**Comprehension Check Part 1: Advanced Unix**

**Question 1**

1/1 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.

correct

Answer

Correct:

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.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**Question 2**

1/1 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.

correct

Answer

Correct:

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

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**Question 3**

1/1 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

correct

Answer

Correct:

This pipe first calls the manual for ls, then displays the first 6 lines of it.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**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

correct

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”.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**Question 5**

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 remove every file that begins with “D”?

rm D\*

rm D\*.txt

ls D\*

ls D\*.txt

correct

Answer

Correct:

This command will remove any file that begins with “D”.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**Question 6**

1/1 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.

correct

Answer

Correct:

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.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**Question 7**

1/1 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.

correct

Answer

Correct:

This command prints the path, or location, of the home directory. For you, that might look something like /User/your\_user\_name/.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**Question 8**

1/1 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

correct

Answer

Correct:

Files that begin in “.” are hidden in Unix. The -a argument lets you see hidden files.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**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.

He changed the information contained in $PATH. Now the system cannot find the executable file for ls.

correct

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!

You have used 1 of 2 attempts Some problems have options such as save, reset, hints, or show answer. These options follow the Submit button.

**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’

correct

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.

You have used 1 of 2 attempts