HMWK 1 | Chidera Nwosu
CSC 549 Biomedical Data Analysis

Linux Commands

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1. The command `wc ‘grep -l int *‘` will show the line, word, and character count for *all* files in the current directory that contain the string `int`. On the other hand, `grep -l int * | wc` will first list all the files that contain the string `int`, and then feed this information into `wc`. This means that it will output the number of lines, words, and characters in the list of files containing `int`.

2. The command

   ```
   ls -A | wc -w
   ```

   Will first list all files except the implied ”.” and ”..” , and then count the words with `wc`.

3. Using

   ```
   chmod u=rwx IveGotRights/
   chmod g=rx IveGotRights/
   chmod o=x IveGotRights/
   ```

   We first modify the permissions for the current user (letter ’u’), then the group (letter ’g’), and finally others (letter ’o’). ’r’, ’w’, and ’x’ denote ’read’, ’write’, and ’execute’, respectively.

4. The command

   ```
   tail -n 10 file | head -n 8 | grep ’C[sS][cC][0-9][0-9][0-9][[:space:]]’
   ```

   Will first extract the desired lines, then match only the lines that contain a valid CSC course code.

5. The command

   ```
   ls | grep ’[[:alpha:]]*[0-9]\.[a-z][A-Z]$’
   ```

Will work, note that the character `$` matches the end of a line, otherwise we would match filenames with extra characters that are not part of the conditions.

6. With

```
cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt |
awk '{print $5 " " $2 " " $1}' > myFile.txt
```

First, `cat` joins all files together, then `awk` takes care of rearranging and printing only certain columns. Finally, `> myFile.txt` writes the output to the appropriate file.