CS170 SP2017 Assignment 2 Solution

Page79-80: 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13

1. Which commands can you use to determine who is logged in on a specific terminal?
who, finger, w

3. What happens when you give the following commands if the file named **done** already exists?
$ **cp to_do done**
$ **mv to_do done**
Both commands overwrite **done** with the contents of **to_do**.

5. How can you find the phone number for **Ace Electronics** in a file named **phone** that contains a list of names and phone numbers? Which command can you use to display the entire file in alphabetical order? How can you display the file without any adjacent duplicate lines? How can you display the file without any duplicate lines?
$ **grep "Ace Electronics" phone**
$ **sort phone**
$ **uniq phone**
$ **sort -u phone**

6. What happens when you use diff to compare two binary files that are not identical? (You can use gzip to create the binary files.) Explain why the diff output for binary files is different from the diff output for ASCII files.
When you use it to compare binary files, diff displays a message saying the files differ when the files differ or no message when the files are the same. The diff utility compares ASCII files on a line-by-line basis; it is not designed to compare binary files on a byte-by-byte basis. Use cmp to compare binary files in that manner.

11. Which command can you use to look at the first few lines of a file named **status.report**? Which command can you use to look at the end of the file?
$ **head status.report**
$ **tail status.report**

12. Re-create the **colors.1** and **colors.2** files used in Figure 3-8 on page 59. Test your files by running **diff –u** on them. Does diff display the same results as in the figure?
$ **cat colors.1**
red
green
yellow
pink
purple
orange
$ **cat colors.2**
red
blue
green
yellow

orange

13. Try giving these two commands:
$ **echo cat**
$ **cat echo**
Explain the differences between the output of each command.
The first command causes echo to display the characters **c**, **a**, and **t** on the screen. The second command uses cat to copy the contents of a file named **echo** to the screen. If there is no file named **echo**, cat displays an error message.