



Comprehension Check and

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Comprehension Check Part 1: Basic
Unix

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Comprehension Check Part 1: Basic Unix

Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

It is important to know which directory, or folder, you're in when you are working from the command line in Unix. Which line of code will tell you the current working directory?



cd



pwd



rm



echo



Answer

Correct:

Correct! This command stands for "print working directory" and it will tell you the full path to the directory you're currently in.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts



Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

You can't use your computer's mouse in a terminal. How can you see a line of code that you executed previously?

☐ Type `pwd`

☐ Type `echo`

☒ Use the up arrow

☐ Press the enter key



Answer

Correct:

Correct! You can use the up arrow to see previously executed lines of code and repeat them.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Question 3

1/1 point (graded)

Assume a student types `pwd` and gets the following output printed to the screen: `/Users/student/Documents`.

Then, the student enters the following commands in sequence:

```
mkdir projects
```

```
cd projects
```



What will be printed to the screen if the student types `pwd` after executing the two lines of code shown above?

☐ `/Users/student/Documents`

☒ `/Users/student/Documents/projects`

☐ `/Users/student`

☐ `cd: projects: No such file or directory`



Answer

Correct:

Correct! The student created a new directory called “projects” and then moved into that directory using the “change directory” (`cd`) command.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Question 4

0/1 point (graded)

Which of the following statements does NOT correctly describe the utility of a command in Unix?

☐ The `q` key exits the viewer when you use `less` to view a file.

☐ The command `ls` lists files in the current directory.

☒ The command `mkdir` makes a new directory and moves into it. ✓

☒ The `mv` command can move a file and change the name of a file.



Answer

Incorrect:

Try again. The `mv` command can move a file and it can be used to rename a file.



Explanation

The `mkdir` command makes a new directory but does not automatically move into you. You must use the `cd` command to change into the new directory.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

i Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 5

0/1 point (graded)

The following is the full path to a homework assignment file called "assignment.txt":

```
/Users/student/Documents/projects/homeworks/assignment.txt
```

Which line of code will allow you to move the assignment.txt file from the "homeworks" directory into the parent directory "projects"?

☐ `mv assignment.txt`

☐ `mv assignment.txt .`

☒ `mv assignment.txt ..` ✓

☐ `mv assignment.txt /projects`

✗

Answer

Incorrect:

Try again. This code does not provide enough information about where to move the file. You need to specify a relative or full path to the location where you want to move the file to.

Explanation

Double dots (`..`) mean "up a directory", so `mv assignment.txt ..` moves the assignment text file into the next highest directory.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts



 Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 6

1/1 point (graded)

You want to move a file called `assignment.txt` into your `projects` directory. However, there is already a file called "assignment.txt" in the `projects` directory.

What happens when you execute the "move" (`mv`) command to move the file into the new directory?

- ☒ The moved "assignment.txt" file replaces the old "assignment.txt" file that was in the "projects" directory with no warning.
- ☐ An error message warns you that you are about to overwrite an existing file and asks if you want to proceed.
- ☐ An error message tells you that a file already exists with that name and asks you to rename the new file.
- ☐ The moved "assignment.txt" file is automatically renamed "assignment.txt (copy)" after it is moved into the "projects" directory.



Answer

Correct:

Correct! Be careful when moving files around using the command line. Unix does not warn you before you overwrite a file.

Explanation

Be careful when moving files around using the command line. Unix does not warn you before you overwrite a file.

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

 Answers are displayed within the problem



