

Still want to count the number of vowels of a string. Shell script to count the number of vowels of a string.

echo "Enter the string"
read str

let expr length \$str
vowel=0

while [\$1 -gt 0]
do

temp = `expr \${str:cut-c\\$1}`
case \$temp in

a) vowel=\$vowel + 1
e) vowel=\$vowel + 1
i) vowel=\$vowel + 1
o) vowel=\$vowel + 1
u) vowel=\$vowel + 1

else

let \$1 -1

done

else "The string has \$vowel vowel"

Qb: lavanya.

The string has 3 vowel.

(2) Shell script to check number of lines, words, characters in a file. Shell script to check the number of lines, words, characters in a file program.

echo "enter the file name"
read file

if [-f \$file] then

else "file exists".

echo "no of lines".

wc - l \$file.

else "no of characters".

wc - c \$file.

else "no of words".

wc - w \$file

else "file does not exist".

Qb:

Enter the file name"

Vowel count.

gric

file exists:

number of line

22 vowel.th.

no. of character

381 vowel.th.

number of words

86 vowel.th.

3) set

set one two three four

echo \$1

echo \$2

echo \$3

echo \$4

ob

one

two

three

four

4) Shift

echo " no. of arguments: \$# "

echo " The arguments are \$@ "

echo "\$!"

shift
echo " \$1 "

off

sh shift, sh ca ab

no of arguments : 2

the arguments are : ca ab.

ca

ab.

5) chown(changing ownership of file)

chown bmcce file, sh.

11 - l . first + t xt

- r w - r w - r - l bmcce . 0 Dec 12 12:29 firsttxt

~~off~~
~~12/12/16~~

trap

\$ trap " echo hello . world " SIGINT
\$ nc hello world 11 now press 1 + c,
helloworld is
printed.

\$ trap - SIGINT 11 remove trap .

7) chmod. (relative)

\$ chmod +x trap.sh

first 1 txt. n

make it executable

owner) shows ownership

\$ chown root.root // change the
owner of file to root.

8) chmod. (relative)

chmod. 754 myfile

9) chgrp. (absolute)

chgrp abc def

off

-p → whatever the sentence that is
b point
⇒ ln -l link

-s → creating a soft link
ln -h → hard link

If we up above for "Softlink"
use

\$ bash nano sh

Q1

write a shell script for creating hard & soft link files.

Read -p "Enter the filename: "f

```
(n -s $f : "softlink"  
ln : $f : "hardlink"
```

Observation:

softlink had a different
inode value than file.
hardlink had the same
inode value as the file.

until the file name.

Q2
Q3

Enter the filename:

newfilelargest.M

\$ ls -li newfilelargest.M

19673622 -rw-rw-r-- 2 bruce bruce 250
Nov 19 08:05 largest.M