POST LAB ASSIGNMENT 4

1. Write the output of the following file commands:
   (a) file<file_name>
   The file command is used to determine a file's type.
   Examples:
   $ file file.c
   file.c: C program text

   $ file compressed.gz
   compressed.gz: gzip compressed data, deflated, original filename, `compressed', last modified: Thu Jan 26 14:08:23 2006, os: Unix

   (b) whereis<file_name>
   whereis command can locate some special files of a Unix command like the binary, source and manual page files.
   Example:
   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ whereis man
   pageman: /usr/bin/man /usr/local/man /usr/share/man /usr/share/man/man1/man.1.gz /usr/share/man/man7/man.7.gz

   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ whereis perl
   perl: /usr/bin/perl /usr/bin/perl5.22-x86_64-linux-gnu /etc/perl /usr/share/perl /usr/share/man/man1/perl.1.gz

   (c) which<file_name>
   which is a Unix command used to identify the location of executables.
   The command takes one or more arguments; for each of these arguments, it prints the full path of the executable to stdout that would have been executed if this argument had been entered into the shell. It does this by searching for an executable or script in the directories listed in the environment variable PATH.
   Example:
   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ which man
   /usr/bin/man
   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ which perl
   /usr/bin/perl

2. Write the output of the following file commands:
   (a) uncompress
   The uncompress utility will restore files to their original state after they have been compressed using the compress utility. If no files are specified, the standard input will be uncompressed to the standard output.

Files compressed with compress typically have the extension .Z, and uncompress looks for and recognizes files with that extension as compressed files.

This utility supports the uncompressing of any files produced by compress. For files produced by compress on other systems, uncompress supports 9- to 16-bit compression.

Example:
$ uncompress –zcf hello.sh.gz

(b) stat: Displays the detailed status of a particular file or a file system.
   Example:
   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ stat abc.txt
     File: 'abc.txt'
     Size: 15   Blocks: 0   IO Block: 4096   regular file
   Device: 2h/2d   Inode: 6755399441253093 Links: 1
   Access: (0667/-rw-rw-rwx) Uid: (1000/ nilesh) Gid: (1000/ nilesh)
   Access: 2018-01-14 08:58:33.596896600 +0530
   Modify: 2018-04-08 19:31:51.669757900 +0530
   Change: 2018-04-08 19:33:04.386758600 +0530
    Birth: -

   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ stat -f /home
     File: "/home"
       ID: 100000000 Namelen: 255   Type: UNKNOWN (0x53464846)
   Block size: 4096   Fundamental block size: 4096
   Blocks: Total: 56785887   Free: 24740130   Available: 24740130
   Inodes: Total: 999   Free: 1000000

(c) tr:
   The tr command in UNIX is a command line utility for translating or deleting characters. It supports a range of transformations including uppercase to lowercase, squeezing repeating characters, deleting specific characters and basic find and replace. It can be used with UNIX pipes to support more complex translation.
   Example:
   To convert lowercase to uppercase
   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ echo uppercaseme | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'
   UPPERCASEME

   To delete certain characters.
   nilesh@DESKTOP-QCHD2JP:~$ echo 'clean this up' | tr -d 'up'
   clean this