



## **S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH, NAGPUR**

### **Practical 03**

**Aim:** Automate student marksheet generation, system information display, Fibonacci and prime number generation, and file management operations using shell scripts to enhance computational efficiency and user interaction.

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❖ **Aim:** Automate student marksheet generation, system information display, Fibonacci and prime number generation, and file management operations using shell scripts to enhance computational efficiency and user interaction.

❖ **Tasks to be done in this Practical.**

- a) Write a shell script to generate mark- sheet of a student. Take 3 subjects, calculate and display total marks, percentage and Class obtained by the student.
- b) Write a menu driven shell script which will print the following menu and execute the given task.
  - Display calendar of current month.
  - Display today's date and time.
  - Display usernames those are currently logged in the system.
  - Display your terminal number
- c) Write a shell script which will generate first n Fibonacci numbers like: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 13
- d) Write a shell script which will accept a number b and display first n prime numbers as output.
- e) Write menu driven program for file handling activity
  - Creation of file.
  - Write content in the file.
  - Upend file content.
  - Delete file content

❖ **Objectives:**

1. Automate marksheet generation with total, percentage, and class classification.
2. Develop menu-driven scripts for system information and file operations.
3. Generate Fibonacci and prime numbers for user-defined inputs.

❖ **Requirements:**

✓ **Hardware Requirements:**

- Processor: Minimum 1 GHz
- RAM: 512 MB or higher
- Storage: 100 MB free space

✓ **Software Requirements:**

- Operating System: Linux/Unix-based
- Shell: Bash 4.0 or higher
- Text Editor: Nano, Vim, or any preferred editor



## ❖ Theory:

Shell scripting is a powerful way to automate repetitive tasks and manage system operations efficiently. It allows users to write programs using shell commands and scripting constructs. Shell scripts are interpreted line-by-line by a shell interpreter, making them ideal for administrative tasks, file management, and system automation. This practical encompasses a variety of real-world scenarios that demonstrate the utility of shell scripting for computing tasks and resource management.

### 1. Marksheets Generation

This script takes input marks for three subjects, calculates the total marks, percentage, and determines the class of the student based on predefined conditions. Conditional statements (if-else) are used to classify the performance into distinction, first class, second class, or fail. This exercise emphasizes the use of arithmetic operations and decision-making constructs.

Key concepts include:

- Reading user input using read
- Arithmetic operations with `$((expression))`
- Conditional statements for decision-making

### 2. Menu-Driven Script for System Information

Menu-driven scripts enhance user interaction by presenting a list of options for performing different tasks. In this practical, options are provided to display the calendar of the current month, the current date and time, logged-in users, and the terminal number. The script utilizes looping constructs (while) and case statements for structured flow control.

**Commands used:**

- cal for displaying the calendar
- date for showing current date and time
- who to list logged-in users
- tty to identify the terminal



### 3. Fibonacci Number Generation

Fibonacci numbers are a sequence where each term is the sum of the two preceding ones. The script uses iterative constructs (for loop) to generate n terms based on user input. This practical illustrates the use of loop control and variable swapping to generate series data efficiently.

#### 4. Prime Number Display

This script accepts an integer n and outputs the first n prime numbers. A nested loop checks divisibility to determine if a number is prime. The practical demonstrates logic building for number-theoretic operations using loops and conditionals.

