Assessment: Introduction to the Unix Command Line

To earn a micro-badge for this workshop, follow the prompts on the next page. You will do all of your work on the command line, after which you will export your command history and submit it to GradPathways.

For questions marked "Short answer", record your notes directly in the files you've created. Submit these files in addition to your command history.

Links

- GradPathways badge
- Event page
- Reader

Rubric

1. Working code: were you able to complete each prompt successfully?
2. Understanding your actions: can you explain what your actions do and why you implemented them?

Prompts

1. Unzip `command_line_assignment.zip` and put it in your Home directory. Open a terminal window and navigate to the unzipped directory. Once there, clear your shell history with the following:
   - If you are using Bash, use:
     ```
     $ history -c
     ```
   - If you are using Zsh, use:
     ```
     $  history -p
     ```
   - If you don't know what shell you're using, run the following command, which will display your current shell:
     ```
     $ echo $0
     ```
2. From the top level of `command_line_assignment`, navigate to the lowest subdirectory. Move `1.txt` up to the top of the directory.
3. Navigate to `level_2a` and remove `extra_file.txt`. Then, copy the other file, `2.txt`, to the top of the directory.
4. Navigate up one subdirectory from `level_2a` and rename `wrong_name.txt` to `3.txt`. Move `3.txt` to the top level of `command_line_assignment`.
5. Navigate to `level_2b`. Make note of the name of the dotfile in this folder.
6. Return to the top level of `command_line_assignment`. Using Vim, create and open a new file titled `4.txt`. Enter `Insert` mode and press `Return/Enter`. On a second line, type the following (do not include quotations): ":::FINISHED!:::".
7. Skip two lines in Vim. Write the name of the dotfile in `level_2b`. Then, skip another two lines. In a few sentences, explain the difference between a relative and absolute path. Given an example of each.
8. Save `4.txt` and exit the file.
9. There should now be four `.txt` files in the top level of `command_line_assignment`. Use a command to print the directory contents to screen and make sure. Then, print the *contents* of these files to the terminal window.
   - You can use `*.txt` to apply a command to all text files in a folder + Remember that there are two different commands for inspecting directory contents and file contents
10. Send the output of the file contents to a new file titled `complete.txt`. You can do so with the following:
    ```
    $ [command] *.txt > complete.txt
    ```
    - Hint: normally the above command is the one you would use to print the contents of a file to screen.
11. Open `complete.txt` with Vim. If you do not see your answers from above in this file, you will need to try this step again (perhaps with a different command).
12. Export your command line history with:
    ```
    $ `history > command_line_history.txt`
    ```
13. Submit `complete.txt` and `command_line_history.txt` to the GradPathways portal.