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Comprehension Check Part 1: Advanced Unix

Question 1

0/1 point (graded)
What will the command `ls -lat` produce?

- ◯ A list of all file (names, sizes, and other information) arranged in chronological order with the most recently modified files at the top of the list. ✔
- ◯ A list of visible files (names, sizes, and other information) arranged in chronological order with the oldest files at the top of the list.
- ◉ A list of all files (names only) arranged in chronological order with the oldest files at the top of the list.
- ◯ A list of visible files (names only) arranged in chronological order with the most recent files at the top of the list.

✖

Answer
Incorrect:
Try again. The `-l` argument makes the list “long”, meaning that more information will be provided. The `-t` argument sorts the list by time, with the most recent files on top.

Explanation
The `-l` argument makes the list "long", meaning that information other than just the filename will be provided. The `-a` argument says that you want to see "all" files, even the hidden ones. The `-t` argument sorts the list by time, with the most recent files at the top.

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Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 2

0/1 point (graded)
What happens when you remove a directory using the command `rm -r`?

- ○ You cannot remove a directory using the `rm` command.
- ○ You permanently remove the entire directory, including all files and subdirectories. ✔
- ○ You move the entire directory to a trash folder, but it can be restored later.
- ◉ You get a warning message asking if you want to proceed, then you delete the directory.

✖

Answer
Incorrect: Try again. Unix does not warn you before permanently deleting files.

Explanation
Use remove commands with caution in Unix. You can permanently delete entire directories with no warning.

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Question 3

0/1 point (graded)

By default, the `head` command in Unix displays the first 10 lines of a specified file. You can change the number of lines using an argument that indicates the numeric value of the desired number of lines.

Which of the following commands displays only the first 6 lines of a manual for the `ls` command?

- ○ `man ls -6 | head`
- ● `head | man ls -6`
- ○ `head -6 | man ls`
- ○ `man ls | head -6` ✔

✖

Answer

Incorrect:

Try again. Your pipe is reversed. You need to call the manual for `ls`, then look at the first 6 lines of it using the `head` function.

Explanation

`man ls | head -6` first calls the manual for `ls`, then displays the first 6 lines of it.

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Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 4

1/1 point (graded)

You have a directory containing the following files.

data1.csv, data2.txt, data3.txt, Data8.csv, data13.csv, data18.txt, Data22.txt, Data34.csv

Which command will list only all of the .txt files with names that begin with “data”? Remember that commands are case-sensitive.

- ○ `ls data*`
- ◉ `ls data*.txt`
- ○ `ls *.txt`
- ○ `ls data?.txt`

✔

Answer
Correct:
`ls data*.txt` returns every file that begins with the word “data” and ends with “.txt”. The “*” character captures any number of characters that may exist between “data” and “.txt”.

Explanation
`ls data*.txt` returns every file that begins with the word “data” and ends with “.txt”. The “*” character captures any number of characters that may exist between “data” and “.txt”.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

ℹ Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 5

0/1 point (graded)
You have a directory containing the following files.

data1.csv, data2.txt, data3.txt, Data8.csv, data13.csv, data18.txt, Data22.txt, Data34.csv

Which command will remove every file that begins with “D”?

- ◯ `rm D*` ✔
- ◯ `rm D*.txt`
- ◉ `ls D*`
- ◯ `ls D*.txt`

✖

Answer
Incorrect:
Try again. This command will list every file that begins with “D”, but it will not remove those files.

Explanation
`rm D*` will remove any file that begins with a capital “D”.

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ℹ Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 6

0/1 point (graded)
Imagine you have multiple text files in the following directory: `/Users/student/Documents/project`.

You enter the following commands in sequence:

```
mkdir data
mv *.txt data
cd data
```

What will be printed to the screen if you enter the `ls` command after executing the three lines of code shown above?

- ◯ `/Users/student/Documents/project/data`
- ◯ The file names that were moved from the “project” directory into the “data” directory. ✔
- ◉ Nothing. You haven’t added anything to the new “data” directory yet.
- ◯ The file names that remain in the “project” directory.

✖

Answer
Incorrect:
Try again. You used the `mv` command to move files into the new directory.

Explanation
The student created a new directory called “data”, moved every file ending in “.txt” into that directory, and then moved into that directory using the `cd` command.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

ℹ Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 7

0/1 point (graded)
What does the command `echo $HOME` do?

- ◯ Moves into to the home directory.
- ◯ Makes the current directory the home directory.
- ◯ Prints the path to the home directory. ✔
- ◉ Prints “$HOME” to the screen.

✖

Answer
Incorrect:
Try again. Echo prints something to the screen, but it interprets `$HOME` as a shortcut for something longer.

Explanation
`echo $HOME` prints the path, or location, of the home directory. For you, that might look something like `/User/your_user_name/`.

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Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 8

0/1 point (graded)
Many systems operate using the Unix shell and command language, bash. Each time you start using bash, it executes the commands contained in a "dot" file. Your "dot" file may be called something like ".bash_profile" or ".bash_rc".

Which command will let you see your "dot" files?

- ◯ `ls -a` ✔
- ◉ `ls bash*`
- ◯ `head *bash*`
- ◯ `ls -l`

✖

Answer
Incorrect:
Try again. This use of `ls` command will not let you see your dot files. Remember, files that begin in "." are hidden in Unix.

Explanation
Files that begin in "." are hidden in Unix. The `-a` argument lets you see hidden

files.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 9

1/1 point (graded)

Your colleague was editing his “dot” files when something went wrong. He first noticed there was an issue when he tried to execute the following line of code:

```
ls
```

He received the following error:

```
-bash: ls: command not found
```

What could have happened to cause this error?

- He is trying to execute `ls` which is a bash command, but his system isn’t running bash as a shell.
- The command `ls` doesn’t exist. He should be using the command `ll`.
- He forgot to specify a file name to be listed. The command `ls *` should work.
- **(selected)** He changed the information contained in $PATH. Now the system cannot find the executable file for `ls`.

Answer

Correct:

The system is saying that `ls` doesn’t exist because it doesn’t know where to look for the file that contains the instructions for how to run the `ls` command. That information is provided in the $PATH environment variable, which is contained in a “dot” file. Be careful when editing these files!

Explanation

The system is saying that `ls` doesn’t exist because it doesn’t know where to look

for the file that contains the instructions for how to run the `ls` command. That information is provided in the $PATH environment variable, which is contained in a “dot” file. Be careful when editing these files!

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Question 10

1/1 point (graded)

The bash profile in your home directory contains information that the bash shell runs each time you use it. You can customize the information in your bash profile to tell your system to do different things. For example, you can make an “alias”, which acts like a keyboard shortcut.

Which line of code, when added to your bash profile, will let you print “seetop” to view the name, size, and file type of the 10 most recently added visible files?

- ○ `alias seetop='ls -lt'`
- ● `alias seetop='ls -lt | head'` ✔
- ○ `alias seetop='ls -t | head'`
- ○ `alias seetop='head | ls -l'`

Answer

Correct:

After creating and executing this alias, you’ll be able to simply type `seetop` to see the long names of the top 10 most recent files instead of typing `ls -lt | head`.

Explanation

After creating and executing `alias seetop='ls -lt | head'`, you’ll be able to simply type `seetop` to see the long names of the top 10 most recent files instead of typing `ls -lt | head`.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem