

Laborator 2

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ echo ceva > file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
ceva
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt | gzip > file.txt.gz
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ zcat file.txt.gz
ceva
```

Prin echo mesaj > fisier, scriem in fisier mesajul

Gzip comprima fisierul dat

Zcat si zless afiseaza fisierul comprimat (zless – interactiv)

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat < file.txt
ceva
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
ceva
```

Cele 2 comenzi afiseaza acelasi lucru

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ echo "linia 2" >> file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
ceva
linia 2
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ echo -n "linia 3" >> file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ echo " continuare" >> file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ echo "linia 4" >> file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
ceva
linia 2
linia 3 continuare
linia 4
```

Echo automat adauga simbolul de new line la finalul textului pe care vrei sa il adaugi cu
“>>” la un fisier deja existent

Daca folosesti -n atunci nu adauga simbolul new line la final

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ echo << EOF
> ala bala
> portocala
> EOF
```

Simbolul “<<” (here-document) indica secventa de oprire in citire (in cazul acesta se opreste la intalniera lui “EOF”)

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ mkdir extra
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ touch extra/Makefile
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ touch extra/Makefile2
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ touch extra/func.c
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ touch extra/main.c
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ tar -cvf extra.tar extra/
extra/
extra/Makefile
extra/Makefile2
extra/func.c
extra/main.c
```

Tar - arhivare

-c -constructia arhivei

-v -verbose (afiseaza tot)

-f -urmat de numele arhivei care se creaza

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ mkdir dup
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ tar -xf extra.tar -C dup
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ ls -lR dup/
dup/:
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 58 Mar  5 11:39 extra

dup/extra:
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 0 Mar  5 11:39 func.c
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 0 Mar  5 11:39 main.c
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 0 Mar  5 11:38 Makefile
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 0 Mar  5 11:38 Makefile2
```

Daca folosim in loc de -c, -x – se face dezarhivare

-C indica folderul destiantie

Comenziile din ls:

-l pentru "long list"

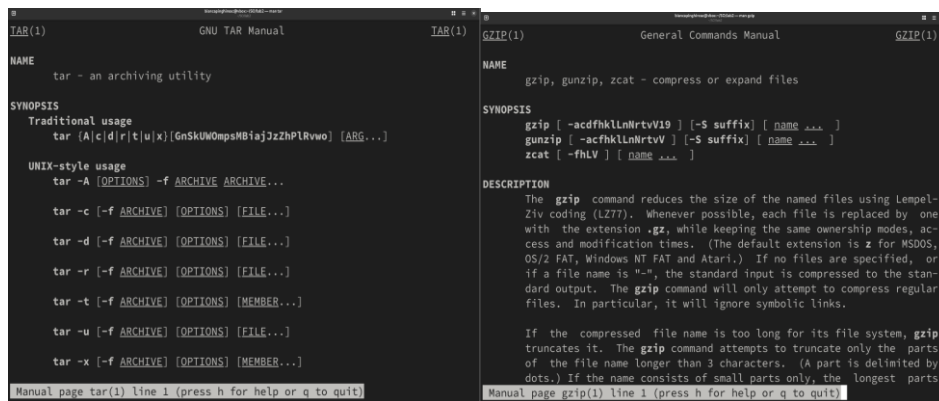
-R pentru parcurgerea recursivă a directoroarelor găsite

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ tar -c extra/ | gzip > extra.tgz
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ gunzip -c extra.tgz | tar -x -C dup/
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ tar -zcf extra.tar.gz extra/
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ tar -zxf extra.tar.gz -C dup/
```

(toate aceste comenzi sunt echivalente si realizeaza arhivarea si comprimarea directorului "extra")

Arhivarea o cuplăm cu comprimarea folosind comenzile: gzip , gunzip

Manualul comenzilor folosite:



