



4. [8 pt] I just created two files from within a program (say, `netscape`) whose names were accidentally given as `L&>TXT` and `L*>TXT`. I actually wanted to name them `L7.TXT` and `L8.TXT` but had my shift key pressed that caused the names to be what they appear. I thought I could rename them using `mv` but this is what happened when I tried to do it:

```
219 sanjiv-aryabhat ls -l L*
  0 -rw-r--r--  1 sanjiv          0 Feb 10 11:54 L&>TXT
  0 -rw-r--r--  1 sanjiv          0 Feb 10 11:52 L*>TXT
220 sanjiv-aryabhat mv L&>TXT L7.TXT
mv: Insufficient arguments (1)
Usage: mv [-f] [-i] f1 f2
        mv [-f] [-i] f1 ... fn d1
        mv [-f] [-i] d1 d2

[1]      Exit 2                                mv -i L
L7.TXT: Command not found.
221 sanjiv-aryabhat mv L*>TXT L8.TXT
mv: L8.TXT not found
222 sanjiv-aryabhat ls -l L*
  0 -rw-r--r--  1 sanjiv          0 Feb 10 11:54 L&>TXT
  0 -rw-r--r--  1 sanjiv          0 Feb 10 11:52 L*>TXT
223 sanjiv-aryabhat
```

After issuing these commands, I saw that I also have a file named `TXT` in my directory that just got created. Can you help me? Since I want to learn, I'll also prefer an explanation of the phenomenon.

5. [4 pt] It is generally recommended that you should not use the directory `.` as the first directory in your `PATH`. Why is it so?
6. [6 pt] In class, I had showed you how to write the command `find` so that `stderr` is ignored from the output. However, I have pressing need for an application where I need to save the output of `find` as well as all the error messages to a file called `find_out`. Let us say that I am searching for the file `foobar` starting from my home directory. How will you achieve this? Specify the shell you used for the command syntax.
7. [6 pt] What is the difference between a program, a process, and a file in Unix?