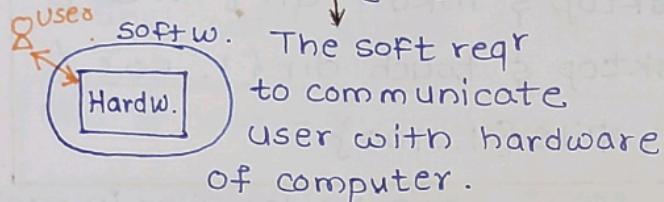


What is UNIX?

- It is operating system created in 1960s.



Characteristics of UNIX:

- It is Freeware
- It is Open Source software
 - It is FOSS (Freeware & Open Source soft)
- It is multi user operating system
- It is multi tasking OS
- It is user friendly
 - Support both CUI based and GUI based

CUI => character User Interface

GUI => Graphical User Interface

With lot of extensions and improvements to base version,
several flavours introduced

by organization /companies

RedHat Linux
Ubuntu
Suse

UNIX | LINUX

(terminal) CUI

command Line
Interrupt

right click

↳ new folder

↳

Folder Name

JavaDoc1

Create

↑

CUI is more powerful than GUI

dir1, dir2, dir3, ... dir50

In GUI create directory one by one.

but in terminal (CUI)

Noor @ noor - VirtualBox : ~ \$ mkdir dir{1..50}

Noor @ noor - Virtual Box : ~ \$ pwd
/home/Noor

Make Directory

Noor @ noor - Virtual Box : ~ \$ cd Desktop/

Noor @ noor - Virtual Box : ~ /Desktop \$ mkdir dir{1..50}

Noor @ noor - VirtualBox : ~ /Desktop \$ touch dir{1..50}/
file{1..100}

create 100 files in each
directory.

→ It is more **secure** than windows OS.

→ Two levels of security.

→ 3rd person access is restricted.

Flavours of UNIX

As Unix is Open Source OS, multiple Flavours are available with lot of extensions and improvement

→ Ubuntu

→ Red Hat Linux

→ CentOS

→ Fedora

→ Slackware

→ Open Solaris

→ Kali

→ SUSE Linux Enterprise
Server (SLES)

→ Open SUSE

→ Multiple Commands...

Distrowatch.com

flavours

Note

Base Version of all flavours is same
→ 80 to 90% functionality is same

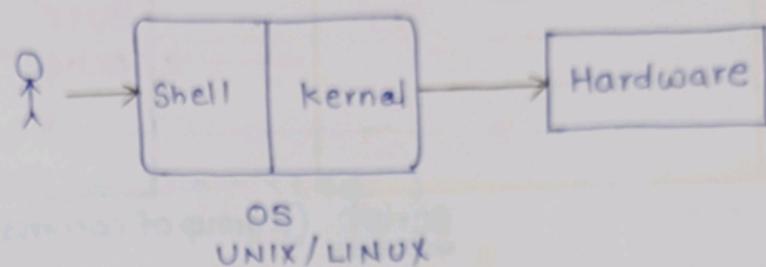
Components of UNIX

Session - 2

Components of UNIX

2 imp components :

- Shell
- Kernel



Shell

- It is outer layer of UNIX OS.
- Shell reads command provided by user.
- Shell will check is it valid command or not.
- Shell will check is it properly used or not.

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ touch123 abc.txt

command not found error

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ touch -def abc.txt
invalid date format 'ef'

- If everything is proper, then shell interprets/converts that command into kernel understandable form and handover that to the kernel.
- Shell acts as interface between user and kernel.

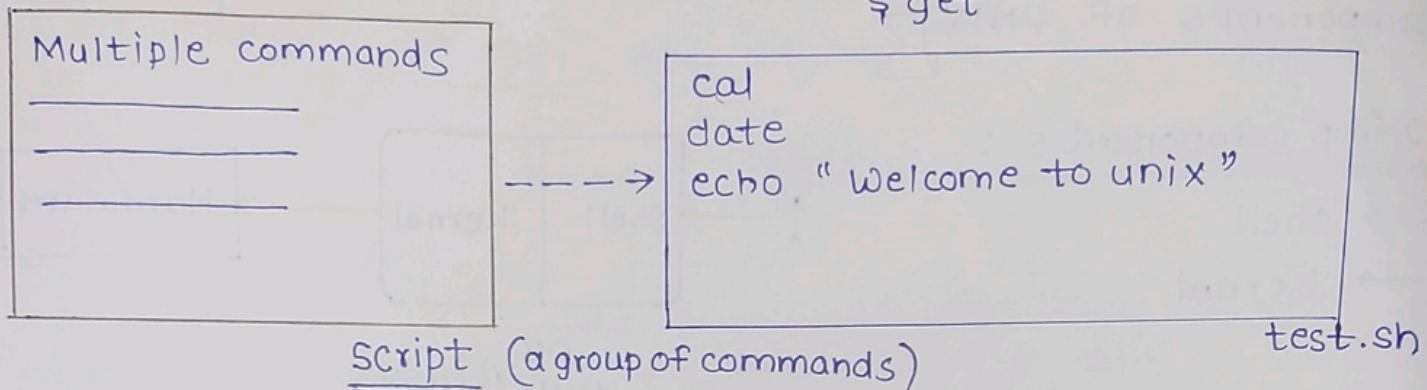
Kernel

- It is the core component of UNIX OS.
- It is responsible to execute our command with the help of hardware components.
- Memory allocation & processor allocation will take care by kernel.

→ It acts as interface between shell and hardware comp.

To do a big task

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ /Desktop
\$ get



noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ /Desktop \$ chmod u+x test.sh
\$./test.sh

March 2020

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Mon Mar 23 12:33:13 IST 2020

Welcome to unix

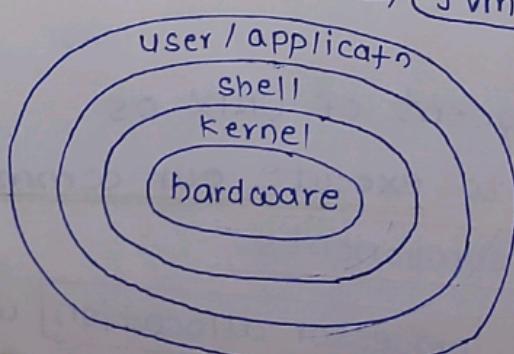
O/P

In windows : batch file Java

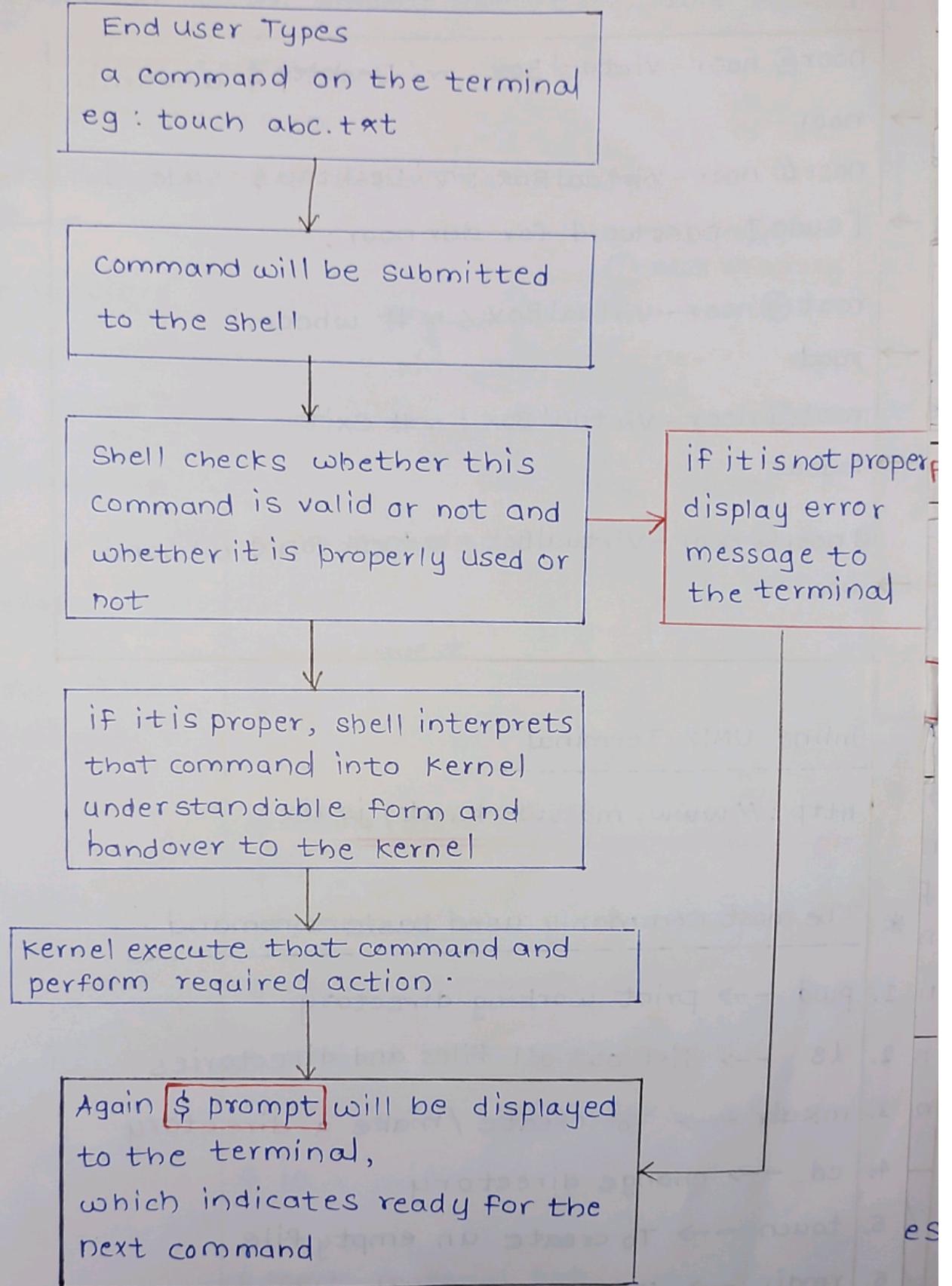
Interpreted Language - line by line will be executed

Interpreter → kernel

like
JVM in Java



Command Execution Flow



- normal user --> \$ prompt
- super user / root user / admin user --> # prompt

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop \$ whoami

→ noor

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop \$ sudo -i → To switch to Super user

→ [sudo] password for user noor:

root@noor-VirtualBox: ~# whoami

→ root

root@noor-VirtualBox: ~# exit

→ logout

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop \$ whoami

→ noor

Online UNIX Terminal

<http://www.masswerk.at/jsuix>

* The most commonly used basic command

1. pwd --> print working directory
2. ls --> list out all files and directories
3. mkdir --> To create / make a directory
4. cd --> change directory
5. touch --> To create an empty file
6. rmdir --> To remove a directory
7. rm --> To remove a file
8. cal --> Display current month calendar

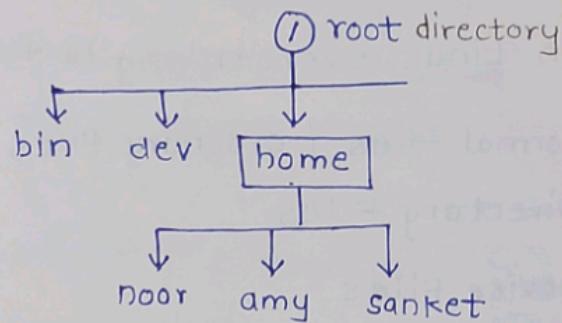
- Types of commands
1. date --> Display current date and time
 2. help --> To clear terminal display list of available commands
 1. clear --> To clear terminal
 2. exit --> To logout session
 3. hello --> To display brief system information.
-

③ User home directory

for noor : /home/noor

for amy : /home/amy

Online terminal →



\$ pwd

- /home/guest

\$ cd ..