```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ zip -r extra.zip extra/*
adding: extra/func.c (stored 0%)
adding: extra/main.c (stored 0%)
adding: extra/Makefile (stored 0%)
adding: extra/Makefile2 (stored 0%)
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ unzip extra.zip
Archive:  extra.zip
replace extra/func.c? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: A
extracting: extra/func.c
extracting: extra/main.c
extracting: extra/Makefile
extracting: extra/Makefile2
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ ls -l
total 32
drwxr-xr-x. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 10 Mar  5 11:44 dup
drwxr-xr-x. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 58 Mar 16 18:02 extra
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 10240 Mar  5 11:39 extra.tar
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 208 Mar 13 16:49 extra.tar.gz
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 208 Mar 13 16:49 extra.tgz
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 640 Mar 16 18:02 extra.zip
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 40 Mar  5 11:24 file.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 biancapinghireac biancapinghireac 25 Mar  5 11:16 file.txt.gz
```

Arhivam directorul folosind comanda zip si dezarhivam cu comanda unzip;

tar: Fiind doar un arhivator, este foarte rapid. Operația principală este concatenarea fișierelor, ceea ce este relativ simplu și eficient.

gzip: Oferă o compresie bună și o viteză decentă. Este o alegere populară pentru compresia fișierelor individuale, dar și în combinație cu **tar** (de exemplu, **tar -czf extra.tar.gz extra/**).

zip: Este mai versatil decât **gzip**, deoarece poate comprima fișiere individuale sau directoare întregi într-o singură arhivă. Compresia este în general mai slabă decât **gzip** pentru text și cod sursă, dar poate fi mai rapidă, mai ales la niveluri de compresie mai mici. Este, de asemenea, mai portabil, fiind suportat nativ de majoritatea sistemelor de operare.

SED e un program de editare și transformare a textului

Structura: ``sed [optiuni] comenzi [fișier]``

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat > file.txt
words keep on coming
on and on and ON here
and onto here also
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed 's/on/off/' file.txt
words keep off coming
off and on and ON here
and offto here also
```

Pentru a schimba 2 cuvinte între ele se folosește ``sed 's/regex/replacement/' fișier``

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed 's/on /off /' file.txt
words keep off coming
off and on and ON here
and onto here also
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed 's/on /off /g' file.txt
words keep off coming
off and off and ON here
and onto here also
```

Ca să nu schimbe și aparițiile în cuvinte, se caută și spațial

La final se adaugă flag-ul 'g' (global) pentru a schimba toate aparițiile

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed 's/on /off /gi' file.txt
words keep off coming
off and off and off here
and onto here also
```

'gi' – global case-insensitive (adică și dacă e literă mică și dacă e literă mare)

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed 's/here/(&)/g' file.txt
words keep on coming
on and on and ON (here)
and onto (here) also
```

‘(&)’ formula pentru a pune paranteze, unde & este referinta spre cuvânt

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed 's/\([a-zA-Z0-9][a-zA-Z0-9]*\) \([a-zA-Z0-9][a-zA-Z0-9]*\)/\2 \1/' file.txt
keep words on coming
and on on and ON here
onto and here also
```

Componente ale comenzii:

paranteza este folosită pentru a grupa termenii expresiei regulate, iar pentru a nu fi interpretată ca atare trebuie prefixată cu caracterul backslash \

un cuvânt este definit ca **orice literă sau cifră urmat de oricâte alte litere sau cifre** (chiar si niciuna)

setul de care tine un un caracter este **reprezentat cu paranteze pătrate**

steluta **‘*’** reprezintă **zero sau mai multe aparitii**

pe partea de **replacer**, cele două contexte potrivite se reprezintă cu **caracterul backslash \ urmat de numărul contextului.**

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed -i 's/\([^\ ]*\) \([^\ ]*\)/\2 \1/' file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
keep words on coming
and on on and ON here
onto and here also
```

definitia mai precisă se obtine definind setul cu operatorul "orice caracter în afară de", reprezentat de ^ (denumit în engleză "caret", putere) – pentru a lua orice cuvânt pana intalneste un spatiu

specificarea in-place (-i) este pentru a modifica direct in fisier

Grep: grep [optiuni] pattern [fisier]

