 10 lines of output. Then use a pipe and "wc -l" to count the total number of matches and report this in your document.

```
ece-000_[1]: find /data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data -type f -name "*.txt" -exec grep -iH "joe"
{} + | head -n 10
 /data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v00.txt:widow ;" or, "Joe, do you mark him; he's
a bigamist;" or, "Harry lad, I
/data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v00.txt:moidor es and pistoles, and joes, and half
joes, and quarter joes. What
/data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v01.txt:Joe                                    joe
/data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v02.txt:Joe    joe    Alex    alex    Mary    mary
/data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v02.txt:Joe    joe    Alex    alex    Mary    mary
/data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v02.txt:Joe    joe    Alex    alex    Mary    mary
/data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data/text/data_v02.txt:Joe    joe    Alex    alex    Mary    mary

ece-000 [1]: find /data/courses/ece_1111/resources/data -type f -name "*.txt" -exec grep -iH "joe"
{} + | wc -l

7
```