\$ pwd

- /home

\$ cd ..

\$ pwd

- /

\$ clear

\$ cd /home/guest

\$ pwd

- /home/guest

\$ ls

- \$ mkdir unixclasses

\$ ls

- unixclasses

\$ cd unixclasses

\$ pwd

- /home/guest/unixclasses

\$ ls

- \$ touch material.txt

\$ ls

- material.txt

\$ rm material.txt

\$ rmdir
unixclasses

UNDO files

There is no retrieve commands in linux

Topic 2 : Linux File System :

Session 3

* Types of Files in Linux

→ In Python everything is treated as an object

→ In Linux everything is treated as a file

1. Normal files / ordinary files

2. Directory files

3. Device files

1. Normal files / ordinary files

→ These files contain data.

→ It can be normal file or binary files (images, video files,

→ abc.txt img.jpg
test.sh aud.mp4
test.java

In Linux file extension is not important

Based on content the Linux can identify file type

2. Directory files

→ These files represent directories

→ In windows, we can use folder terminology

but in Linux, we can use directory terminology.

→ directory contains files and subdirectories also

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ ls

dir1 dir3
dir2 dir4 ...

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ rm -r dir*

All directories removed ...

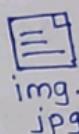
noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ touch img.jpg

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ ls -l img.jpg

-rw-r--r-- 1 noor newgrp 0 NOV 06 8:45 img.jpg

↑ 0 bytes.

: ~ / Desktop \$ file img.jpg



img.jpg : empty

file command → identify type of file

Hello, welcome to img
file.

img.jpg

: ~ / Desktop \$ gedit img.jpg

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ cat img.jpg

- Hello, welcome to img file.

noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ / Desktop \$ file img.jpg

img.jpg : ASCII text



img.
xyz

renamed

s-locumz

img.xyz

3. Device Files :

- In Linux every device is represented as a file.
- By using this file we can communicate with that device.
- Inside /dev directory
→ all device related files will be there.

terminal → File

terminal related file : tty

terminal represent at ...

terminal - I

```
noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ /Desktop $ tty
```

```
/dev/pts/0.
```

```
noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ /Desktop $ /dev/pts/0
```

terminal - 2

```
noor@noor - VirtualBox : ~ /Desktop $ tty
```

```
/dev/pts/1
```

```
~ $ echo "I Love Java"
```

I Love Java

```
~ $ echo "I Love Java" > /dev/pts/1
```

```
~ $
```

terminal - 1

send output to terminal 2
Comm' bet 2 terminals
Output redirection

```
~ $ I Love Java
```

```
~ $ clear > /dev/pts/1
```

```
~ $
```

terminal - 2

terminal - 2
is cleared.

To stop communication between 2 terminals

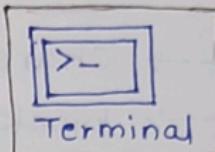
^C

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ \$

① To open the terminal

① ⋮ show Application →

a terminal



② ctrl + alt + t →

noor@noor-VirtualBox:-
File Edit
noor@noor-VB: ~ \$

③ To close the terminal

ctrl + d

In Ubuntu :

blue colour files represents : directories

remaining : ordinary files

We have to use ls command with -l option. → find type of file

\$ ls -l

total 93464

ls listing

-l long listing

-rw-r--r-- 1 noor newgrp

0 Mar 3 12:40 abc.txt

-rw-r--r-- 1 noor newgrp

68 Jan 28 13:35 efg.txt

...

normal file

drwxr-xr-x 2 noor newgrp

4096 Jun 7 11:22 unixclass

directory file

rwxrwxrwx 2 noor newgrp

9 Jan 11 12:38

1rwxrwxrwx 1 noor newgrp

g Jan 23 12:38

file2.txt → file1.txt

↳ link file

- The first character represents the type of file

d → directory file

- → ordinary file

l → link file

c → character special file

b → block special file

s → socket file

} Most of the time used by super user.

File System Navigation Commands

Session 4

directory :- root directory

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ \$ ls

```
bin      etc      lib  
boot    home    lib64...  
cdrom  initrd.img  
dev
```

Desktop

↳ dir1

↳ dire2

Empty

hidden

ls -a

a → all

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop/dir1/dire2 \$ ls -a

..



.. → represents current directory

.. → represents parent directory.

current directory → dir2

parent directory → dir1

cd command

1. \$ cd .

changes to current directory (useless)

2. \$ cd ..

change to parent directory

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ / Desktop / dir1 \$ pwd

/home / danoor / desktop / dir1

noor@noor - VirtualBox: ~ / Desktop / dir1 \$ cd/..

noor@noor - Virtual Box: / home \$ pwd

/home

3. \$ cd ... / .. / ..

noor@noor - VB: / \$ pwd

/

noor@noor - VB: / \$ cd ..

noor@noor - VB: / \$ pwd

/

To go to user home directory

/home/noor

\$ cd ~

\$ cd /home/noor
\$ cd ~ || \$ cd

noor@noor - VB: ~ / Desktop / dir1 / dir2 \$ pwd

/home/noor / Desktop / dir1 / dir2

noor@noor - VB: ~ / Desktop / dir1 / dir2 \$ cd ~

noor@noor - VB: ~ \$

\$ cd

cd command without any argument

To go to user home directory

/home/noor

\$ cd -

If we want to go previous working directory

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop/dir1/dir2$ pwd
```

```
/home/noor/Desktop/dir1/dir2
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop/dir1/dir2$ cd
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~$ pwd
```