```

biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ man grep | grep -n grep
4:  grep - print lines that match patterns
7:  grep [OPTION...] PATTERNS [FILE...]
8:  grep [OPTION...] -e PATTERNS ... [FILE...]
9:  grep [OPTION...] -f PATTERN_FILE ... [FILE...]
12:  grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE. PATTERNS is one or more patterns
13:  separated by newline characters, and grep prints each line that matches a pattern.
14:  Typically PATTERNS should be quoted when grep is used in a shell command.
24:  Output the version number of grep and exit.
40:  grep -P may warn of unimplemented features.
102:  Stop reading a file after NUM matching lines. If NUM is zero, grep stops
104:  grep does not stop; this is the default. If the input is standard input
105:  from a regular file, and NUM matching lines are output, grep ensures that
108:  a calling process to resume a search. When grep stops after NUM matching
110:  is also used, grep does not output a count greater than NUM. When the -v or
111:  --invert-match option is also used, grep stops after outputting NUM non-
143:  before searching, e.g., gzip -cd foo.gz | grep --label=foo -H 'some
160:  normally follows a file name. For example, grep -lZ outputs a zero byte
204:  By default, TYPE is binary, and grep suppresses output after null input
206:  improperly encoded data. When some output is suppressed, grep follows any
209:  If TYPE is without-match, when grep discovers null input binary data it
213:  If TYPE is text, grep processes a binary file as if it were text; this is
216:  When type is binary, grep may treat non-text bytes as line terminators even
272:  given, grep searches the working directory. This is equivalent to the -d
284:  Treat the file(s) as binary. By default, under MS-DOS and MS-Windows, grep
286:  option. If grep decides the file is a text file, it strips the CR
305:  grep understands three different versions of regular expression syntax: "basic"
306:  (BRE), "extended" (ERE) and "perl" (PCRE). In GNU grep, basic and extended regular
399:  The behavior of grep is affected by the following environment variables.
406:  the locale catalog is not installed, or if grep was not compiled with national
486:  representation and can be concatenated with semicolons. grep takes care of
511:  determines the language that grep uses for messages. The default C locale
515:  If set, grep behaves as POSIX requires; otherwise, grep behaves more like
534:  Email bug reports to the bug-reporting address (bug-grep@gnu.org). An email

```

-n – afisarea nr de linii

Cauta in manual toate liniile care contin 'grep'

```

biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ man grep | grep -nv grep
1:GREP(1)                                User Commands                                GREP(1)
1:
2:
3:NAME
4:
5:SYNOPSIS
6:
7:DESCRIPTION
8:
9:
10:
11:
12:
13:
14:
15:
16:  A FILE of "-" stands for standard input. If no FILE is given, recursive searches examine t
17:  he
18:  working directory, and nonrecursive searches read standard input.
19:
20:OPTIONS
21:
22:  Generic Program Information
23:  --help Output a usage message and exit.
24:
25:  -V, --version
26:
27:  Pattern Syntax
28:  -E, --extended-regexp
29:      Interpret PATTERNS as extended regular expressions (EREs, see below).
30:
31:  -F, --fixed-strings
32:      Interpret PATTERNS as fixed strings, not regular expressions.
33:
34:  -G, --basic-regexp
35:      Interpret PATTERNS as basic regular expressions (BREs, see below). This is the default.
36:
37:  -P, --perl-regexp
38:      Interpret PATTERNS as Perl-compatible regular expressions (PCREs). This option
39:  is
40:  unimplemented features.

```

Prin -v scrie toate liniile care NU il contin pe grep

Grep poate fi făcut case-insensitive cu optiunea '-i'

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/Lab2$ find / -name "*.h" | sed 's/\(.*\)\/.*\/\1/' | sort | uniq
find: '/boot/loader/entries': Permission denied
find: '/boot/lost+found': Permission denied
find: '/boot/efi': Permission denied
find: '/boot/grub2': Permission denied
find: '/proc/tty/driver': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/task/1/fd': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/task/1/fdinfo': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/task/1/ns': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/fd': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/map_files': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/fdinfo': Permission denied
find: '/proc/1/ns': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/task/2/fd': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/task/2/fdinfo': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/task/2/ns': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/fd': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/map_files': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/fdinfo': Permission denied
find: '/proc/2/ns': Permission denied
find: '/proc/3/task/3/fd': Permission denied
find: '/proc/3/task/3/fdinfo': Permission denied
find: '/proc/3/task/3/ns': Permission denied
```

Explicatie: cauta in root toate fisierele de tip header apoi trece la comanda sed si cauta pozitia ultimului caracter slash / si va afisa doar ceea ce se află înaintea lui

Liniile generate sunt sortate(prin 'sort') si se retine doar unul dintre duplicate('uniq')

Comenzi in bash:

```
GNU nano 8.1 cmmdc.sh
#!/bin/bash

cmmdc () {
    a=$1
    b=$2
    echo "> $a $b"

    if [ $b -eq 0 ]; then
        return $a
    fi

    c=$(( $a % $b ))
    cmmdc $b $c
    return $?
}

echo "parametrii sunt: $@, primul: $1, al doilea: $2"

if [ $1 -lt $2 ]; then
    echo "ordine incorecta"
    exit 1
fi

cmmdc $1 $2
echo "c.m.m.d.c. este: $?"
```

