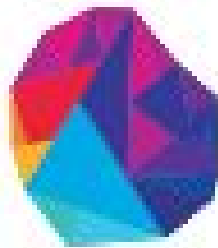


ASSESSMENT ON: SHELL SCRIPTING

**TO
THE
NEW**



1. (output to terminal)Write a script to print:
 - a. "Welcome to Intelligrape"
 - b. <username>@<hostname>:<your present working directory>

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Welcome to Intelligraph"
user=$(whoami)
host=$(hostname)
pswd=$(pwd)
echo $user"@${host}": "$pswd"

~
~
~
~
~

"f.sh" 6L, 114C written
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f.sh
Welcome to Intelligraph
diksha@diksha:/home/diksha
diksha@diksha:~$
```

a. which takes in two arguments and print those arguments.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "First argument=$1"
echo "Second argument=$2"
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f2.sh 2 5
First argument=2
Second argument=5
diksha@diksha:~$
```

```
#!/bin/bash
if [ $# -gt 2 ]
then
    echo "Error"
    echo "No. of arguments $# "
    exit 2
else
    echo "Success"
    echo "Arguments are $1 $2"
fi
~
"f3.sh" [New] 10L, 135C written
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f3.sh 2 5
Success
Arguments are 2 5
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f3.sh 2 5 6 7
Error
No. of arguments 4
diksha@diksha:~$
```

3. Continue with the above script

- check the two arguments are only integer values and if these are not integers print the proper error on terminal and also log it into a file.
- perform addition on the two arguments and print result on screen. Use function for this.

```
#!/bin/bash
sum()
{
    x=$1
    y=$2
    sum=`expr $x + $y`
    echo "$sum"
}

if [[ "$1" =~ ^[0-9]+$ ]] && [[ "$2" =~ ^[0-9]+$ ]]
then
    sum $1 $2
else
    echo "Both are not integer"
    echo "Not an integer:- $1,$2" >> error.log
fi
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f2.sh 5 f
Both are not integer
diksha@diksha:~$ cat e
error.log      errors.txt      err.txt      examples.desktop
diksha@diksha:~$ cat error.log
Not an integer:- 5,20
Not an integer:- 5,f
Not an integer:- 5,f
Not an integer:- 5,4
Not an integer:- 5,f
Not an integer:- 5,f
Not an integer:- 5,f
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f2.sh 5 7
12
diksha@diksha:~$
```

4. Create a calculator using the above script which would perform addition, subtraction, division and multiplication.
 - a. the script should ask user which operation the user wants to perform: +, -, *, /
 - b. if user enters other than "+, -, *, /", print proper message on terminal and keeps on asking for correct input (use while loop to accomplish this).
 - c. Use case statement instead of if.

```
#!/bin/bash
while [ 1 ]
do
    echo "Input + for ADDITION";
    echo "Input - for SUBTRACTION";
    echo "Input * for MULTIPLICATION";
    echo "Input / for DIVISION";
    read ch
    case "${ch}" in
        "+") echo "Result is" `expr $1 + $2`
            exit 0;;
        "-") echo "Result is" `expr $1 - $2`
            exit 0;;
        "*") echo "Result is" `expr $1 \* $2`
            exit 0;;
        "/") echo "Result is" `expr $1 / $2`
            exit 0;;
        *) echo "Invalid input";
    esac
done
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f4.sh 8 4
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
*
Result is 32
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f4.sh 8 4
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
+
Result is 12
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f4.sh 8 4
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
-
Result is 4
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f4.sh 8 4
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
/
Result is 2
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f4.sh 8 4
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
f
Invalid input
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
!
Invalid input
Input + for ADDITION
Input - for SUBTRACTION
Input * for MULTIPLICATION
Input / for DIVISION
█
```

5. Write proper help documentation and print it with -h for above script.

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

NAME

f4.sh - shell script for calculator

SYNOPSIS

./f4.sh [Argument1 Argument2]

DESCRIPTION

This is an interactive calculator.
It will give error for invalid input.
Argument1 and Argument2 must be integer value.