```
/home/noor
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~$ cd -
```

```
/home/noor/Desktop/dir1/dir2
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~$ /Desktop/dir1/dir2$
```

Linux File System Hierarchy

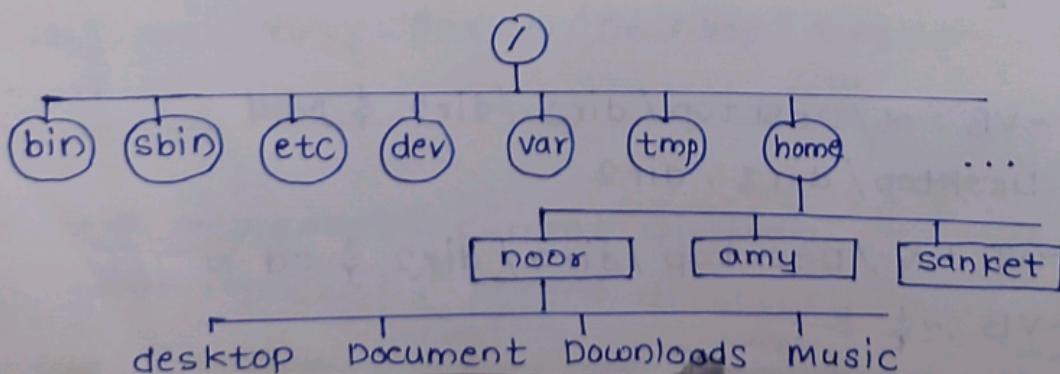
- Linux file system has **TREE** like structure.

- It starts with root (/)

→ / is the topmost directory

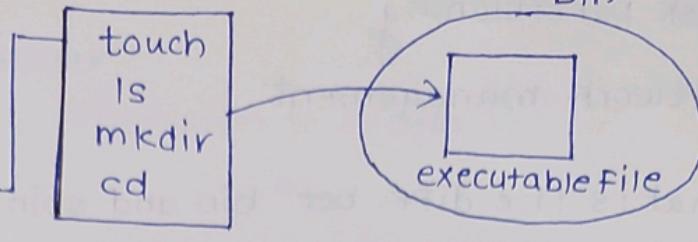
- subdirectories:

bin etc home lib dev user cdrom



1. bin directory

bin → binary .



noor@noor-VB : ~ \$ which touch

/usr/bin/touch

(in old version)
/bin/touch

javac → javac.exe

java → java.exe

bin folder.

noor@noor-VB : ~ \$ which ls mkdir

/bin/mkdir

noor@noor-VirtualBox : ~ \$ cd bin

noor@noor-VirtualBox : ~/bin \$ ls

bash	mount	mkdir
dash	mountpoint	ls
date	cat	...
dd	cp	

→ It contains all binary executables related to our linux commands.

2. sbin directory

→ sbin → systembin .

normal user used commands related binary executable files available in **bin directory**.

Super user used commands related binary executable files available in **sbin directory**

Disk partitioning

Network management

Q. What is the diff. betⁿ bin and sbin?

bin contains binary executable related to commands used by normal user.

sbin contains binary executable related to commands used by super user.

3. etc directory

→ This directory contains all **system configuration files**.

→ These configuration files can be used by OS itself.

noor@noor-VirtualBox : \$ /bin \$ whoami
noor

noor@noor - VirtualBox : /bin \$ su - noor1
password:

su: Authentication failure

noor@noor - virtualBox : /bin \$ su - noor1
password:

noor1 @ noor - VirtualBox : /bin \$ cd /etc

noor1 @ noor - VirtualBox : /etc \$ cat passwd

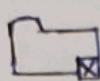
noor : x : 1000 : 1009 : noor , , , : /home /durga : /bin /bash
noor1 : x : 1001 : 1001 : , , , : /home /noor1 : /bin /bash

/etc/passwd --> All users information

/etc/group --> All group information

/etc/hosts --> All hosts information [ipaddress [DNS names]]

root



root users home folder

→ requires root permission to access it

run

→ tempfs file system

→ runs in RAM

→ Everything will gone when system reboot or shutdown

→ store runtime information.

snap

→ snap packages -- self contain applications

6. srv

→ server services directory

→ services data stored



Folder is Empty

probably be
empty
But

if you run

server -- web server
FTP server

files will get stored by external
users here.

17. sys

→ created everytime the system boots up.

18. usr

→ user applications space -- apps are installed

19. var

→ variable directory.

→ contains files and directories that expected to grow

crash

log

4. tmp directory

→ temporary directory.
→ contains copy ..

5. boot

→ boot loaders

6. cdrom

7. char dev

→ devices related files

→ sda
sda1
sda2

8. lib

→ libraries are stored

- lib32
- lib64

9. mnt mounting

→ storage devices.

→ manually manage

| in newer OS, mounting will be performed automatically.

10. media



→ automatically managed by OS
↳ mounting.

11. opt

→ optional directory.

12. proc

unique id : PID

→ sudo files -- contains information abt

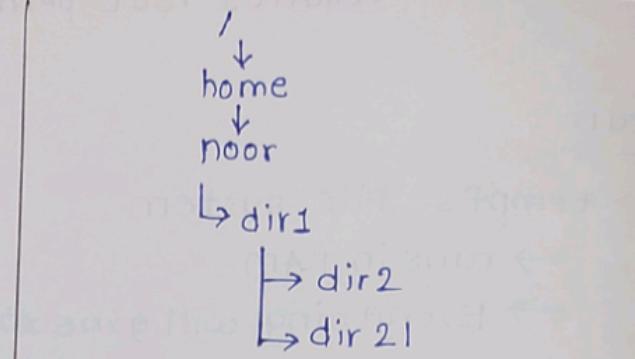
sys. resources/processes

\$ cat /proc/cpuinfo

\$ ps -ef

ps → process status.

\$ cat /proc/uptime



home directory

Installation

- For every user a separate directory will be created to hold his specific data like videos, images, documents etc.
- All these user directories stored inside home dire.

/home/noor : It is called noor user home directory.

what is diff. between / and root directories

/ acts as root for Linux file system

→ It is topmost directory of Linux file system.

root --> subdirectory of /

which acts as home directory for super user.

Linux Installation

session 6

8 Nov 2020

• step 1 : Oracle Virtual Box Installation

• step 2 : Ubuntu Installation

④ Need of Virtual Box :

To run virtual computers in our system without effecting original computer

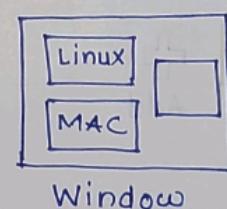
computer → window

Virtual Box →

virtual comp → Linux

virtual comp → mac

virtual comp → sun solaris



→ By using this VB we can run multiple operating system simultaneously.

* Oracle Virtual Box Installation

→ Download VB software from

VirtualBox.org

Download
Virtual Box 6.1.4

In this virtual box we have to create virtual computer with
ubuntu operating system.

* Ubuntu Installation

→ Download Ubuntu from

ubuntu.com

downloads

Ubuntu Desktop

18.04
year month

18.04 LTS 19.10

Long Term Support

* Create Virtual Computer

In VB →

New Add

← Create Virtual Machine

Name and Operating System

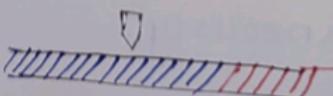
Name:

Type:

Version:

Next

Memory size →



Hard Disk

- ① create a hard disk now,
virtual

Next

- ② VDI

Next

Create

Settings

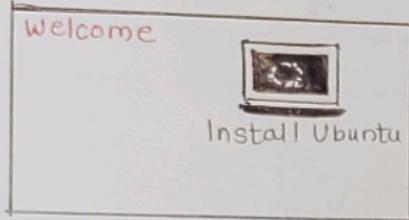
system → processor

Processor :-

storage → Controller → Optical drive:

select downloaded
ubuntu file
iso

Start



- ③ English (UK)

- ④ Minimal Installation

continue

NOTE

IF in system setting : Problem to select Processor .

- At the time of system start enter into bios mode (system config. mode)
- enable virtual technology

After login

ctrl + Alt + t

In terminal

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ \$ echo "Hello"

Hello

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ \$

Windows → host computer
ubuntu → guest

<https://bit.ly/36evx8y>
download software

* FULL SCREEN

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Insert Guest Additions CD image...

"VBox-GAs-6.1.4" contains software intended to
be automatically started. Would you like to run it?

Run



* Copy-Paste

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Shared clipboard

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Disabled
<input type="radio"/>	Host To Guest
<input type="radio"/>	Guest To Host
<input type="radio"/>	Bidirectional

Drag and Drop

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Disabled
<input type="radio"/>	Host To Guest
<input type="radio"/>	Guest To Host
<input type="radio"/>	Bidirectional



ls command

list out all files and directories present in the given directory
 If we are not providing any directory then it will list out in current working directory.

\$ ls dir1

\$ ls ~

Increase the font : **ctrl + shift + '+'**

Tip

for documentation

- manual pages

man pages

\$ man command

\$ man ls

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ man ls

LS(1)	User Commands	LS(1)
NAME		
	ls - list directory contents	
SYNOPSIS		

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$

h - help

q - quit

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ man ls > ls_doc.txt

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls

Desktop Downloads Music

Documents ls_doc.txt Pictures ...

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ gedit ls_doc.txt

LS(1)	User Command	LS(1)
NAME		
	ls - list directory contents	
...		

Q. How many lines in file

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ wc -l ls_doc.txt

ls_doc.txt

250 ls_doc.txt

Various Options for ls command:

1. ls

→ It will list out all files and directories present in current working directories in alphabetical order.

2. ls -r

→ -r means reverse

→ It will list out all files and directories in reverse alphabetical order

3. ls -l

→ To display in long listing form

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -l

total 48

drwxr-xr-x 2 durga noor 4096 Nov 09 12:01 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 noor noor 4096 Nov 09 12:14 Documents

...

Type of file	permissions	user/owner name	size of file	name of file
drwxr-xr-x	9 characters	noor noor	4096	Nov 09 12:01 abc.txt

② The number of link files

group name

created time or last modified time

detail in files permissions

4. ls -t

-t means creation or last modified time

→ Most recent will be at the top and old are at bottom

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -lt

5. ls -ltr

→ old files should be at top and most recent are at bottom

ls -l -t -r | ls -ltr | ls -lxt | ls -yxt OK

ls -a

-a means all (hidden files)

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -a

```
..  
.bash-history  
.bash_logout  
.bashrc  
.cache  
 dbus  
 Desktop  
 Documents  
 Downloads  
 ...
```

- current working dir.
- .. parent directory

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls | wc -l ← default directories
10

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -a | wc -l ← all hidden and default
27

ls -A

→ -A means almost All

→ except . and .. all remaining things will be displayed

ls -F

→ To display all files by type

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -F

```
Desktop/ Downloads/ Music/ public/ Templates/  
Document/ ls-doc.txt Pictures/ scripts/ videos/
```

directory --> /

executable file --> *

link file --> @

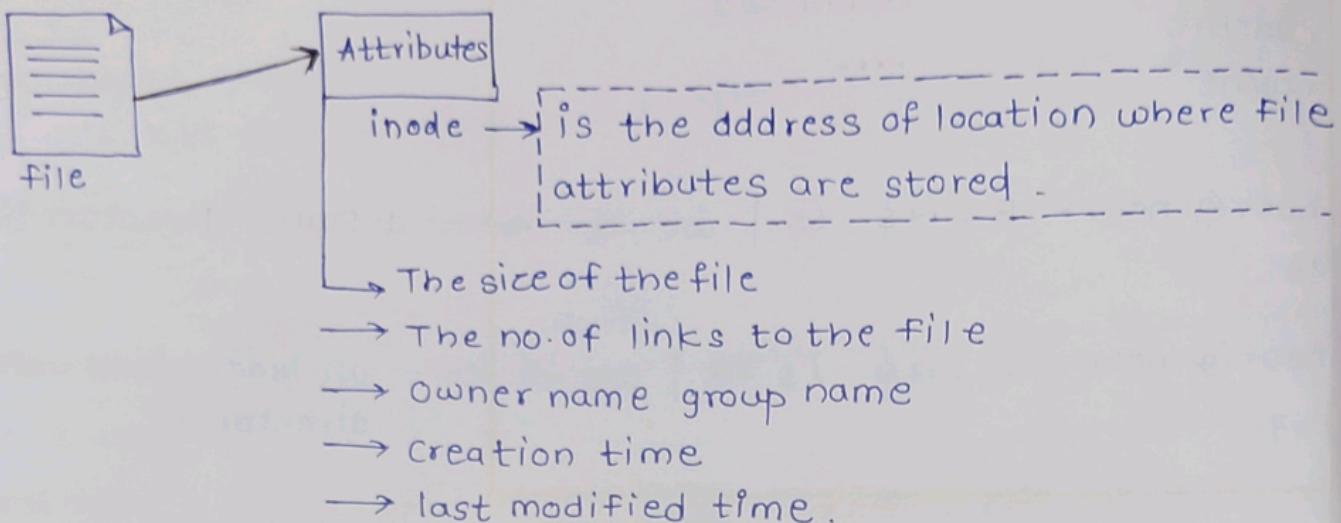
noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -F /bin

11. `ls -f`

→ list out all files including hidden files but disable colors

12. `ls -i`

→ To display all files including inode number
inode → index node



13. `ls -R`

→ -R means recursive.

noor@noor@-VB : ~ \$ ls

Desktop	Downloads	Music
Documents	ls-doc.txt	...

noor@noor-VB : ~ \$ ls -R

.. :

Desktop	Downloads	Music
Documents	ls-doc.txt	...

./Desktop :

./Documents :

./Downloads :

./Music :

./scripts :

a.txt b.txt jj test.sh

ls -l -t -r | ls -lt | ls ...

ls -s

- -s means size
- The number of blocks used
1 block = 1 KB or 4 KB

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ \$ ls -ls
total 48

4 drwxr-xr-x 2 noor noor [4096] Nov 09 12:48 abc.txt
...

ls -h

- -h means human readable form → for memory statistics.

noor@noor-VirtualBox: ~ \$ ls -lh

total 48

drwxr-xr-x 2 noor noor [4.0K] Nov 09 12:48 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 noor noor [4.0K] Nov 09 12:48 Documents
...

NOTE

ls -l | head

→ top 10 entries

ls -l | head -20

→ top 20 entries

ls -l /etc → 212 entries

@noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -l /etc | head

top 10 entries ↓

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ ls -l /etc | head -3

top 3 entries ↓

`ls -l | tail`

→ last 10 lines

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ `ls -l /etc | tail -3`

last 3 entries ↓

`ls -l /etc | more`

→ only in forward direction

`ls -l /etc | less`

→ Both in forward and backward direction
(nextpage and previous page)

noor@noor-VB: ~ \$ `ls -l /etc | more`

`drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 73 Aug 6 2019 shells`

`-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 59 Mar 26 12:10 ss1`

-- More --



Enter space to move to next page

q - to come out

NOTE

order is not imp

`ls -l -t -r`

`ls -ltr`

`ls -lrt`

`ls -trt`

Q. All files including hidden files with their inode number ?

→ `ls -ai`

Q. long listing of all files including hidden files sorted by modification date (oldest first)

→ `ls -latr`

Q. hidden files :

→ `.abc .cfg .bashrc`

Command Line Arguments

Argument

Session-9

The arguments which are passing from command prompt

\$./test.sh 10 20 30 40

command line arg. → 10, 20, 30, 40

\$./test.sh learning linux

command line arg. → learning, linux

\$ # → Number of arguments (2)

\$ 0 → Script Name (./test.sh)

test.sh → /home/noor/scripts/
test.sh

\$ 1 → First argument (learning)

\$ 2 → second argument (linux)

\$ * → All arguments (learning linux)

\$ @ → All arguments (learning linux)

\$? → Represents exit code of Previously executed command or script.

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop\$ cd .. /scripts/

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts\$ gedit test.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "The Number of arguments: $#"
echo "Script Name: $0"
echo "First argument: $1"
echo "Second argument: $2"
echo "All argument with *: $*"
echo "All argument with @: $@"
```

script

test.sh

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts\$./test.sh learning linux

if we execute test.sh

→ The Number of arguments: 2

Script File Name : ./test.sh

First argument : learning

Second argument : linux

All argument with * : learning linux

All argument with @ : learning linux

/home/noor/scripts/testsh

Difference between \$@ and \$* :

