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Chapter 6: 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24

**Chapter 6:**

**14.** cat foo1 - - foo2 > foo3

text after foo1 [Ctrl+D]

text before foo2 [Ctrl+D]

**17.** What are file descriptors? Why is 2> used as the redirection symbol for standard

error?

**18.** Create a file foo with the statement echo “File not found” in it. Explain two

ways of providing redirection to this statement so that the message comes to the

terminal even if you run foo > /dev/null.

**19.** How do the programs prog1, prog2 and prog3 need to handle their standard

files so they can work like this: prog1 | prog2 | prog3.

**21.** First, the find command searches for all directories (-type d) in the user home directory. The output is redirected to wc command, that uses the -l option to count how many lines does this input have.

Finally, the output (number of directories below the home user’s directory) is redirected to the file named list.

To make the command work, use it without quotes (leave backtick):

echo `find $HOME -type d -print | wc -l` > list

**22.** When will the command cd `find . -type l -name scripts -print` work? If it does, what do pwd and /bin/pwd display?

**24.** Look up the tar and gzip documentation to find out how a group of files can

be archived and compressed without creating an intermediate file.