OPTION

-h
Print the usage and exit

EXAMPLE

./f4.sh 4 5

AUTHOR

Diksha Tomar

~
~
~
~
~

"help1.txt" 19L, 312C written


```

#!/bin/bash
if [ "${1}" == "-h" ]
then
    less help1.txt
else
while [ 1 ]
do
    echo "Input + for ADDITION";
    echo "Input - for SUBTRACTION";
    echo "Input * for MULTIPLICATION";
    echo "Input / for DIVISION";
    read ch
    case "${ch}" in
        "+") echo "Result is" `expr $1 + $2`
            exit 0;;
        "-") echo "Result is" `expr $1 - $2`
            exit 0;;
        "*") echo "Result is" `expr $1 \* $2`
            exit 0;;
        "/" ) echo "Result is" `expr $1 / $2`
            exit 0;;
        *) echo "Invalid input";
    esac
done
fi
~
~
~
~
~
"f4.sh" 26L, 477C written

```

```

diksha@diksha:~$ ./f4.sh -h

```

NAME

f4.sh - shell script for calculator

SYNOPSIS

./f4.sh [Argument1 Argument2]

DESCRIPTION

This is an interactive calculator.
It will give error for invalid input.
Argument1 and Argument2 must be integer value.

OPTION

-h
Print the usage and exit

EXAMPLE

./f4.sh 4 5

AUTHOR

Diksha Tomar

ESC

6. Create a script which takes input of "/etc/passwd" file and find out and print the sum of uids and gids. The script should tell which sum of greater.

```
#!/bin/bash
awk -F: '{uid+=$3; gid+=$4}END{print "uids="uid " " "gids="gid" ";
if(uid>gid){
    print uid
}
else{
    print gid
}
}' /etc/passwd
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f5.sh
uids=71587 gids=464106
464106
```

7. A directory contains files and sub-directories. Move files to destination1 and directories to destination2

```
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ ls
a aa b bb c cc d dd destination1 destination2 e ee f6.sh ff

#!/bin/bash
for i in `ls`
do
    if [[ "$i" != "destination1" && "$i" != "destination2" && "$i" != "f6.sh" ]]
    then
        if [ -f $i ]
        then
            mv $i destination1/$i
        fi
        if [ -d $i ]
        then
            mv $i destination2/$i
        fi
    fi
done
~
~
~
"f6.sh" 15L, 226C                                     8,21-42      All
```

```
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ ./f6.sh
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ ls
destination1 destination2 f6.sh
diksha@diksha:~/sort$
```

```
diksha@diksha:~/sort/destination1$ ls
a b c d e
diksha@diksha:~/sort/destination1$ cd ../destination2
diksha@diksha:~/sort/destination2$ ls
aa bb cc dd ee ff
diksha@diksha:~/sort/destination2$
```

8. Create a script which take three arguments, append first argument to every line in a file and second argument to the end of every line of the same file.

```
#!/bin/bash
sed -i "s/^/$1/; s/$/$2/" $3
```

```
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ cat >file.txt
hello
hi
watsup^C
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ chmod +x f7.sh
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ ./f7.sh hi diksha file.txt
diksha@diksha:~/sort$ cat file.txt
hihellodiksha
hihidiksha
diksha@diksha:~/sort$
```

9. Make a list of files in /usr/bin that have the letter "a" as the second character. Put the result in a temporary file.

```
for i in `ls /usr/bin`
do
    j=`echo $i | head -c 2 | tail -c 1`
    if [ "$j" == "a" ]
    then
        echo $i >> /tmp/abc
    fi
done
~
~
```

```
diksha@diksha:/tmp$ cat abc
aa-enabled
aa-exec
baobab
base32
base64
basename
bashbug
cal
calendar
calibrate_ppa
canberra-gtk-play
cancel
captaininfo
catchsegv
catman
cautious-launcher
factor
faillog
```

10. List all files in your home directory and print name and size in a table format.

```
echo -e "Name\t\t\t\tSize"
ls -l | awk 'printf "%-30s|%-18s\n" , $9, $5'
```

```
diksha@diksha:~$ vim f9.sh
diksha@diksha:~$ ./f9.sh
```

Name	Size
abcd	10
ABCD.txt	20
abc.sh	4
a.txt	6
awscli2.zip	32550785
aws-iam-authenticator	18650400
ball.tar.gz	45
b.txt	3
cat	9
destination1	4096
destination2	4096
error.log	0
errors.txt	0
err.txt	57
examples.desktop	8980