\$@ ---> All command line arguments with space separator
 "\$1" "\$2" "\$3" "\$4" "\$5"
 learning linux is very easy

\$* ---> All command line arguments as a single string
 "\$1c\$c\$3c\$c\$5"
 learning linux is very easy

Where, c is the 1st character of the IFS
 The default is space.

[Internal Field separator]

→ How to check default IFS

```
$ set | grep "IFS"      grep: searching command in linux
set : get all environment variables
env : →
```

```
noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts$ set | grep "IFS"
IFS=$' \t\n'
```

↑
...

1st char. of IFS is space by default.

```
#!/bin/bash
IFS = "-"
echo "All arguments with @ : $@"
echo "All arguments with * : $"
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/scripts$ tesh.sh learning linux is very easy
- All arguments with @ : learning linux is very easy
All arguments with * : learning-linux-is-very-easy
```

\$@ ---> separate entity (recommended)

\$* ---> single string.

What is the main purpose of command line arguments :

We can customize behaviour of the script

tesh.sh :

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
APPLE  
echo "APPLE" | wc -c
```

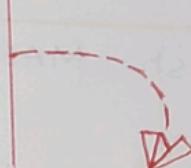
| wc -l No of lines

| wc -c No of characters

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ echo "APPLE" | wc -c
6

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "APPLE"  
echo "MANGO"
```



noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ tesh.sh

APPLE

MANGO

After printing string /n (next line) is printed....

if new line \t is not wanted in output then ↓

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo -n "APPLE"  
echo "MANGO"
```



noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ tesh.sh

APPLEMANGO

APPLE /n → /n is also counted as 6th character

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ echo -n "APPLE" | wc -c

5

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
len=$(echo -n "APPLE" | wc -c)
```

```
echo "The length of given string: $len"
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/scripts$ tesh.sh
```

```
- The length of given string : 5
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
len=$(echo -n "$1" | wc -c)
```

len=\$
nospace.

```
echo "The length of given string : $len"
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/scripts$ tesh.sh MANGO
```

```
- The length of given string : 5
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/scripts$ tesh.sh WELCOME TO LINUX
```

```
- The length of given string : 7
```

→ ∵ Based on our arguments the script will work

purpose of
command Line
arg.

variable substitution and command substitution

\$x

\$(x)

'cmd'

\$(cmd)

W
ti
do
no
2=

ti
ec
lo

ed
to
\$

de
• e

• ec
lo

Write a script to create log file with timestamp:

test.sh

#!/bin/bash

date +%.d-%m-%Y-%H-%M-%S

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ date +%.d-%m-%Y-%H-%M-%S
27-03-2020-19-56-58

#!/bin/bash

timestamp = \$(date +%.d-%m-%Y-%H-%M-%S)

echo "This is data to

log file" >> \${timestamp}.log

echo "This is extra data
to log file" >>

\${timestamp}.log

date >> \${timestamp}.log

echo >> \${timestamp}.log

echo "Data written to
log file successfully"

if file not present then
new file created \$ cat abc.txt

- APPLE

overwrite operation \$ echo "MANGO" > abc.txt

\$ echo cat abc.txt

- MANGO

append to existing data \$ echo "Bananna" >> abc.txt
\$ cat abc.txt

- MANGO

Bananna



noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ test.sh

Data written to log file successfully

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ ls

27-03-2020-19-58-59.log

abc.txt

demo.sh test.sh
env.sh magic.sh

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ cat 27_03_2020_19_58_59.log

This is data to log file

This is extra data to log file

Fri Mar 27 19:58:59 IST 2020

----- blank line

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ test.sh

Data written to log file successfully

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts \$ ls

27_03_2020_19_58_59.log	abc.txt	env.sh	test.sh
27_03_2020_20_10_42.log	demo.sh	magic.sh	

↑
for every sec new file will be created

if you want to create new file for every minute, then
just change ↘

```
#!/bin/bash
timestamp=$(date +\%d-\%m-\%Y_\%H_\%M)
```

noor@noor-VB:~/scripts \$ test.sh ← 1

Data written to log file successfully

noor@noor-VB:~/scripts \$ test.sh ← 2 (within one sec.)

Data written to log file successfully

noor@noor-VB:~/scripts \$ ls

27_03_2020_19_58_59.log	acb.txt	magic.sh
27_03_2020_20_10_42.log	demo.sh	test.sh
27_03_2020_20_12_10.log	env.sh	

noor@noor-VB:~/scripts \$ cat 27_03_2020_20_12_10.log

This is data to log file

This is extra data to log file

Fri Mar 27 20:12:10 IST 2020

This is data to log file

This is extra data to log file

Fri Mar 27 20:12:11 IST 2020

timestamp = \$(date + %d-%m-%Y-%H-%M-%S)
log file will be created for every second

timestamp = \$(date + %d-%m-%Y-%H-%M)
log file will be created for every minute

timestamp = \$(date + %d-%m-%Y-%H)
log file will be created for every hour.

timestamp = \$(date + %d-%m-%Y)
log file will be created for every day.

timestamp = \$(date + %m-%Y)
log file will be created for every month.

timestamp = \$(date + %Y)
log file will be created for every year.

Session 15

View content of the file

Using following commands

cat	✓ cat < file1.txt
tac	↳ where < is optional [Input redirection]
rev	✓ cat file1.txt
head	
tail	\$ cat abc.txt
more	— APPLE
less	MANGO
	Banana

'While display data if we want line numbers, we have to use
-n option

noor@noor-VB : ~/Desktop \$ cat -n file1.txt

- 1 Mango
- 2 Apple
- 3 Orange
- 4

if there are some blank lines in file :

Linux
Mango
Apple
Banana

file1.txt

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop\$ cat file1.txt

Linux
Mango
Apple
Banana

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop\$ cat -n file1.txt

1 Linux
2 Mango
3
4 Apple
5
6 Banana

- To skip blank lines we have to use **-b** option

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop\$ cat -b file1.txt

1 Linux
2 Mango
3 Apple
4 Banana

↑ Numbering skipped for blank lines

To view multiple files content simultaneously

noor@noor-VB: ~ /Desktop \$ cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

Mango

Apple

Orange

Banana

This is firstline

This is second line

Audi

BMW

Mercediz

Various utilities of cat command :

Create a new file with some content :

cat > file1.txt

required data

ctrl + d --> to save and exit

2. To Append some extra data to an existing file :

cat >> file.txt

some more extra data

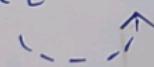
ctrl + d --> to save and exit

To view content of the file :

cat < file.txt or cat file.txt

To copy content of one file to another file :

cp file1.txt file2.txt



cat file1.txt > file2.txt --> Both files content same data

To append one file content to another

cat file1.txt >> file2.txt

1. To copy content of Multiple files to a single file

cat a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt > totat.txt [overwrite]

cat a.txt b.txt c.txt d.txt >> total.txt [append.]

Cat is the word derived from concatenation

2. tac command

→ It is the reverse of cat

→ It will display file content in reverse order of file

```
noor@noor -VB :~/Desktop$ cat abc.txt
```

Sunny
Bunny
Chinny
Vinny
Pinny

```
noor@noor -VB :~/Desktop$ tac abc.txt
```

Pinny
Vinny
Chinny
Bunny
Sunny

3. rev command

→ rev means reversal

→ Here each line will be reversed [It is Horizontal reversal]

```
noor@noor -VB :~/Desktop$ rev abc.txt
```

ynnus
ynnuB
ynnihC
ynniV
ynniP

line-1

cat command will display total file content at a time.

```

noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ man cat > abc.txt
noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls -l abc.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 noor newgrp 2039 Mar 31 12:57 abc.txt
noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ cat abc.txt

```

CAT(1) User Commands CAT(1)

NAME

cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output

It is best suitable for small files.

If the file contains thousands of lines it is not recommended to use cat command. For this requirement we should go for

head more

tail less

head command :

→ To view specified number of lines from top of the file.

Line-1

Line-2

Line-3

Line-4

Line-5

....

Line-21

Line-22

Line-23

Line-24

Line-25

abc.txt

\$ head abc.txt

→ It will display only 10 lines from the top of the file

→ 10 is default value.

\$ head -n 15 abc.txt ✓

↳ head -15 abc.txt ✓

\$ head -n -5 abc.txt

↳ It will display all lines from top except last 5 lines.

\$ head -n -5 abc.txt

Line-1

Line-2

...

Line-18

Line-19

Line - 20

\$ head -c 100 abc.txt

→ It will display the first 100 characters of the file.

→ In linux every character will take one byte.

Hence it will display first **100 bytes** of file content.

② tail command

→ To view file content from bottom of the file

Opposite to head command

\$ tail abc.txt

→ Last 10 lines only displayed.

\$ tail -n 5 abc.txt

→ Last 5 lines only display.

\$ tail -5 abc.txt

\$ tail -n -5 abc.txt

→ display ~~at~~ last 5 ~~or~~ lines only

\$ tail -c 100 abc.txt

→ It will display 100 bytes of content from the last 100 characters.

Q. Assume file contains enough data.
Write command to display from 3rd line to 7th line?

→ head -7 abc.txt | tail -5

Line-1

Line-2

Line-3

Line-4

Line-5

Line-6

Line-7

Session - 21

Word Count Command

We can use wc command to count number of words,
lines and characters present in the file.