#### 5. Menu-Driven File Management

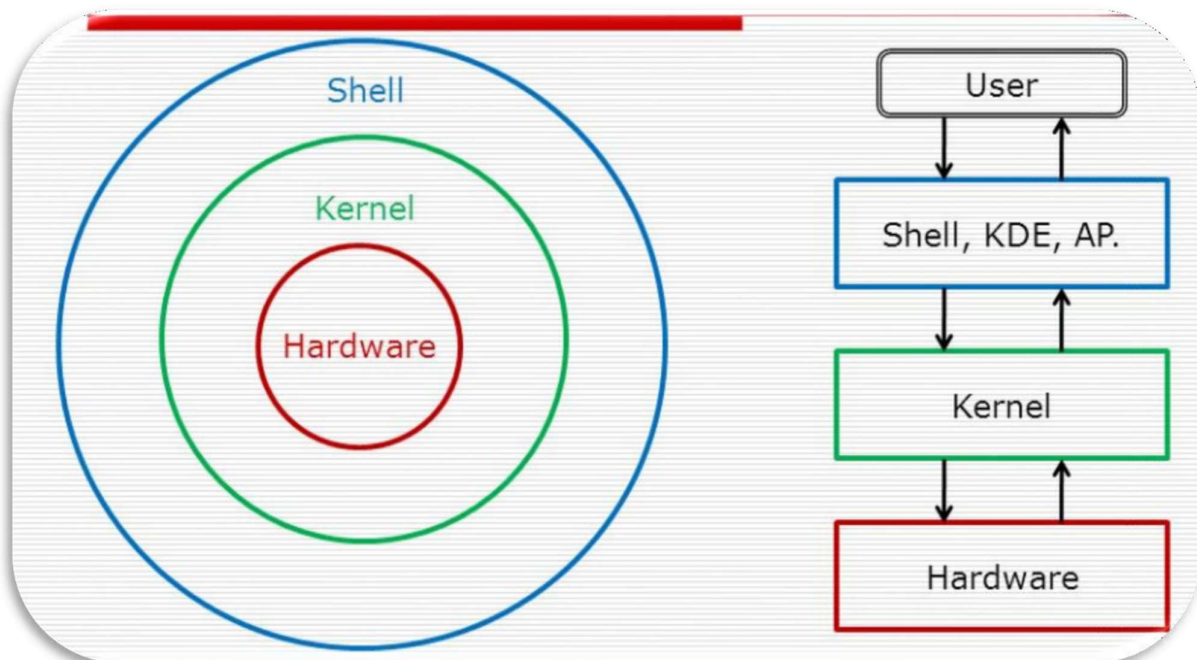
The file handling script enables users to create, write, append, and delete file content. The case construct manages different file operations.

Commands include:

- touch to create files
- cat for writing and appending content
- rm for deleting files

This exercise emphasizes text manipulation, input handling, and file control mechanisms in Unix-like environments.

#### Diagrammatical View of Shell



## ❖ CODES

1. Write a shell script to generate mark- sheet of a student. Take 3 subjects, calculate and display total marks, percentage and Class obtained by the student.

## Output 1:

```
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ nano stu_mark.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ chmod +x stu_mark.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ ./stu_mark.sh
STUDENT MARK SHEET GENERATOR
Student Name: Pranav
Roll Number: CM24032
Enter marks for 3 subjects
Subject 1: 50
Subject 2: 70
Subject 3: 60

=====
MARKSHEET
=====
Student Name   : Pranav
Roll Number    : CM24032
-----
Subject 1      : 50/100
Subject 2      : 70/100
Subject 3      : 60/100
-----
Total Marks    : 180/300
Percentage     : 60.00%
Class Obtained : First Class
=====
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ S
```

```
#!/bin/bash
# Output 1: Student Mark Sheet Generator

echo "STUDENT MARK SHEET GENERATOR"

# Input student details
read -p "Student Name: " name
read -p "Roll Number: " rollno

# Input marks for 3 subjects
echo "Enter marks for 3 subjects"
read -p "Subject 1: " sub1
read -p "Subject 2: " sub2
read -p "Subject 3: " sub3

# Calculate total and percentage
total=$((sub1 + sub2 + sub3))
percentage=$((echo "scale=2; $total / 3" | bc))

# Determine class
if (( $(echo "$percentage >= 75" | bc -l) )); then
    class="Distinction"
elif (( $(echo "$percentage >= 60" | bc -l) )); then
    class="First Class"
elif (( $(echo "$percentage >= 50" | bc -l) )); then
    class="Second Class"
elif (( $(echo "$percentage >= 35" | bc -l) )); then
    class="Pass"
else
    class="Fail"
fi

echo "Total Marks: $total / 300"
echo "Percentage: $percentage%"
echo "Class Obtained: $class"

# Help and navigation
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line
```

```

GNU nano 7.2          stu_mark.sh
elif (( $(echo "$percentage >= 60" | bc -l) )); then
    class="First Class"
elif (( $(echo "$percentage >= 50" | bc -l) )); then
    class="Second Class"
elif (( $(echo "$percentage >= 35" | bc -l) )); then
    class="Pass Class"
else
    class="Fail"
fi

# Display mark sheet
echo ""
echo "=====
echo "          MARKSHEET"
echo "=====
echo "Student Name   : $name"
echo "Roll Number    : $rollno"
echo "-----
echo "Subject 1      : $sub1/100"
echo "Subject 2      : $sub2/100"
echo "Subject 3      : $sub3/100"
echo "-----
echo "Total Marks    : $total/300"
echo "Percentage     : $percentage%"
echo "Class Obtained  : $class"
echo "=====

