

## Experiment No: 02

### Shell Scripting:

**Aim:** Write shell scripts to do the following:

- a. Display OS version, release number, kernel version
- b. Display top 10 processes in descending order
- c. Display processes with highest memory usage.
- d. Display current logged in user and log name.
- e. Display current shell, home directory, operating system type, current path setting current working directory.

### Theory:

#### What is Shell Scripting:

In Linux, shells like bash and korn support programming construct which are saved as scripts. These scripts become shell commands and hence many Linux commands are script. A shell script is a text file that contains a sequence of commands. It is called a Shell Script because it combines a sequence of commands, that would otherwise have to be typed into keyboard one at a time. A shell script is usually created for command sequences in which a user has a need to use repeatedly in order to save time. Like other programs, the shell script can contain parameters, comments and subcommands that the shell must follow. Users initiate the sequence of commands in the shell script by simply entering the file name on a command line.

We can get the name of your shell prompt, with following command:

**Syntax:** echo \$SHELL\_\_

The sign #! is called she-bang and is written at top of the script. It passes instruction to program /bin/sh. To run your script in a certain shell, start your script with #! followed by the shell name.

#### How to use Shell Scripting:

To create a shell script, we can create it through the terminal or one can create in any text editor. In terminal we can use nano command

**Syntax:** nano <filename>.sh

After creating a shell script always start your script with #!/bin/bash Now we can write commands in our shell script.

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## **How to execute Shell Scripting:**

After creating a shell script we have to give the permission to execute the file we can use `chmod +x .sh` instead of 'x' we can also use 'r' or 'w' to execute the shell script use `sh .` now the file is executable

### **Program:**

```
#!/bin/sh

echo "a. Displaying OS version, release number and kernel number:"
echo
echo "  ***OS version***"
cat /etc/os-release
echo
echo "  ***Release Number***"
cat /proc/sys/kernel/osrelease
echo
echo "  ***Kernel Version***"
cat /proc/sys/kernel/version
echo
echo "b. Displaying Top 10 Processes in descending order "
echo
ps -aux | head -n 10
echo
echo "c. Displaying processes with high memory usage"
echo
ps aux --sort -rss | head
echo
echo "d. Displaying current logged in user and log name"
echo
who
whoami
id
echo
```

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echo "e. Displaying current shell, home directory, os type, current path setting, current working directory"

echo

echo "Displaying Current Shell => \$SHELL"

echo "Displaying Home Directory => \$HOME"

echo "Displaying Operating System Type => \$OSTYPE"

cat /proc/sys/kernel/ostype

echo "Displaying Current Path Setting => \$PATH"

echo "Displaying Current Working Directory=> \$PWD"

### **Output:**

a. Displaying OS version, release number and kernel number:

\*\*\*OS version\*\*\*

PRETTY\_NAME="Kali GNU/Linux Rolling"

NAME="Kali GNU/Linux"

ID=kali

VERSION="2021.4"

VERSION\_ID="2021.4"

VERSION\_CODENAME="kali-rolling"

ID\_LIKE=debian

ANSI\_COLOR="1;31"

HOME\_URL="https://www.kali.org/"

SUPPORT\_URL="https://forums.kali.org/"

BUG\_REPORT\_URL="https://bugs.kali.org/"

\*\*\*Release Number\*\*\*

5.14.0-kali4-amd64

\*\*\*Kernel Version\*\*\*

#1 SMP Debian 5.14.16-1kali1 (2021-11-05)

b. Displaying Top 10 Processes in descending order:

USER COMMAND	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME
root /sbin/init splash	1	0.0	0.2	164264	10652	?	Ss	00:15	0:01
root [kthreadd]	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:15	0:00
root [rcu_gp]	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	00:15	0:00
root [rcu_par_gp]	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	00:15	0:00
root [kworker/0:0-events]	5	0.1	0.0	0	0	?	I	00:15	0:03
root [kworker/0:0H-events_highpri]	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	00:15	0:00
root [mm_percpu_wq]	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<	00:15	0:00
root [rcu_tasks_rude_]	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:15	0:00
root [rcu_tasks_trace]	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	00:15	0:00

c. Displaying processes with high memory usage:

USER COMMAND	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME
root /usr/lib/xorg/Xorg :0 -seat seat0 -auth /var/run/lightdm/root/:0 -nolisten tcp vt7 -novtswitch	583	1.6	3.2	355748	117140	tty7	Ssl+	00:16	0:50
kali xfwm4	928	0.5	2.4	922444	87928	?	Sl	00:16	0:17
kali /usr/bin/qterminal	1318	0.2	2.3	400356	82920	?	Sl	00:17	0:08
kali /usr/bin/qterminal	2116	0.1	2.2	400180	80820	?	Sl	00:20	0:04

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```
kali          1010  0.0  1.3 370028 47708 ?          Sl   00:16   0:00
/usr/bin/python3 /usr/bin/blueman-applet
```

```
kali          970   0.1  1.2 464232 43468 ?          Sl   00:16   0:03
/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/xfce4/panel/wrapper-2.0 /usr/lib/x86_64-
linux-gnu/xfce4/panel/plugins/libwhiskermenu.so 1 16777223
whiskermenu Whisker Menu Show a menu to easily access installed
applications
```

```
kali          9814  1.3  1.1 466964 40396 ?          Sl   00:51   0:12
mousepad
```

```
kali          969   0.0  1.0 431136 39408 ?          Sl   00:16   0:01
xfdesktop
```

```
kali          960   0.1  1.0 470956 39104 ?          Sl   00:16   0:05
xfce4-panel
```

d. Displaying current logged in user and log name:

```
kali      tty7          2022-02-09 00:16 (:0)
kali
```

e. Displaying current shell, home directory, os type, current path setting, current working directory:

Displaying Current Shell => /usr/bin/zsh

Displaying Home Directory => /home/kali

Displaying Operating System Type =>

Linux

Displaying Current Path Setting =>

/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games

Displaying Current Working Directory=> /home/kali