\$ wc filename

no_of_lines no_of_words no_of_wordcharacters filename

textfile

Linux is a freeware OS

And it is open source

file1.txt

\$ wc file1.txt

2 10 45 file1.txt

space is also a character and \n (new line) is also a character

We can use the following options with wc command

- l ----> To print only the no. of lines
- w ----> To print only the no. of words
- c ----> To print only the no. of characters
- lw ----> To print the no. of lines and word
- lc ----> To print no. of lines and characters.
- wc ----> To print no. of words and character

\$ wc -l test.txt

2 test.txt

-L ----> The length of longest line

To print no. of characters present in the longest line

We can use wc command for multiple file simultaneously



\$ cp file1.txt file2.txt

\$ wc file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

4	24	135	file1.txt
4	24	135	file2.txt
3	9	47	file3.txt
11	57	317	total.

Input Output and Error Redirection

Redirection :

Std I/p , std o/p and std error are **Data streams** and can flow from one place to another place. we can redirect these streams.

1. Redirecting Std. O/p

Std o/p associated with ①

std o/p connected with terminal , But we can redirect this standard o/p from terminal to some where else based on our requirement.

We can perform o/p redirection by using **>** and **>>** symbols .

➢ → will perform overwritting of existing data

➢ → will perform appending to existing data.

- eg : To redirect std. O/p of cat command From terminal to o/p.txt



```
$ cat 1> output.txt
→ This is my first line
    This is my second line
    This is my third line [ctrl+d]
```

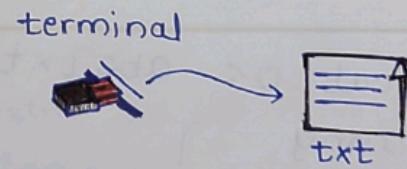
```
$ cat output.txt
    This is my first line
    This is my second line
    This is my third line
```

```
$ cat 1>> output.txt
```

→ This is extra line

```
$ cat output.txt
```

→ This is my first line
 This is my second line
 This is my third line
 This is extra line



cat 1> op.txt ✓

cat 1 > op.txt ✗

by default > and >> are always meant for output redirection only.

\$ cat 1> output.txt == \$ cat > output.txt

\$ cat 1>> output.txt == \$ cat >> output.txt

2. Redirecting std Error

→ We can redirect error msg from terminal to our req. place

→ Using > and >>

→ Std Error stream is associated with digit 2

\$ cat sjffstxy [2>>]error.txt

3. Redirecting Std Input

→ We can redirect from Keyboard to our req. place

→ std I/p stream associated with digit 0

→ using < symbol

\$ cat 0< abc.txt

sunny
Bunny
chinny
vinny

} displayed on terminal.

\$ cat < abc.txt



\$ cat abc.txt



\$ cat xyz.txt < abc.txt

\$ cat 0< a.txt 1> result.txt 2>> error.txt



\$ cat a.txt > result.txt 2>> error.txt

\$ cat a.txt &> result.txt O/p and error redirection

Redirecting standard o/p of one terminal to another terminal

terminal-0

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ tty  
/dev/pts/0
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ cal > /dev/pts/1
```

terminal-1

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$
```

April 2020

su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fri	Sat
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

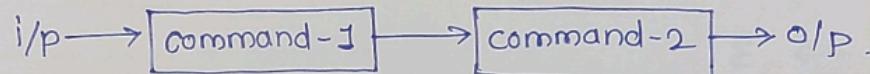
Session 25

Piping and Importance of tee & xargs

std I/P

std O/P

std Error



command line arg → static

→ sometimes we can use d/p of one command as i/p to other command. This concept is called piping.

→ using vertical bar (|)

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ ls -1 /etc | wc -l
```

222

std O/P of ls command will become std i/p to wc command.

```
noor@noor-vB : ~/Desktop $ ls -l /etc | more  
-rw-r--r-- 1 noor root 4096 Mar 12:08 abc.txt  
...  
...  
- more -
```

The o/p of the ls command should be saved to the file op.txt and should be provided as i/p to wc command?

```
$ ll /etc > op.txt | wc -l  
No o/p.
```

→ Ø

```
ll /etc → op.txt  
↓  
wc -l.
```

T-junction

T-pipe

tee command

```
$ ls -l | tee op.txt | wc -l  
→ 3
```

file1.txt
file2.txt
file3.txt

input.txt

Read filename from the input.txt and remove each file

```
$ cat input.txt | tee rm *
```



we should have to save to file....

input.txt

```
$ cat input.txt
```

file1.txt
file2.txt
file3.txt

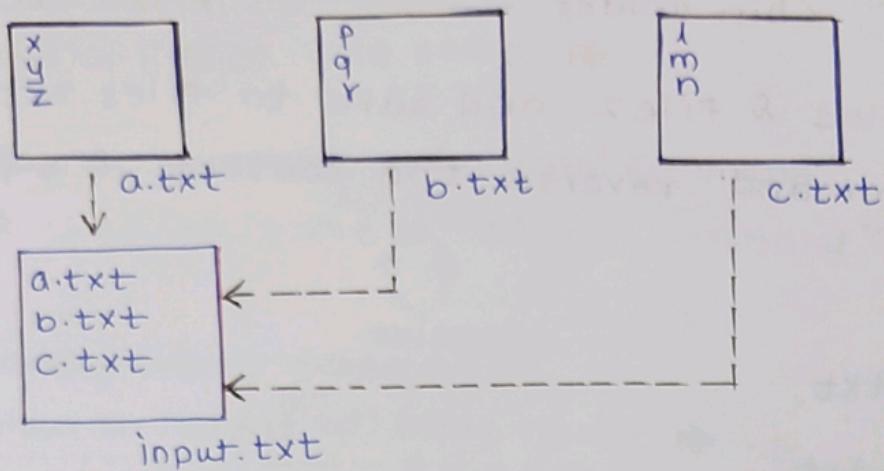
xargs command

```
$ rm file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
```

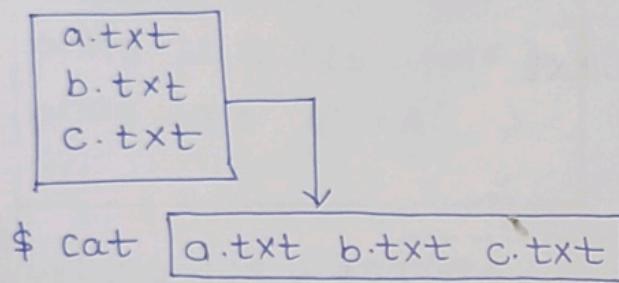
```
$ cat input.txt | xargs rm
```

Xargs command :-

to convert output stream into command line arguments



\$ cat input.txt



\$ cat [a.txt b.txt c.txt]

x
y
z
p
q
r
l
m
n

\$ date | xargs echo

Sun Apr 5 12:49:44 IST 2020

Assignment



List out all content of /dev folder and save to file1.txt
|| /bin folder || file2.txt

read content of file1 & file2 and save to file3.txt
By using sort command reverse the content & save
to sorted.txt

① ls /dev > file1.txt

② ls /bin > file2.txt

③ cat file1.txt file2.txt > file3.txt

④ sort -r file3.txt > sorted.txt.



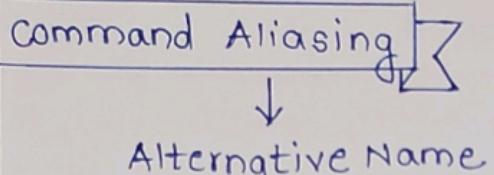
cat file1.txt file2.txt | tee file3.txt | sort -r > sorted.txt

Q. What is piping ?



→ A way of connecting commands together

→ A way of passing output of one command as input to another command



* How to create alias name →

```
$ alias nickname = 'original command'
$ alias nickname = "original command"
" " " "
No space
quotes are not mandatory...
```

in command prompt

Microsoft windows
(C) 2017 Microsoft
c:\Users\lenovo>cls

* How to list out all alias names →

```
$ alias
→ alias ls = 'ls -CF'
alias ll = 'ls -alF'
alias la = 'ls -A'
...
```

after giving alias name,
is original command will work?

YES

in terminal

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ cls
→ command cls not found.
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ alias cls='clear'
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ alias
alias cls='clear' getadded
alias l = 'ls -CF'
...
```

* How to remove alias name →

```
$ unalias command_name
$ unalias cls
$ unalias -a → All alias names (also by default) will gone.
```

Doubt
How to check whether the alias name
is available already or not

use type command

```
$ type cls
→ cls is aliased to 'clear'
```

creating alias to alias is possible.

```
$ alias cls='clear'
```

```
$ alias c='cls'
```

```
$ c 
```

* Where we can use alias →

→ If any lengthy command repeatedly required.

```
$ alias d2of='mkdir dir1 ; touch dir1/file{1..20}.txt'
```

```
$ ls
```

```
$ d2of
```

```
$ ls
```

```
→ dir1 → [dir1] [file1 file2  
file3 file4 ...]
```

Q To list out all files present in curr. working dir, save this data to output.txt.

and display no.of lines to the terminal

```
→ ls -l | tee output.txt | wc -l
```

```
$ alias current='ls -l | tee output.txt | wc -l'
```

```
noor@noor-VirtualBox:~/scripts$ man current
```

→ No manual entry for current

man pages are going to define only for the original commands

→ To use home opera. sys. command in linux

Windows
Mac

→ To handle typing mistakes.

→ To handle language barriers

* How to persist aliases permanently

↳ by using 2 ways

1st way → .bashrc file inside user home directory.

↳ hidden file.

Open ✓

*.bashrc

```
...  
# some more ls aliases  
alias ll='ls -alF'  
alias la='ls -A'  
  
# my own aliases  
alias cls='clear'  
alias dd='date'  
...
```

To reflect these aliases we have to restart terminal...

2nd way →

Instead of editing .bashrc file, we can create our own file to maintain our defined aliases.

→ The name should be **.bash_aliases**

→ Should be present in **user home directory**

\$ source \$ gedit .bash_aliases
\$ alias
→ aliases come ← close and open new terminal

*.bash_aliases
my own aliases
alias cls='clear'
...

How to use Regular Expression

1. To list out all files present in current working directory

\$ ls *

→ file1.txt abc.txt

dir1 :

file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt.

2. List out all files with some extension

\$ ls *.*

→ a.java d.java file1.txt file2.txt x.py

\$ ls *.txt

→ a.txt file1.txt abc.txt.

3. \$ list out all files start with 'a'

\$ ls a*

→ abc.txt axy.py abs.java.

\$ ls a*t

→ abc.txt ~~abs~~

4. where filename contains only 2 characters & First char. should be 'a'

\$ ls a?

? - Represent only one character

→ aa ab az

5. at least 3 characters ...

\$ ls ??.? *

aaa bbb ccc test.txt abc.txt ax.py.