```

2. Write a menu driven shell script which will print the following menu and execute the given task.

- Display calendar of current month.
- Display today's date and time.
- Display usernames those are currently logged in the system.
- Display your terminal number

**Output 2:**

```

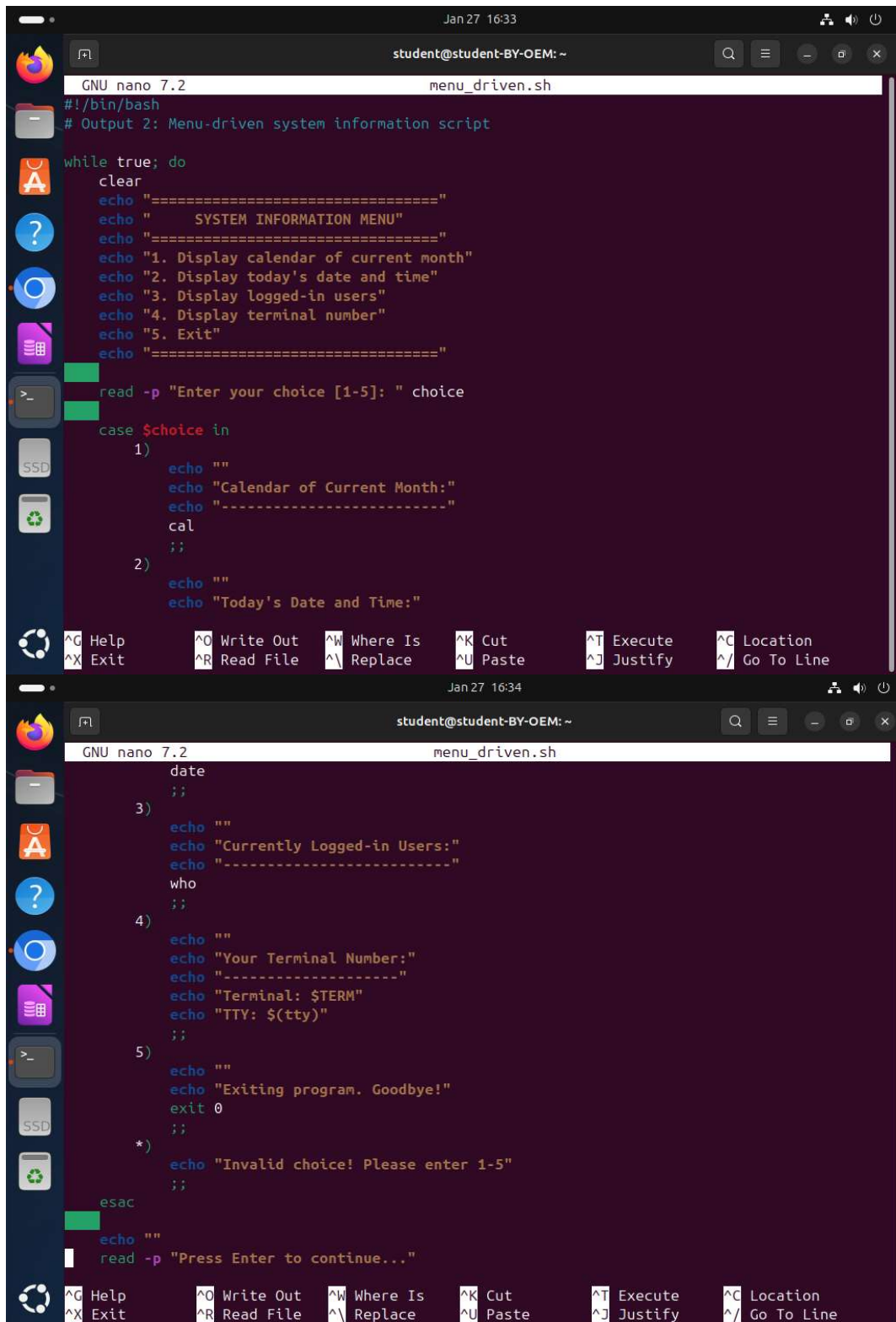
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ nano menu_driven.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ chmod +x menu_driven.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ ./menu_driven.sh

=====
          SYSTEM INFORMATION MENU
=====
1. Display calendar of current month
2. Display today's date and time
3. Display logged-in users
4. Display terminal number
5. Exit
=====
Enter your choice [1-5]: 1

Calendar of Current Month:
-----
./menu_driven.sh: line 23: cal: command not found
Press Enter to continue...

