✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

<div>Next Item</div>

✓

1 / 1 point

1. Which command will list all files under the current directory with a **.cfg** extension, and then delete them?

○ find -name "*.cfg" . -exec rm {} ';'

○ find . -exec rm {} ';' -name "*.cfg"

◉ find . -name "*.cfg" -exec rm {} ';'

> **Correct**
> Note you could use **\;** instead of **';'** - they both work

○ find -exec rm {} ';' -name "*.cfg" .

✓

1 / 1 point

2. Which command will list all files and directories on the system with **cfg** in their name?

○ locate

◉ ls -l $(locate cfg)

> **Correct**
> This will search the whole system and feed the result to **ls**

○ find cfg

○ locate cfg -exec ls -l {} ';'

✓

1 / 1 point

3. Which command will find all files and directories in the system whose name ends with **cfg**?

◉ locate -r "cfg$"

> **Correct**
> You need the **-r** option so you can feed a regular expression, not just a string

○ locate -r "^cfg"

○ locate cfg

○ locate cfg$

✓

1 / 1 point

4. Which commands can change all occurrences within a file of the string **boris** to **natasha** (Select all answers that apply)?

☑ sed -e s/boris/natasha/g file

> **Correct**
> The **/g** ensures all occurrences on every line are dealt with

☑ sed -e s:boris:natasha:g file

> **Correct**
> This will work, you can use different delimiters, such as **/** or :

☐ sed -e s\boris\natasha\g file

> **Un-selected is correct**

☐ sed -e s/boris:natasha/g file

> **Un-selected is correct**

✓

1 / 1 point

5. Which command will print out all lines beginning with "**X**" in all files in the current directory?

○ grep $X *

◉ grep "^X" *

> **Correct**
> Note the quotation marks

○ grep "X$" *

👍 👎 🚩