1. Displays all available shells.

```
ankush@ar:-$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/bash
/usr/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/sh
/usr/bin/dash
/usr/bin/dash
```

2. To keep track of every registered user that has access to a system.

3. Use of sed command to swap one word with another in each line of a file.

```
ankush@ar:-$ nano f1.txt
ankush@ar:-$ cat f1.txt
ankush raina
ayush miet
rakshit

ankush@ar:-$ sed 's/ankush raina/Anku g' f1.txt
sed: -e expression #1, char 21: unterminated `s' command
ankush@ar:-$ sed 's/ankush raina/Anku/g' f1.txt
Anku
ayush miet
rakshit
ankush@ar:-$
```

4. Use of Data command to see the data, also use of who and date command simultaneously and fetch this data in a file and more command to see that data.

```
ankush@ar:-$ date
Sunday 09 October 2022 10:18:57 PM IST
ankush@ar:-$ date "+Date: %D%nTime: %T"
Date: 10/09/22
Time: 22:19:30
ankush@ar:-$ S
```