Program care realizeaza cmmdc intre 2 numere a si b

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sh cmmdc.sh 273 26
parametrii sunt: 273 26, primul: 273, al doilea: 26
> 273 26
> 26 13
> 13 0
c.m.m.d.c. este: 13
```

Rulat prin comanda 'sh'

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ chmod +x cmmdc.sh
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ ./cmmdc.sh 273 26
parametrii sunt: 273 26, primul: 273, al doilea: 26
> 273 26
> 26 13
> 13 0
c.m.m.d.c. este: 13
```

Daca adaugi permisiunea de executie poate fi rulat fara comanda 'sh'

```
GNU nano 8.1 cmmdcit.sh
#!/bin/bash

cmmdc () {
    a=$1
    b=$2

    while [ ! $b -eq 0 ]; do
        c=$(( $a % $b ))
        a=$b
        b=$c
    done

    return $a
}

if [ $1 -lt $2 ]; then
    echo "ordine incorecta"
    exit 1
fi

cmmdc $1 $2
echo "c.m.m.d.c. este: $?"
```

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ nano cmmdcit.sh
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sh cmmdcit.sh 273 26
c.m.m.d.c. este: 13
```

Metoda iterativa

EXERCITIUL 2:

```
GNU nano 8.1                               fi
#!/bin/bash

fibo () {
    n=$1
    a=1
    b=1
    if [ $n -eq 1 ]; then
        return $a
    fi
    if [ $n -eq 2 ]; then
        return $b
    fi
    n=$((n - 2))
    while [ ! $n -eq 0 ]; do
        c=$((a + b))
        n=$((n - 1))
        a=$b
        b=$c
    done
    return $c
}

fibo $1
echo "$?"
```

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ nano fibo.sh
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sh fibo.sh 10
55
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sh fibo.sh 5
5
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sh fibo.sh 9
34
```

EXERCITIUL 3:

```
GNU nano 8.1                               directoare.sh
#!/bin/bash

readarray -t directoare <<(find / -type d | grep '\.config$' | sort | uniq )

suma=0

for director in "${directoare[@]"; do
    marimeDirector=$(du -s "$director" | cut -f1)
    suma=$((suma + marimeDirector))
done

echo "Suma dimensiunilor tuturor directoarelor .config unice este: $suma"
```

```
Suma dimensiunilor tuturor directoarelor .config unice este: 48
```

Prima comanda creaza un array 'directoare' in care pune toate rezultatele cautarii;

Cautarea cauta toate fisierele de tip director (-type d) de tipul .config, le sorteaza si le tine doar pe cele unice

Trecem prin toate componentele directorului similar cu limbajul de programare Python (obiect in array:)

Pentru fiecare director gasit, cautam dimensiunea acestuia cu formula(disk usage) `du -s "\$director"` iar prima coloana din rezultatul comenzii reprezinta marimea directorului (asa ca folosim comanda `cut`)

EXERCITIUL 4:

```
GNU nano 8.1
#!/bin/bash

touch file.txt

for i in {1..100}; do
    echo "linia $i: continuut" >> file.txt
done
```



```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ nano scriere.sh
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sh scriere.sh
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
keep words on coming
and on on and ON here
onto and here also
linia 1: continuut
linia 2: continuut
linia 3: continuut
linia 4: continuut
linia 5: continuut
linia 6: continuut
linia 7: continuut
linia 8: continuut
linia 9: continuut
linia 10: continuut
linia 11: continuut
linia 12: continuut
linia 13: continuut
linia 14: continuut
linia 15: continuut
linia 16: continuut
linia 17: continuut
linia 18: continuut
linia 19: continuut
linia 20: continuut
linia 21: continuut
linia 22: continuut
linia 23: continuut
linia 24: continuut
linia 25: continuut
linia 26: continuut
linia 27: continuut
```

EXERCITIUL 5:

Folosim `/g` pentru a ne asigura ca vor fi apelate comenzile pe toate liniile fisierului;

Folosim '-i' pentru a schimba direct in fisier

```
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed -i 's/linia /linie /' file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed -i 's/continut/content/g' file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ sed -i 's:/ - /g' file.txt
biancapinghireac@vbox:~/S0/lab2$ cat file.txt
keep words on coming
and on on and ON here
onto and here also
linie 1 - content
linie 2 - content
linie 3 - content
linie 4 - content
linie 5 - content
linie 6 - content
linie 7 - content
linie 8 - content
linie 9 - content
linie 10 - content
linie 11 - content
linie 12 - content
linie 13 - content
linie 14 - content
linie 15 - content
linie 16 - content
linie 17 - content
linie 18 - content
linie 19 - content
linie 20 - content
```