**Linux Programming Assignment:6**

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**ROLL NO-60**

1.Which **command** is used **to list the contents of a directory**? Justify with proper example.

- ls command

**- Examples :**

paul@debian8:~$ ls  
allfiles.txt dmesg.txt services stuff summer.txt

2.Write the **command** **to create a new directory named 123test\_dir.**

- mkdir 123test\_dir

3. What is the purpose of the **sed** command? Justify with proper example.

- **sed** command: Stream editor for filtering and transforming text

-Example:

# #Replace text

paul@debian5:~/pipes$ echo level5 | sed 's/5/42/' level42

paul@debian5:~/pipes$ echo level5 | sed 's/level/jump/' jump5

4. Which **distinct command** is used to display one-line descriptions of any commands?

- whatis command

5.Write the command to **create** an empty file named “**notes.txt**”.

- touch notes.txt

6. Differentiate between **grep** and **awk** commands with an example.

grep:

* Global Regular Expression Print.
* Primarily for looking up text which matches a pattern.
* Simply prints the lines with the pattern.

Example:

paul@RHEL4b pipes]$ cat tennis.txt  
Amelie Mauresmo, Fra  
Kim Clijsters, BEL  
Justine Henin, Bel  
Serena Williams, usa  
Venus Williams, USA  
  
# Basic search  
 paul@RHEL4b pipes]$ grep Williams tennis.txt Serena

Williams, usa

Venus Williams, USA

awk:

* A language for scanning and processing patterns.
* Can search like grep, but also manipulate text, extract fields, and take actions/calculations.
* Far more powerful for structured data such as CSV or logs.

Example: CSV file employees.csv:

John,Developer,5000

Jane,Manager,7000

Bob,Developer,5500

Alice,Designer,4500

**To calculate average salary by department:**

**awk -F',' '{dept[$2]+=$3; count[$2]++} END {for (d in dept) print d, dept[d]/count[d]}' employees.csv**

7. Write the command to give **read, write, and execute permission** to the owner of a file script.sh.

-chmod u+rwx script.sh

Or

chmod 700 script.sh

8. How is **chown** different from **chgrp**? Give one example for each.

1. Purpose chown: Is used to change the owner of a file or directory.

Syntax: chown new\_owner filename

Example: sudo chown manasa report.txt

2. chgrp: Will only change the group ownership of a file or directory.

Syntax: chgrp new\_group filename

Example: sudo chgrp students report.txt

9. A user complains that they **cannot execute a file** even though it exists in their directory. How would you troubleshoot this using **ls -l, chmod, and whoami**?

**- Step 1: Check current user**

whoami

**Step 2: Check file permissions**

ls -l filename

Output displays permissions in format: -rwxr-xr--

* Position 1: File type
* Positions 2-4: User owner permissions (rwx)
* Positions 5-7: Group owner permissions (r-x)
* Positions 8-10: Others permissions (r--)

### **Step 3: Add execute permission (Page 313)**

chmod u+x filename  
# OR  
chmod +x filename  
 **Full Troubleshooting Process:**

# 1. Self-identification  
paul@debian8:~$ whoami  
paul  
  
# 2. Permissions check on file  
paul@debian8:~$ ls -l script.sh  
-rw-r--r-- 1 paul paul 0 Oct 15 10:30 script.sh  
# Observe: no 'x' (execute) permission for anyone  
  
# 3. Execute permission added for user owner  
paul@debian8:~$ chmod u+x script.sh  
  
# 4. Change confirmed  
paul@debian8:~$ ls -l script.sh  
-rwxr--r-- 1 paul paul 0 Oct 15 10:30 script.sh  
# Now includes 'x' for user owner  
  
# 5. File execution  
paul@debian8:~$ ./script.sh  
"You have to explicitly do a chmod +x to make a file executable."

10. Design a command pipeline to: **find all .log files modified in the last 2 days** in/var/log, display them on screen, and **save the results into a file recent\_logs.txt** using **tee command**.

**- Commands involved:**

* find
* tee

### **find command**

# Find files newer than a reference  
find. -newer file42.txt  
  
# Find files of specific type  
find. -type f -name "\*.conf"

### **tee command**

"The tee filter puts stdin on stdout and also into a file."

[paul@RHEL4b pipes]$ tac count.txt | tee temp.txt | tac  
Content of count.txt appears here  
one  
two  
three  
four  
five  
  
\*\*Solution for the given problem:\*\*  
```bash  
find /var/log -name "\*.log" -type f -mtime -2 | tee recent\_logs.txt

**Explanation:**

* find /var/log: Search in /var/log directory
* -name "\*.log": Find files ending with .log
* -type f: Only regular files
* -mtime -2: Modified in last 2 days
* | tee recent\_logs.txt: Display on screen AND save to file