



### Comprehension Check and

<u>Course</u> > <u>Section 5: Advanced Unix</u> > <u>Discussion: Advanced Unix</u>

Comprehension Check Part 1:

Advanced Unix

## **Audit Access Expires Mar 19, 2020**

You lose all access to this course, including your progress, on Mar 19, 2020.

# **Comprehension Check Part 1: Advanced Unix**

# Question 1

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

$\bigcirc$ A	list of all file (names, sizes, and other information) arranged in
c	hronological order with the most recently modified files at the top of the
li	st. 🗸

A list of visible files (na	mes, sizes, and	other informatio	n) arranged in
chronological order wi			

A list of al	ll files (names d	only) arranged	in chronolog	ical order witl	n the
oldest file	s at the top of	the list.			

0	A list of visible files (names o	only) arranged in	chronological	order with	the
	most recent files at the top of	of the list.			



#### **Answer**

Incorrect:

Try again. The \_\_1 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 \_\_1 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.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem

# Question 2

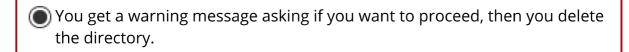
0/1 point (graded)

What happens when you remove a directory using the command rm -r?

0	ou cannot remove a directory using the	rm	command.
$\smile$	ou cultifor remove a affectory asing the	T111	communa.

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 lat	er.
--	---	----------	------------	--------------	-----------------	------------	-----------------	-----





### **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.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

**1** Answers are displayed within the problem



# 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 1s -6   head
head   man ls -6
head -6   man 1s
man 1s   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**

 $man 1s \mid head -6$  first calls the manual for 1s, then displays the first 6 lines of it.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

**1** 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.

O ls data*
ls data*.txt
ls *.txt
ls data?.txt

### ~

### **Answer**

### Correct:

1s 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**

1s 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

**1** 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"?

orm D*.txt
ls D*
Ols 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".

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

**1** 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 my 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
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 <code>\$HOME</code> 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/.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

**1** 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?



### **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

**1** 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:

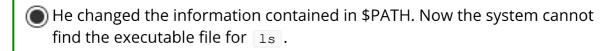
-bash: ls: command not found

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	1 0	doesn't exist. He should be using the command	11
\ .	, The communication	Τ2	doesn't exist. He should be using the community	TT.

He forgot to specify a file name to be listed. The command	ls	*	should
work.			





### **Answer**

Correct:

The system is saying that <code>ls</code> doesn't exist because it doesn't know where to look for the file that contains the instructions for how to run the <code>ls</code> 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!

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

• Answers are displayed within the problem

# 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?

O alias seetop='ls -lt'
alias seetop='ls -lt   head'
O alias seetop='ls -t   head'
O alias seetop='head   ls -l'

### **Answer**

Correct:

After creating and executing this alias, you'll be able to simply type  $\[\]$  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

© All Rights Reserved