6. To list out all files where file name starts with
a or b or c

\$ ls [abc]*
→ aa bb abc.txt cc axy.py

7. should not start with a or b or c

\$ ls [!abc]*
→ dd xyz.txt file.txt

8. filename starts with lower case alphabet symbol.

\$ ls [a-z]*] in ubuntu it will not work
abc.txt bb axy.py]

\$ ls [[:lower:]]*] for ubuntu another way.
abc.txt bb axy.py]

\$ ls [[:upper:]]*
Abc.txt XYZ AA.py

9. file name starts with digits

\$ ls [0-9]*

(or)

\$ ls [[:digit:]]*

→ 1abc.txt 1file.txt 2test.py

\$ ls [A-Z][0-9][a-z]

↳ \$ ls [[:upper:]][[:digit:]][[:lower:]]

10. file name starts with alphanumeric

\$ ls [[:alnum:]]*

→ y.abc.txt

≠

Tiger
Ele
tiger
Der

11. all file with .java or .txt

\$ ls {*.java, *.txt}

→ abc.java xy.txt file1.java file2.java.



\$ ls *.{java,txt} ✓

NOTE: we can use regular expressions & wild card chara. with other command also.



④ To copy all files starts with digit to dir1 directory?

\$ ls

→ dir1 1abc.txt 2file.py

\$ cd dir1

→ .

\$ cp [0-9]* dir1

\$ ls

1abc.txt 2.file.py

⑤ To move all files with alph. sym. & with .txt exten' to dir2

\$ ls

dir2 abc.txt xyz.txt 1ab.java xy.py

\$ mv [[alpha:]]*.txt dir2

→ \$ cd dir2

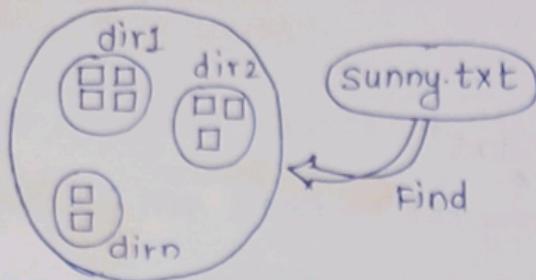
\$ ls

→ abc.txt xyz.txt .

\$ rm [abc]* [e]

Jackpot Assignment

Section 82



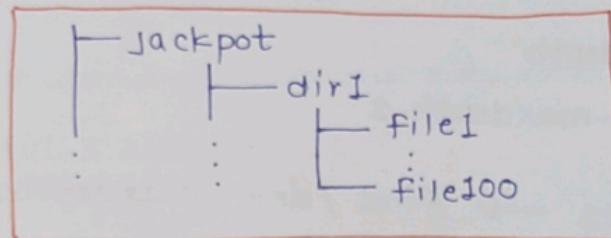
```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ ls
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ mkdir jackpot
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ mkdir jackpot/dir{1..100}
```

```
noor@noor-VB:~/Desktop$ touch jackpot/dir{1..100}/file{1..100}.txt
```

\$ tree



```
$ shuf -i 1-100 -n 1 ← some random number.
```

- 48

```
$ shuf -i 1-100 -n 4 ← 4 random nos.
```

48

51

2

67

```
$ touch jackpot/dir$(shuf -i 1-100 -n 1)/sunny.txt  
in random directory → sunny.txt got created.
```

```
$ find jackpot -type f -name 'sunny.txt'  
jackpot/dir48/sunny.txt.
```

```
$ find jackpot -type f -name 'sunny.txt' -exec mv {} ~ /Desktop \;
```

```
$ ls
```

```
jackpot [sunny.txt]
```

'*.txt'



```
$ find jackpot -type f -name 'sunny.txt' -exec rm {} \;
```

Remove all .txt files.

```
$ find jackpot -type d -exec rmdir {} \;
```

Remove all directories.

or → rm -r {} \;

→ To find files/direc. inside /dev folder & limit its search to only 2 levels of depth

```
find /dev -maxdepth 2
```

→ only directories → find /dev -maxdepth 2 -type d

→ Find from root (/) where filename ends with .txt?

```
find / -type f -name '*.txt'
```

```
find / type f -iname '*.*txt'
```

→ Find all files/direc inside /dev upto max 3 level deep & size > 200k bytes

```
find / -type
```

```
find /dev -maxdepth 3 -size +200k.
```

→ Find all files below home dire. where file size is > 3 Mega Byte & remove all files

```
find ~ -type f -size +3M -exec rm {} \;
```

find

- ① in the file system
- ② More accurate results
- ③ slowly
- ④ More options
- ⑤ There is a way to use search result directly for some other commands by using -exec option
- ⑥ We can reduce the search depth

locate

- ① database
- ② may not accurate
- ③ faster.
- ④ less no. of options.
- ⑤ There is no direct way.
- ⑥ No such option.

grep command and various options

section 35

Search multiple content in file

```
$ grep 'java' demo.txt
```

```
$ grep -e 'java' -e 'linux' demo.txt
```

⇒ Instead of using -e → we can use egrep command
↓
extended grep

```
$ egrep '(java|linux)' demo.txt
```

- learning linux is very easy
the knowledge of the linux is important.
java is programming language.

(java|linux) ==> either java or linux

```
$ grep -i '(java|linux)' demo.txt
```

consider this as
single command string

\$ grep -i '^the' demo.txt

The most important sub is Linux

the knowledge of linux required anywhere.

starting with the

egrep command is powerful than grep command...

grep

'^linux' ✓

'(java|linux)' ✗

'[0-9]{9}' ✗

egrep

'^linux' ✓

'(java|linux)' ✓

* grep command with F option :

-F means Fixed strings

The strings should be separated by new line

\$ grep -F "java" ↴ Enter

> linux ↴ Enter

> python" demo.txt

\$ fgrep "java"

> linux

> python" demo.txt

— Linux is OS used everywhere

We can use Python everytime.

Java developed by James.

'(Linux | java)'

\$ fgrep "the" demo.txt → can't understand...

grep

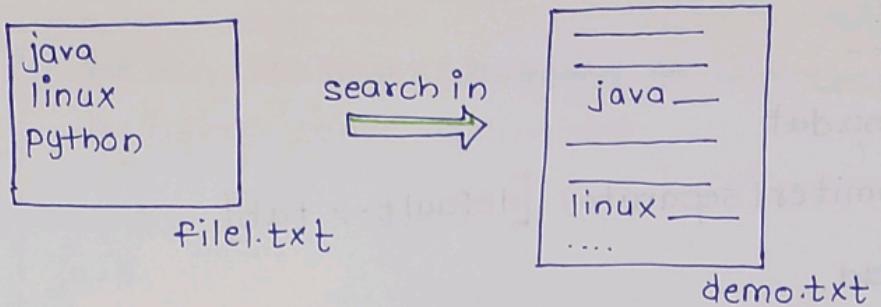
→ Understand patterns
but not all patterns

egrep

→ Und. all patterns

fgrep

→ can not understand
any command.



\$ fgrep -f file1.txt demo.txt

java

....

Cut command and various options

session 39

cut command

↳ extract data from file.

```
eno | ename | esal | eaddr | dept
j01 | noor | 1000 | pune | admin
j02 | amy | 2000 | mumbai | sales
j03 | sanya | 3000 | KP | admin
```

\$ cut -c 9 emp.dat

e ← gth character
n
n
y

\$ cut -c 5-9 emp.dat

name|esal
noor|1000
amy|2000|
sanya|300

\$ cut -c 5- emp.dat

→ 5th chara. to last

\$ cat -c 3-3 emp.dat

→ upto 3rd chara. from 1st

\$ cut -c 5-13,17-19 emp.dat

5 to 13 & 17 to 19

specific column data:

```
$ cut -d "l" -f 3 emp.dat
```

↑
 ↑
 | delimiter (separator) [default → tab]
 | field.

range of columns

```
$ cut -d "l" -f 2-4 emp.dat
```

ename		sal		addr
noor		1000		pune
amy		2000		mumbai

```
$ cut -d "l" -f 2- emp.dat
```

2 to the last of column.

```
$ cut -d "l" -f -4 emp.dat
```

1st to 4th column.

```
$ cut -d "l" -f 1,3,5 emp.dat
```

1st 3rd & 5th column display.

skip specific column:

```
$ cut -d "l" --complement -f 3,5 emp.dat
```

display all columns except 3 and 5

```
$ cut -d "l" --complement -f 3- emp.dat
```

display only first two columns

* paste command

We can use paste command to join two or more files horizontally by using some delimiter.

sub.txt	fee.txt
java	1000
python	2000
cpp	4000

```
$ paste sub.txt fee.txt
```

```
java 1000  
python 2000  
cpp 4000
```

```
$ paste -d '-' sub.txt fee.txt
```

```
java-1000  
python-2000  
cpp-4000
```

```
$ paste -d '--->' sub.txt fee.txt
```

```
java-1000  
python-2000  
cpp-4000
```

* tr command

tr → translate.

```
$ tr 'aeiou' 'AEIOU' < demo.txt
```

lowercase → uppercase

```
$ tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' < demo.txt
```

```
$ tr '[a-z][A-Z]' '[ A-Z][a-z]' < demo.txt
```

WHILE LEARNING JAVA.

```
$ tr 'aeiou' '7' < demo.txt
```

wh717 L77nr7ng j7v7

```
$ tr 'l' '\t' < emp.dat
```

eno	ename	esal	eadd
100	noor	1000	pune
200	↑ amy	↑ 2000	↑ mumbai

TAB
\t

```
$ tr -d 'a' < demo.txt
```

↑
delete

delete all occurrences of 'a'?

```
tr -d 'aeiou' < demo.txt
```

```
$ tr -s 'a' < demo.txt
```

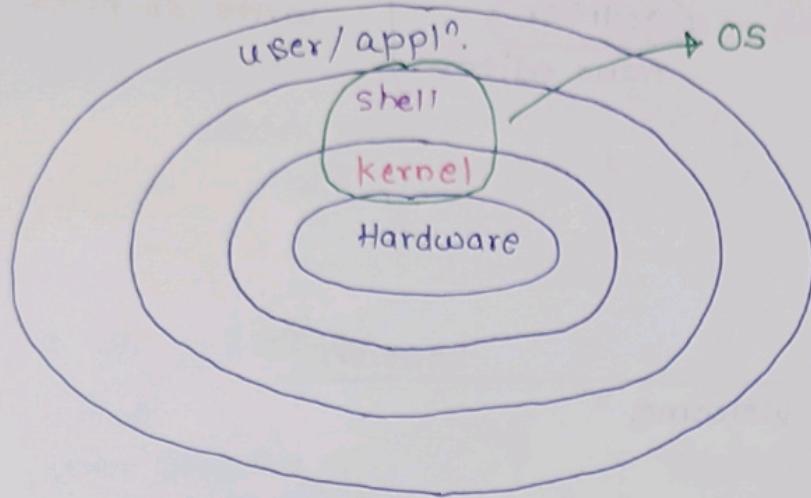
↑
squeeze repeats.

aaaaaq
aaa
a

demo.txt

a
a
a

What is Shell



1. **Shell** is responsible to read command provided by user.
2. **Shell** will check whether the command is valid or not.
3. **Shell** will check whether the command is properly used or not
4. **Shell** interprets (converts) that command into kernel understandable form. & handover to kernel.

