**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

correct

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.

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)

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

correct

Answer

Correct:

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

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 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

correct

Answer

Correct:

Correct! The student created a new directory called “projects” and then moved into that directory using the “change directory” (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 4**

1/1 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.

correct

Answer

Correct:

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

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)

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

correct

Answer

Correct:

Double dots .. mean “up a directory”, so mv assignment.txt .. moves the assignment text file into the NEXT highest directory, projects.

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)

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.

correct

Answer

Correct:

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

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.