**Revature**

**Week3 Assignmetn**

1) mkdir: creates new directories for the user.In order to do this you must have write permission in the parent directory of the new directory

2) ls: lists all the contents of the specified directory.It can be used to obtain information on the files and directories within it

3) cd: used to change from one directory to anothe

4) pwd: prints name of the current working directory.The command gives the full pathname of your current directory

5) mv: move or rename files or directories.It is used to change the name of files or directories, or to move them into other directories. mv cannot move directories from one file-system to another, so, if it is necessary to do that, use cp instead

6) cp: copy files or directories and is used to make copies of the new files and directories.

7) rmdir: remove files or directories. rmdir removesnamed empty directories. If you need to delete a non-empty directory rm -r can be used instead

Text

Description automatically generated

8) find: search for files in a specified directory hierarchy and all its subdirectories

9) history: prints recently used commands

Text

Description automatically generated

10) cat: concatenate files and print on the standard output.takes a copy of a file and sends it to the standard output (i.e. to be displayed on your terminal, unless redirected elsewhere), so it is generally used either to read files, or to string together copies of several files, writing the outputto a new file

11) echo: displays the text that the user types.It is generally used in shell programs.

Text

Description automatically generated

12) grep: prints lines that matches a pattern.It also searches for lines containing a specified pattern and, by default, writes them to the standard output.

13) wc: print the number of newlines, words, and bytes in files.If no filename is given, wc will count thestandard input instead

Text

Description automatically generated

14) chmod: change file access permissions.It alters the permissions on files and directories using either symbolic or octal numeric codes

Text

Description automatically generated

15) ps: report a snapshot of the current processes.This information includes the process id, the controlling terminal (if there is one), the cpu time used so far, and the name of the command being run.

16) kill: to kill a process using signal mechanism.It requires the process id (PID). This can be found by using ps

Text

Description automatically generated

17) date: displays the current date and time

18) diff: finds the differences between two files.The default output will contain lines such as n1 a n2,n3 and n4,n5 c n6,n7 , (where n1 a n2,n3 means that file2has the extra lines n2 to n3 following the line that has the number n1 in file1, and n4,n5 c n6,n7means that lines n4 to n5 in file1 differ from lines n6 to n7 in file2)

Text

Description automatically generated

19) file: prints the type of file and the categoryto which its contents belong.

20) wc: prints the total number of lines in a file

21) ftp: file transfer program;used to make connections with another system

Text

Description automatically generated

22) man: displays an online reference manual page

Text

Description automatically generated

23) more: scan through a text file page by page.Also,it displays the contents of a file on a terminal one screenful at a time.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

24) vim: a programmer’s text editor

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

25) sort: sorts lines of text files in alphabetical order.By default, it sorts lines using a character bycharacter comparison, working from left to right, andusing the order of the ASCII character set.

Text

Description automatically generated

26) chown:changes the file owner and group

27) who:shows how many users are logged in

Text

Description automatically generated

28) du:estimate file space usage

Text

Description automatically generated

29) df:report file system disk space usage

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

30) passwd:update user’s authentication details.Youwill be prompted twice for your new password. Neither password will be displayed on the screen

Chart, text

Description automatically generated

31) compress: compresses a file.It reduces the size of named files, replacing them with files of the same name extended by .Z .The amount of space saved by compression varies. If no saving of space would occur, then the file willnot be altered.

Text

Description automatically generated

SHELL SCRIPTS:

1) Swap two numbers without using third variable

#!/bin/bash

firstvar=59

secondvar=90

echo "firstvar=" $firstvar

echo "secondvar=" $secondvar

# Swap

firstvar=$(($firstvar + $secondvar))

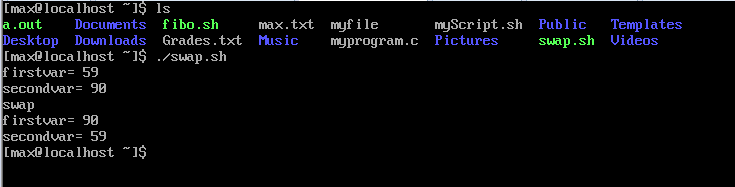
secondvar=$(($firstvar - $secondvar))

firstvar=$(($firstvar - $secondvar))

echo "swap"

echo "firstvar=" $firstvar

echo "secondvar=" $secondvar



2) Find the sum of first ‘N’ numbers in Fibonacci Series

#!/bin/bash

N=5

fiboa=0

fibob=1

fibo=0

limit=$(($N - 1))

for i in $(seq 1 $limit)

do

fibo=$(($fiboa + $fibob))

fiboa=$fibob

fibob=$fibo

done

if [ $N -eq 0 ]

then

echo 0

fi

if [ $N -eq 1 ]

then

echo 1

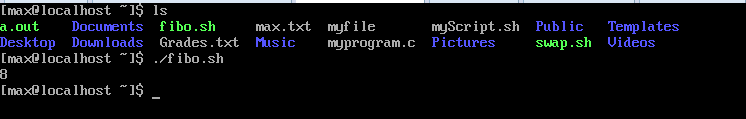
fi

if [ $N -gt 1 ]

then

echo $fibo

fi



3) Print a given number in reverse order and sum of the individual digits

#!/bin/bash

number=4892

sum=0

reverse=0

digit=0

echo $number

while [ $number -gt 0 ]

do

digit=$(($number%10))

reverse=$((reverse\*10+digit))

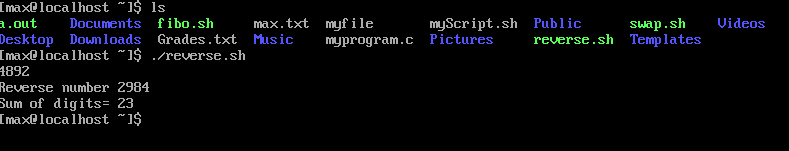
sum=$(($sum+$digit))

number=$(($number/10))

done

echo "Reverse number" $reverse

echo "Sum of digits=" $sum



4) Read two strings and display whether it is equal, not equal, null strings or string with special characters

#!/bin/bash

echo -n "Enter a string: "

read str1

echo -n "Enter a second string: "

read str2

if [ $str1 = $str2 ]

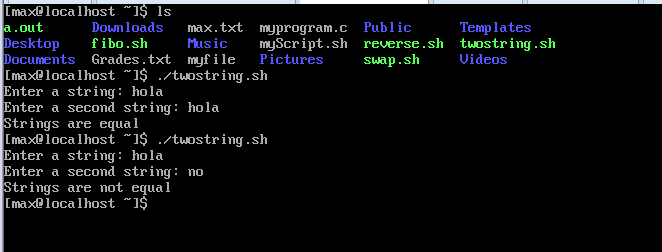
then

echo "Strings are equal"

else

echo "Strings are not equal"

fi



5) Accept one integer argument and print its multiplication table  
#!/bin/bash

echo -n "Enter a number: "

read num

for i in {1..10}

do

echo $num " X " $i " = " $(($num\*$i))

done