* Kernel execute that command with the help of hardware.

shell + kernel = Operating system.

Types of shells

1. Bourne Shell
2. BASH shell \rightarrow imp.
3. Korn shell
4. cshell
5. Tshell
6. zshell

BASH Shell

\rightarrow used in realtime.

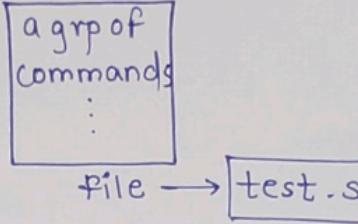
Bourne Shell :

- Stephen Bourne.

\rightarrow 1st shell deve. for UNIX

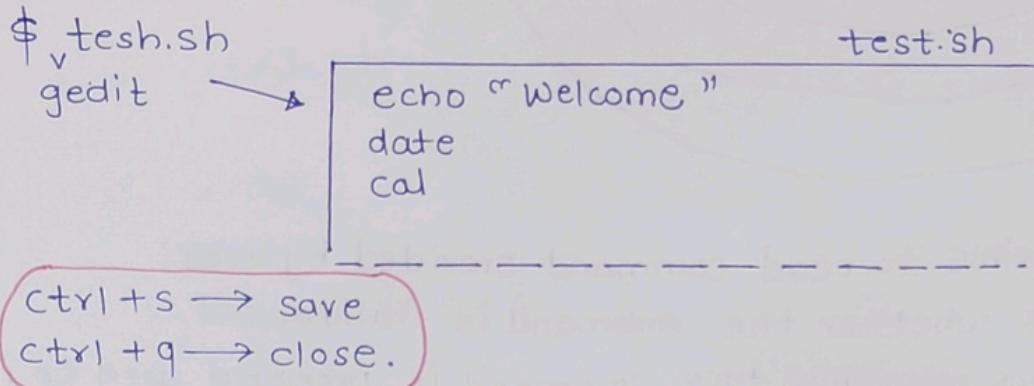
\rightarrow By using sh command we can access this shell.

shell Scripting



vi editor
geditor
nano editor

} editor regt to write .sh files.



→ user can't execute this script

User should has execute permission on this script then only he can execute that script.

\$ ls -l test.sh

-rwxr--r-- 1 noor newgrp 62 Apr 23 19:14 test.sh

rwx == User permission

r-- == grp permission

r-- == other permission

rxw → read write execute.

\$ chmod u+x tesh.sh

↑ ↑
for user add
execute

\$ ls -l test.sh

-rwxr--r-- 1 noor newgrp 62 Apr 23 19:16 test.sh

variable substitution :

\$./tesh2.sh

Hello

Mon Mar 23 19:45 ..

March 2021

Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 ..

BASH shell (by default)

\$ sh ./tesh.sh

Hello

Mon Mar 23 ..

March 2021

Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 ..

Bourne Shell.

2. BASH Shell

BASH → Bourne Again SHELL.

→ It is advanced version of Bourne shell.

→ This is default shell for most of the Linux Flavours.

→ By using **bash** command we can access.

\$ bash ./test.sh

Hello.. ← bash shell.

3. Korn Shell

— David Korn.

→ Used in IBM AIX OS.

→ By using **ksh** command, we can access.

4. cshell

— Bill Joy.

→ C meant for → California University.

It is also by default available with UNIX.

⑬ By using **csh** command we can access.

5. TShell

- T means Terminal
- Advanced version of cshell
- Used in HP UNIX system
- By using tcsh command, we can access

6. Z shell

- Developed by Paul.
- By using zsh command, we can access.

The most commonly used shell in Linux environment is Bash.

\$ echo \$0

- bash

\$ echo \$SHELL

- /bin/bash ← complete path.

We can check default file information

\$ cat /etc/passwd

:
noor:x:1000:100g: noor ,,, : /home/dnoor:/bin/bash
:

\$ How to check all available shells in our system

\$ cat /etc/shells

- # /etc/shells : valid login shells

/bin/sh

/bin/bash

/bin/rbash

/bin/dash.

Variable Substitution :

How to switch from shell

```
$ sh  
$ echo $0  
sh  
$ exit  
$ echo $0  
- bash  
$ rbash  
$ echo $0  
- rbash
```

What is shell Script

Shell Programming / Shell Scripting

A sequence of commands saved to a file & file is nothing but shell script.

Inside script ↴

programming features also: control statement, loops, functions, arrays etc.

python scripting → migrated

shell scripting → still used for maintenance projects.

How to write & run shell scripts

① Write script

test.sh :

```
echo "Welcome"  
date  
cal.
```

```
$ mkdir scripts  
$ cd scripts  
$ gedit test.sh
```

vieditor

nano editor

geditor

ctrl+s = save
ctrl+q = quit

② User has to execute this script. To execute this script compulsory user should has execute permission on this file

```
$ ls -l test.sh
```

```
-rwxr--r-- 1 noor newgrp 52 Mar 24 18:54 test.sh
```

```
$ chmod u+x test.sh
```

```
$ ls -l test.sh
```

```
-rwxr--r-- 1 noor newgrp 52 Mar 24 18:54 test.sh
```

? who is allowed to change perm

③ Run the script

```
$ /bin/bash ./home/durga/scripts/test.sh
```

```
$ bash /home/noor/scripts/test.sh.
```

```
$ bash ./test.sh
```

```
$ ./test.sh
```

```
$ sh ./test.sh Bourne Shell.
```

Variable Substitution :

\$ gedit demo.sh

```
demo.sh
$ echo "welcome"
echo "Happy to
see you."
```

\$ chmod u+x demo.sh

\$./demo.sh

↑ current working directory.

Importance of Sha-Bang

---> SHARP

! ---> BANG

#! ---> sharp Bang / Sha-Bang.

By using sha-bang, we can specify the interpreter (command) which is responsible to execute the script.

\$ gedit demo.sh

./demo.sh.

\$ gedit demo.sh →

\$./demo.sh

↑ execute

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "welcome"
echo "Happy to see you"
```

test.py

```
import random
name = input("Enter Your Name:");
l = ["sunny", "Malika", "Veena", "Katrina", "Karina"]
print("Hello:", name)
print("Your cc is:", random.choice(l))
```

```
$ getit test.py
```

```
$ ./test.py
```

```
bash: ./test.py: Permission denied
```

```
$ chmod u+x test.py
```

```
$ ./test.py
```

error

```
$ /usr/bin/python3 ./test.py
```

```
Enter your name: noor
```

Hello: noor

Your cc is sunny.

```
$ gedit test.py →
```

```
$ ./test.py
```

Enter your name: noor
Your cc is veena.

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
```

```
import random
```

```
name = input(...)
```

magic.sh

```
#!/bin/rm
```

```
echo "The current Date"  
date
```

(internally.)

remove
rm-command

```
/bin/rm ./magic.sh
```



script/file removed

Variable Substitution :

Accessing the value of a variable by using \$ symbol is called variable substitution.

Syntax :

`$ variablename` `${ variablename }`

```
echo $x
```

\$ gedit test.sh →

```
$ chmod u+x test.sh
```

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:
```

/home/nodr/scripts

```
$ gedit .bashrc
```

```
$ cd /scripts
```

```
$ test.sh
```

The value of a & b 10 20

My course Linux

My Fav action : sleeping

NAME = "noor"

echo NAME ==> NAME

echo \$NAME ==> VALID noor ✓

echo "\$NAME" ==> VALID now ✓

echo '\$NAME' ==> \$NAME } variable substitution won't be
echo '\${NAME}' ==> \$NAME } happen.

Command substitution

Execute command and substitute its result.

Syntax

old style: `command`

backquotes.



new style: \$(command)

* eg: Display today date

date → both date & time

date +%D → only date

date +%T → only time.

\$ echo "Today date is : `date +%dD` "

Today date is 03/26/20.

\$ echo "Today date is : \$(date +%D)"

Today date is 03/26/20.

* eg: To print enumber of files present in current working direc.

ls | wc -l
↑ ↑ ↑
listing count line

\$ echo " Total number of files : `ls | wc -l` "

- This Total number of files: 10

\$ echo "Total number of files : \$(ls | wc -l)"

\$ echo "hello `mkdir JJ` "

- hello

Comments in shell

It is comment

It is comment.

\$ echo "\$"

- \$

\$ echo \$

- \$

ctrl+1 → clear.

ctrl+shift+plus → increase the font

ctrl+shift+minus → decreasing the font.

How to read dynamic data from the user :-

java : Scanner

python : input()

By using read keyword we can read dynamic data from the end user.

Without prompt message :-

\$ read a b

10 20 ←
User I/P

\$ echo "The values of a & b : \$a \$b"

The values of a & b are: 10 20

Write prompt message :

Approach(1)

\$ gedit test.sh →

\$./test.sh

→ Enter A value :

10

Enter B value :

20

A=10

B=20

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Enter A value :" < /n
read A
echo "Enter B value :" < /n
read B
echo "A = $A"
echo "B = $B"
```

\$ gedit test.sh →

\$./test.sh

→ Enter A value : 10

Enter B value: 10

A=10 B=20

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "A Value : $"
echo -n " Enter A value : "
read A
echo -n " Enter B value : "
read B
echo " A = $A B=$B"
```

Approach(2)

read -p "Enter A value :" A

-p => prompt message

read -p "Enter B value :" B

-s => hide i/p on screen

echo " A = \$A B = \$B "

Example :-

\$ gedit test.sh →

\$./test.sh

→ Enter username noor

Enter password Thanks
for providing info

no line.

