Shell scripting interview question:

<https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/shell-scripting-interview-questions/>

* Shell is a command interpreter, command which user gives to the kernel.
* Unix “touch” commands create an empty file.
* $ cat test1 > test2, this command will create the file test2 with the content of test1.
* diff file1 file2 this command will show the line by line difference between two files.
* “finger” this command will display the information about the user.
* “who” this command will give the information about the user who logged in on this machine.
* “grep” this will give the information about the text in the files.

$grep Hello file1, it searches for the lines containing Hello in file1.

$grep –c Hello file1,It gives count or number of lines that contains Hello in file1.

* Kill 1498, kill the process id 1498.
* man ls it display online help or manual about ls command.
* pwd, it display present working directory.
* ps it display list of the process which are running on this machine.
* wc file1 it counts number of lines, words and character in the file.

wc file1

* gzip, it compresses the file. After compression file should look like \*.gz.
* $gunzip file1.gz it uncompresses the file1.gz. after uncompression it looks like file1.
* history it lists all the command which recently used.
* uname, it gives the information about the unix system which you are using.
* tty, it display device name of the your terminal.
* sort it display the sorted content of the file on output screen.

sort file1.

* Shell program stored in sh file.
* There are mainly 4 important shells which are widely used

Bourne Shell (sh)

C Shell (csh)

Korn Shell (Ksh)

Bourne Again Shell (bash).

* In a typical unix environment one kernel and may shells are available.
* There are 280 shell scripts comes with unix operating system.
* Default permission of a file when it is created is 666.
* File permissions can be modified using the umask command.
* There are two type of shell variables Unix defined/System variables or user defined variable.
* Shells variables stored as string variables.
* If we want to make variable whose value should not change any time then we can mark it as readonly.

$a=10;

$readonly a;

* Variable can be wiped out/erased using the unset command.

$a=20;

$unset a;

Generally each block in UNIX is of 1024 bytes.

* Three editors which are available is almost in all UNIX is

ed,ex and vi.

* tput is an alternative command to echo.
* Number of argument passed to the script can be found as shown below

echo $ v#

bn bb uykik ilo n0p.;j[mm lkol,lk 7tze qd gdxc f mwc file1