



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

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Introduction to Bash Shell Scripting

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1. What is the hotkey shortcut to open a terminal window on Ubuntu?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Ctrl-Alt-T or Command-Alt-T
- ☐ There is no hotkey shortcut.
- ☐ Ctrl-O or Command-O
- ☐ F4

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Using Ctrl-Alt-T, or on a Mac, Command-Alt-T, will open a new terminal window.

2. How do you get a simple list of only file and directory names in the current directory?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ lst
- ☐ list
- ☒ ls
- ☐ ll

✓ **Correct**

Correct! ls stands for "list" and will return all files and directories in your current directory.

3. From this output, identify all the directories:

1 / 1 point

```
drwxrwxrwx 1 User Family 4096 Apr 1 19:25 A
-rw-rw-rw- 1 User Family 516 Mar 2 04:11 gold
-r-xrwxr-x 1 User Family 384501760 May 9 2019 goldx
drwxr-xr-x 1 User Family 4096 Dec 10 2019 www
drwxrwxrwx 1 User Family 4096 May 8 04:11 bin
-rw-rw-rw 1 User Family 516 Mar 3 10:55 blue
```

- ☐ blue
- ☒ www

✓ **Correct**

Correct! We can identify a directory because the listing begins with a 'd'. Depending on the options you use with 'ls', the line might also end with a slash (/).

☐ goldx

☐ guix

☐ gold

☒ A

✓ **Correct**

Correct! We can identify a directory because the listing begins with a 'd'. Depending on the options you use with 'ls', the line might also end with a slash (/).

☒ bin

✓ **Correct**

Correct! We can identify a directory because the listing begins with a 'd'. Depending on the options you use with 'ls', the line might also end with a slash (/).

4. How do you change from your current directory to the /usr/bin directory?

1 / 1 point

☒ cd /usr/bin

☐ cd ~

☐ cd !!

☐ ch /usr/bin

✓ **Correct**

Correct! You use 'cd' to change directory, and you can use the entire path name to the directory where you want to be.

5. What is the command to create a file in your current directory called myFile.txt without opening a text editor?

1 / 1 point

☐ nano myFile.txt

☐ touch ../myFile.txt

☒ touch myFile.txt

☐ emacs myFile

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Touch will update the timestamp for last access for an existing file, but it will create a new, empty file if one does not already exist.

6. What is the command to move a file?

1 / 1 point

☒ mv

☐ re

☐ move

☐ rm

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The 'mv' command will move a file to another location or will rename that file.

7. What is the command to review the contents of a file?

1 / 1 point

☒ cat

✓ **Correct**

Correct! You can review the contents of a file with 'more'.

☐ orless

☐ see

☐ vw

☒ more

✓ **Correct**

Correct! You can review the contents of a file with 'more'.

8. What do 'more' and 'less' do?

1 / 1 point

☒ More and less offer a paginated version of a file, but less gives you more options for navigating the contents

☐ Less is an alias of more, which lets you view a paginated version of a file

☐ More outputs a long version of the help file, while less outputs just the command structure

☐ Less lets you navigate a file, but only going down the file contents. More lets you navigate the file, going up or down the contents.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! More lets you quickly scan down a file that has been paginated. Less will also paginate a file, but you can navigate up or down through the file.

9. What is the command to delete a file?

1 / 1 point

☐ dd

☐ erase

☒ rm

☐ del

✓ **Correct**

Correct! 'rm' means 'remove' and will delete the file.

10. How do you open a file in a text editor from the command line?

1 / 1 point

☐ make

☐ You can't use the command line to open a text editor.

☐ type

☒ The name of the text editor and the file name you want to use.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! To use the nano text editor, you'd type 'nano <file name>' to open the file in nano. With vim, you'd type 'vi <file name>'.

11. What's the command to create a new directory?

1 / 1 point

☐ dir

☐ touch

☒ mkdir

☐ cd

✓ **Correct**

Correct! A new directory will be created if you use mkdir, which stands for 'make directory.'

12. Moving a file and moving a directory require different commands.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ False
- ☐ True

✓ **Correct**

Correct! 'mv' will move both a directory and a file to a new location.

13. The command to rename a directory is the same as the command to move a directory to a new location.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ False
- ☒ True

✓ **Correct**

Correct, you can rename a directory and move it with the command 'mv'.

14. What does 2>/dev/null mean?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ It tells the shell to write output to /dev/null.
- ☒ It tells the shell to send all errors to /dev/null, where they will be deleted.
- ☐ Nothing. It's not a command.
- ☐ It's a logical statement comparing the second argument in a command and the null value.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! 2 stands for stderr -- the errors a command might output -- and the >/dev/null portion means to redirect that output to /dev/null for deletion.

15. What does the up arrow do on the command line?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Nothing
- ☐ Moves up one directory
- ☒ Moves up through the command history
- ☐ Creates an error

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The up arrow refers to the last command you used. Continuing to press it will continue through your command history.

16. What command lets you view all the commands you've used?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ There's no such command
- ☐ \$history
- ☐ ..



☐ history

Incorrect

Not quite. Refer back to Task 3 if you can't remember how to view all the commands you've used.

17. What does an alias do?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Allows a user to run commands as if they were logged in under another user's login.
- ☐ It creates an alias file to store shortcuts.
- ☐ It hides files and directories by placing a period in front of their name.
- ☒ It creates a shortcut for longer or more complex commands.

Correct

Correct! Using 'alias' allows you to create your own command so you don't have to remember complex commands or type a long line of text.

18. What is "#!/bin/bash"?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ It's a comment that will be ignored by the interpreter.
- ☒ It tells the interpreter this is a bash shell script.
- ☐ It runs the file at /bin/bash.
- ☐ It doesn't mean or do anything.

Correct

Correct! A line beginning with hashmark and bang together indicates a note to an interpreter. The path that follows says which interpreter should be using this file.

19. Create an alias that will list files with the options 'a' and 'C', and then push that output to grep to find all lines containing the contiguous letters 'save'.

0 / 1 point

save

Incorrect

Not quite. Refer back to Task 5 for help with aliases, Task 3 for help with grep and pipes, and Task 1 for help with the 'ls' command.

20. What symbol is used to reference a variable that has been defined?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ *
- ☒ \$
- ☐ #
- ☐ !

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Once a variable is defined, you use the string sign (dollar sign) in front of the variable name to tell the interpreter that it's a defined variable.