

Name: Bao Hoang

Quiz 6

1. file=datafile ;echo \$file

3.

-----

Salarynsafa

65000

50000

1000000

-----

4.

cut -d: -f1,3 \$file

\*5.

-----

Salary

65000

50000

1000000

-----

6.

cut -c '10-15' \$file

-----

OfBirt

5-1994

13-199

1999:1

-----

7.

[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]\$ cat \$file | tr 'a-z' 'A-Z'

-----

JOE RICHARDS

MAC ARTHUR

JOE RICHARD

LYNN NGUYEN

FENJ LEU

8.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ cat $file | tr '[a-z]' 'X'
```

-----  
XXX XXXXXXXXX

XXX XXXXXX

XXX XXXXXXXX

XXXX XXXXXX

XXXX LXX

9.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed 's/65000/*****/g' datafile
```

-----  
Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked

joey:10-05-1994:\*\*\*\*\*:40

peter:04-13-1990:50000:40

sy:02-22-1999:1000000:20

10.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ wc -l $file  
13 names
```

11.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ wc -c $file  
96 names
```

\*12.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed '1h;2d;3H;4g' datafile
```

-----  
Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked

-----  
Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked

joey:10-05-1994:65000:40

peter:04-13-1990:50000:40

sy:02-22-1999:1000000:20

-----

1h means replace the contents of the pattern space with the contents of the hold space at the first line.

2d means delete the pattern space; immediately start next cycle in the second line. (clear the space)

3H means append a newline to the contents of the hold space, and then append the contents of the pattern space to that of the hold space at the third line (create a space to put some data)

4g means replace the contents of the pattern space with the contents of the hold space.

("Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked" is hold)

13.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed "3h;6g;10g" datafile
```

```
-----  
Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked
```

```
joey:10-05-1994:65000:40
```

```
Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked
```

```
peter:04-13-1990:50000:40
```

```
sy:02-22-1999:1000000:20
```

```
Name:DateOfBirth:Salary:Hours-worked
```

```
-----  
14.
```

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed '1w df1' datafile
```

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed '2,3w df2' datafile
```

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed '4w df3' datafile
```

15.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed -n '/^[ ^Space ctrl+v Tab]/p' xfile
```

17.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed '1,3d' $file
```

```
joey:10-05-1994:65000:40
```

```
peter:04-13-1990:50000:40
```

```
sy:02-22-1999:1000000:20
```

```
-----  
18.
```

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ sed '2,$d' $file
```

```
-----  
19.
```

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ diff filea fileb
```

```
1c1
```

```
< I am one
```

```
---
```

```
> I am one
```

```
3c3
```

```
< I am one
```

---

> I am one

7c7

< i am line two

---

> I am line two

9c9

< i ma line 2 in file a

---

> I am line 3 in fileb

[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]\$ uniq filea; uniq fileb

I am one

I am one

I AM LINE TWO

i am line two

i ma line 2 in file a

I am one

I am one

I AM LINE TWO

I am line two

I am line 3 in fileb

[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]\$ uniq -i filea

I am one

I am one

I AM LINE TWO

i am line two

i ma line 2 in file a

The i option is ignore differences in case when comparing

[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]\$ uniq -i -c filea

1 I am one

1

1 I am one

1

1 I AM LINE TWO

1

1 i am line two

1

1 i ma line 2 in file a

The c option is count prefix lines by the number of occurrences

20.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ find -type f -name 'cs45aa20' -mtime -3 -size +3M -o -size -4M  
-exec tar -cvf my.tar {} +
```

21.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ find -type f |xargs grep -il 'xyz'
```

24.

```
[cs45aa20@mc-redhat01 ~]$ grep -r 'homework'
```

25.

```
find . -inum 12345 |xargs mv -l '{}' mv '{}' /tmp/storage directory
```