```
#!/bin/bash
read -p "Enter userhame" user
read -s -p "Enter password" pass
echo "Thanks for providing info"
```

```
$ test.sh
```

→ Enter username : noor

Enter password :

Thanks for registration

Your User Name : noor

Your Password : linux123

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
read -p "Enter username :" user  
read -s -p "Enter password :" pass  
echo "Thanks for registration"  
echo "Your User Name : $user"  
echo "Your Password : $pass"
```

read -p -s "Enter password" pass ← This will
not going to work.

read -s -p "Enter password" pass ←

Q. Write a script to read student data & display.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
read -p "Enter Student Name :" name
```

```
read -p "Enter rollno :" rollno
```

```
read -p "Enter marks :" mark
```

```
echo "Please confirm your details"
```

```
echo " Student Name : $name "
```

```
echo " Student Rollno : $rollno "
```

```
echo " Student Mark : $mark "
```

```
echo "$ename : $rollno : $mark" >> emp.txt
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
read -p "Enter string :" str
```

```
len = $(echo -n $str | wc -c)
```

```
echo "The length of apple: $ len"
```

```

#!/bin/bash
echo "Enter File Name:" fname
cat $fname

```

```

$ test.sh
→ Enter File Name: abc.txt
Hello world
welcome to Linux OS

```

Q. read File name & remove blank spaces lines present in file.

\$ grep "^\Mango" abc.txt ==> display all lines starts with Mango.

\$ grep "Mango \$" abc.txt ==> display all lines ends with Mango.

\$ grep "^\\$" abc.txt ==> It will display all blank lines.

\$ grep -v "^\\$" abc.txt ==> It will display all lines except blank lines.

```

#!/bin/bash

```

read -p "Enter Any file Name :" fname

grep -v "^\\$" \$fname > temp.txt ← 1st save in temp file

mv temp.txt \$fname ← move temp file to file(fname)

Q. read File name & remove duplicate lines present in file

\$ sort abc.txt → \$ sort -u abc.txt

Bunny
Bunny
Bunny
Sunny
Sunny
Sunny
Vinny
Vinny

Bunny
Sunny
Vinny

u → unique

```

#!/bin/bash

```

```

read -p "Enter Any File Name :" fname

```

```

sort -u $fname > temp.txt

```

```

mv temp.txt $fname

```

```

echo "All duplicate lines removed"

```

1. if

2. if-else

3. nested if

4. ladder if

① if

```
if [condition]
then
    action
fi
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
read -p "Enter your name" name
```

```
if [ $name = "sunny" ]
```

```
then
```

```
    echo "Hello $name good morning"
```

```
fi
```

```
echo "How are you"
```

test.sh

```
if [ $name = "sunny" ]  
    ↑      ↑  
    spaced req
```

```
if [ condition ]; then
```

```
    action
```



```
fi
```

[intendation not required]

② if-else

```
if [ condition ]
then
    action 1
else
    action 2
fi
```

x=10 assignment op.

x = 10 comparision

Terminal

```
$ test.sh
```

```
Enter your name:
```

sunny

```
Hello sunny good morn
```

```
How are you
```

③ Nested if

```

if [ condition ]
then
    ...
    if [ condition ]
    then
        ...
        else
            ...
            fi
        ...
    else
        ...
    fi

```

④ ladder if

```

if [ condition 1 ]
then
    action-1
elif [ condition 2 ]
then
    action-2
elif [ condition-3 ]
then
    action-3
else
    default action
fi

```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```

echo -P "Enter no1" n1
read
read -P "Enter no2" n2
if [ $n1 -gt $n2 ]; then
    echo "n1 is greater"
else
    echo "n2 is greater"

```

$\boxed{\$n1 -eq \$n2} \rightarrow \text{check equal}$

$\boxed{\$n1 -gt \$n2} \rightarrow \text{check greater}$

$\boxed{\$n1 -lt \$n2} \rightarrow \text{check less than}$

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```

read -p "Enter no1" n1
read -p "Enter no2" n2
read -p "Enter no3" n3
if [ $n1 -gt $n2 -a $n1 -gt $n3 ]; then
    echo "The biggest no is $n1"
elif [ $n2 -gt $n3 ]; then
    echo "The biggest no is $n2"
else
    echo "The biggest no is $n3"

```

$-a \rightarrow \text{and } (\&)$

-a ==> logical AND
-o ==> logical OR
! ==> logical NOT.

* ~~#~~ Switch-case

```
case $variable in
    [option 1])
        action-1
        ;;
    [option 2])
        action-2
        ;;
    [option-n])
        action-n
        ;;
    *)
        default action
        ;;
esac
```

"q") → only a
[abc]) → a, b or c
[^abc]) → except a b or c
[a-zA-Z]) → Any a-zA-Z (optional)
[A-Z]) → Any A-Z
[a-zA-Z] → all a-zA-Z
[0-9] → all digits (0-9)
[^a-zA-Z0-9] → special character.

option1) ✓
option1) ✓
;; mandatory for every action
but for default option it is opt.

```
# /bin/bash
read -p "Enter weekDay no" n
case $n in
    0)
        echo "Sunday"
        ;;
    1)
        echo "Monday"
        ;;
    2)
        echo "Tuesday"
        ;;
    :
    *)
        echo "Wrong no"
        ;;
esac
```

- A → Display content
- B → Append content
- C → Overwrite content
- D → Delete content

cat /dev/null > abc.txt
echo " " > abc.txt
-n

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "A → Display Content"
echo "B → Append Content"
echo "C → Overwrite Content"
echo "D → Delete"
```

```
read -p "Choose option:" op
```

```
case $op in
```

A) if [-s "abc.txt"]; then

```
    echo "It is an" ← size of abc.txt
    echo "content of file"
    cat abc.txt
    echo "....."
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "It is an empty file"
```

```
;;
```

B)

```
    echo read -p "data to append" d
    echo $d >> abc.txt
    ;;
```

C) read -p "data to overwrite" d

```
    echo $d > abc.txt
    ;;
```

D)

```
    echo " " > abc.txt
```

```
    ;;
```

*

```
    echo "Enter correction option"
```

Write a script to read employee data & insert into emp.txt file?

```
#!/bin/bash
while [ true ]
do
    read -p "Enter Emp no " eno
    read -p "Enter Emp name " ename
    read -p "Enter Emp salary " esal
    echo "$eno:$ename:$esal" >> emp.txt
    read -p "Do you want to insert one more record [Y/N] " op
    case $op :
        [yY] | [yY][eE][ss]
            continue
        ;;
        [nN] | [nN][oo]
            break
        ;;
.esac
done
echo "Insertion Done"
```

How to read data from file by using while loop:

Syntax-I

```
cat emp.txt |
while read line
do
    do something with that line
done.
```

Syntax-II

```
while read line
do
    echo $line
done < emp.txt
```

```
#!/bin/bash
cat emp.txt |
while read line
do
    echo $line
done
```

IF the file is empty display → it is an empty file.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
fname=$1
```

```
if [! -e $fname] ; then ← if it is exist
```

```
echo "test: $fname: No such file or directory"
```

```
exit 1
```

```
fi
```

```
if [ -d $fname] ; then ← if it is directory
```

```
echo "test: $fname: Is a directory"
```

```
exit 2
```

```
fi
```

```
if [ ! -s $fname ] ; then ← if it is empty
```

```
echo "test: $fname: Is an empty file"
```

```
exit 3
```

```
fi
```

```
count=1
```

```
while read line
```

```
do
```

```
echo "$count $line"
```

```
let count++
```

```
done < $fname
```

Write a script to create an array with some elements and print all its elements by using while loop , for loop & adv for loop.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
declare -a fruits ← optional
```

```
fruits=( "Apple" "Banana" "Orange" "Mango")
```

```
echo "All elements by using while loop:"
```

```
i=0
```

```
while [ $i -lt ${#fruits[@]} ]
```

```
do
```

```
    echo ${fruits[$i]}
```

```
    let i++
```

```
done
```

While

```
echo
```

```
for fruits in ${fruits[@]} 
```

For

```
do
```

```
    echo $fruit
```

```
done
```

```
for (( i=0 ; i< ${#fruits[@]} ; i++ ))
```

```
do
```

```
    echo ${fruits[i]}
```

```
done
```

Add new element

```
fruits[4] = "Grapes"
```

```
Fruits[10] = "Apple"
```

```
Fruits[20] = "Banana"
```

```
Fruits[40] = "Mango"
```

```
for i in ${!Fruits[@]} }
```

```
do
```

```
    echo ${Fruits[$i]}
```

```
done .
```

}

Accessing values based
on index.

unset fruits[40] ← delete.

Write a script to store given n no. in array.

```
#!/bin/bash
read -p "Enter Number of values :" n
for ((i=0; i<n; i++))
do
    read -p "Enter the no:" NUM[$i]
    $[j++]
done.
echo "Array Elements: ${NUM[@]}"
```

\$ test.sh

→ Enter Number of values : 5

Enter the no 1 : 10

Enter the no 2 : 20

Enter the no 3 : 30

Enter the no 4 : 40

Enter the no 5 : 50

Array Elements : 10 20 30 40 50

Q. Write a script to store all .txt file names present in curr working dire. into an array & print permission of every file.

abc.txt	READ(Y)	WRITE(Y)	EXECUTE(N)
---------	---------	----------	------------

hyd.txt	READ(Y)	WRITE(N)	EXECUTE(N)
---------	---------	----------	------------

res.txt	READ(Y)	WRITE(N)	EXECUTE(Y)
---------	---------	----------	------------

```

#!/bin/bash
files=($(ls *.txt))
for Fname in ${files[@]}
do
    echo -ne "$Fname:\t"
    if [ -r $Fname ]; then
        echo -ne "READ(Y)\t"
    else
        fi echo -ne "READ(N)\t"
    if [ -w $Fname ]; then
        echo -ne "WRITE(Y)\t"
    else
        echo -ne "WRITE(N)\t"
    fi
    if [ -x $Fname ]; then
        echo "EXECUTE(Y)\t"
    else
        echo "EXECUTE(N)\t"
    fi

```

Q. Write a function to find maximum of two given numbers.

```

#!/bin/bash
max()
{
    if [ $1 -gt $2 ]; then
        echo "Max no is $1"
    else
        echo "Max no is $2"
    fi
}

```

```

$ test.sh
Max no is 20.

```

(23) max 10 20

read -p "Enter no 1" n1 read -p "Enter no 2" n2 max \$n1 \$n2

Factorial.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

factorial()

```
{
```

```
original = $1
```

```
n = $1
```

```
fact = 1
```

```
while [ $n -gt 1 ]
```

```
do
```

```
    let fact = fact * n
```

```
    let n = n - 1
```

```
done
```

```
echo "The factorial of $original : $fact"
```

```
}
```

factorial 5

```
read -p "Enter no :" n
```

Factorial \$n

```
for i in {1..10}
```

```
do
```

```
    factorial ${!i}
```

```
done.
```

prime Number

```
2. #! /bin/bash
prime_check()
{
    n=$1
    if [ $n -le 1 ]; then
        echo "$n is not a PRIME no"
    else
        is_prime="yes"
        for( (i=2; i<n; i++) )
        do
            if [ ${n%$i} -eq 0 ]; then
                echo "$n is not a PRIME no"
                break
                is_prime="no"
            done
            if [ $is_prime = yes ]; then
                echo "$n is a PRIME no"
            fi
        fi
    fi
}
```

prime_check 17 ----> 17 is a not a PRIME no