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Assignment 1 Answers

1.To print commands that have a word in their manuel page, I use 'man
-k word'.
 'word' can be replaced with the word you want to search for.

2. I use "which cp" to find that the cp program is located in /usr/
bin/cp.
I reuse "which wc" to find that the wc program is located in /usr/bin/
wc.

3. The programs are all in /usr/bin, I search there for 1 char
commands.
I use '?' to match any single character.
The final command is 'find /usr/bin -name "?"'. This gives me:
/usr/bin/[
/usr/bin/w
/usr/bin/X
Using the man command, I can find the uses of all these commands.
'man [' :'[' is a test command and checks file types and compares
values.
'man w' :'w' shows who is logged in and what they are doing.
'man X' :'X' is the original X server executable on the windows
system.

4. I use the command "readlink /usr/bin/emacs".
The file actually being executed is /etc/alternatives/emacs.

5. Using "man chmod" I know 'g' means other users in the file's group.
'o' means other users not in the file's group.
So, 'g+s' sets a group id on execution for the users in the file's
group.
'o-x' removes permission to execute from users not in the file's
group.

6.I used the command 'man find' to find how to use -mtime.
I use "find -mtime -21".
This finds all files that have been modified in the past 3 weeks.

7. I need to specify the type by using "find / -type d -mtime -21".
I am using my own machine on lnxsrv07 network.
So I instead use 'find . -type d -mtime -21'.
This finds the directories modified on my machine in the past 3 weeks:
.
./cs35l
./cs35l/assignment1
./.cache/abrt

```
./perl5
././.emacs.d/auto-save-list
```

8. Using "man find" I know to look for symbolic link, I need to use '-type l'.
I use 'whereis find' to find where the command is located, which is /usr/bin.
The command is "find /usr/bin -type l", which gives a long list of the links.
I use the pipe '|' with 'wc', a function that will count all the lines.
So my final command is 'find /usr/bin -type l|wc' which gives me:
```
246     246     4206
```
So there are 246 symbolic links on lnxsrv07.

9. First, I switch to /usr/bin by using 'cd /usr/bin'.
I use 'man ls' to learn how to list files in order.
I then can use 'ls -lt, to list the files with their dates.
If I only want to see one file, I use "ls -lt -1".
To get the very last line, I want to use the 'tail' command.
The final command to see the oldest file is 'ls -lt|tail -1', which gives me:
```
-rwxr-xr-x.   1 root root      3584 Sep  8  2000 detect_ppa
```
so detect_ppa is the oldest on lnxsrv07.

10. By using 'man locale', locale gets locale-specific data from 'localedef'.
Localdef compiles locale definition files by reading charmap and input files.
If no charmap files are given, the value ANSI_X3.4-1968 is used by default.
If no input file is given, localedef reads from standard input.

11. In emacs, by using 'C-h a', you can search through all the commands.
By typing in sort, I see that emacs has the following commands:

```
Buffer-menu-sort               M-x ... RET
 Sort Tabulated List entries by the column at point.
sort-columns                   M-x ... RET
 Sort lines in region alphabetically by a certain range of columns.
sort-fields                    M-x ... RET
 Sort lines in region lexicographically by the ARGth field of each
 line.
sort-lines                     M-x ... RET
 Sort lines in region alphabetically; argument means descending
 order.
sort-numeric-fields            M-x ... RET
 Sort lines in region numerically by the ARGth field of each line.
sort-pages                     M-x ... RET
```

Sort pages in region alphabetically; argument means descending
 order.
sort—paragraphs   M—x ... RET
 Sort paragraphs in region alphabetically; argument means descending
 order.
sort—regexp—fields   M—x ... RET
 Sort the text in the region region lexicographically.
tabulated—list—col—sort   M—x ... RET
 Sort Tabulated List entries by the column of the mouse click E.
tabulated—list—sort   M—x ... RET
 Sort Tabulated List entries by the column at point.

12. "C—h k" allows me to enter the keys to see a description of the
command.
I did that for each of the following:
    C—M—a : Move backward to the beginning of a defun.
    C—M—b : Move backward across one balanced expression
    C—M—c : Exit from the innermost recursive edit or minibuffer.
    C—M—d : Move forward down one level of parentheses.
    C—M—e : Move forward to next end of defun.
    C—M—f : Move forward across one balanced expression (sexp).
    C—M—g : none
    C—M—h : Put mark at end of this defun, point at beginning.

13. I used "C—h k" again in order to find the function of C—g.
C—g: Runs the command keyboard—quit.
This is an interactive compiled Lisp function, signals a 'quit'
condition.
During execution of Lisp code, this character causes a quit directly.
As an editor command, this simply beeps.

14. I use "C—h w" and search 'yank' to find which keys activate yank.
I see C—y activates yank, I use "C—h k" and enter C—y to see yank's
use.
Yank reinserts ("pastes" the last stretch of killed text.
More precisely, it reinserts the most recent kill.

15. The first thing I do is use "C—h w" and search "dired".
I find the keys to use to access it, which is 'C—x d'.
Then I use the dired and seach '/usr/bin'.
In another linux window I enter the directory.
I use 'cd /usr/bin' and then the command 'ls —l'.
The only differences I notice is at the beginning of dired, it states
"total used in directory 301724 available 13313004"
but when I use the 'ls —l' command, it states
"total 301648".
Also, when using dired, the two following files appear:
 dr—xr—xr—x.   2 root root   69632 Sep 16 13:15 .
 drwxr—xr—x. 15 root root   4096 Nov 18 2016 ..
These two files don't appear when using 'ls —l'.