```





The image displays two screenshots of a Linux terminal window, showing the development of a menu-driven script named `menu_driven.sh` using the `nano` text editor. The terminal window title is `student@student-BY-OEM: ~` and the date/time is `Jan 27 16:33`.

**Top Screenshot:** Shows the initial setup of the script. The first line is `#!/bin/bash`, followed by a comment `# Output 2: Menu-driven system information script`. A `while true; do` loop is started, with `clear` and a series of `echo` statements to create a "SYSTEM INFORMATION MENU". The menu options are: 1. Display calendar of current month, 2. Display today's date and time, 3. Display logged-in users, 4. Display terminal number, and 5. Exit. The prompt `read -p "Enter your choice [1-5]: " choice` is used to get user input. The `case $choice in` statement is partially visible.

**Bottom Screenshot:** Shows the continuation of the script. The `case` statement is completed with several branches:   
- Branch 1: `date` followed by `;;`.   
- Branch 3: `echo "Currently Logged-in Users:"`, `echo "-----"`, and `who` followed by `;;`.   
- Branch 4: `echo "Your Terminal Number:"`, `echo "-----"`, `echo "Terminal: $TERM"`, and `echo "TTY: $(tty)"` followed by `;;`.   
- Branch 5: `echo "Exiting program. Goodbye!"`, `exit 0`, followed by `;;`.   
- Branch \*: `echo "Invalid choice! Please enter 1-5"` followed by `;;`.   
The `esac` statement ends the `case` block. Finally, `echo ""` and `read -p "Press Enter to continue..."` are used to pause the script before looping back.

3. Write a shell script which will generate first n Fibonacci numbers like:  
1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 13

### Output 3:

```
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ nano fibo.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ chmod +x fibo.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ ./fibo.sh
=== FIBONACCI SEQUENCE GENERATOR ===

Enter the number of terms (n): 7
Fibonacci sequence (7 terms):
1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13
student@student-BY-OEM:~$
```

```
GNU nano 7.2      fibo.sh *
#!/bin/bash
# Output 3: Fibonacci Sequence Generator

echo "=== FIBONACCI SEQUENCE GENERATOR ==="
echo ""
read -p "Enter the number of terms (n): " n

# Validate input
if ! [[ "$n" =~ ^[1-9][0-9]*$ ]]; then
    echo "Error: Please enter a positive integer!"
    exit 1
fi

if [ $n -eq 1 ]; then
    echo "Fibonacci sequence (1 term):"
    echo "1"
elif [ $n -eq 2 ]; then
    echo "Fibonacci sequence (2 terms):"
    echo "1, 1"
else
    echo "Fibonacci sequence ($n terms):"
    a=1
    b=1
    echo -n "1, 1"
    for (( i=3; i<=n; i++ ))
    do
        c=$((a + b))
        echo -n ", $c"
        a=$b
        b=$c
    done
    echo ""
fi
```

^G Help      ^O Write Out    ^W Where Is    ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location  
 ^X Exit      ^R Read File   ^\ Replace     ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^\_ Go To Line



4. Write a shell script which will accept a number b and display first n prime numbers as output.

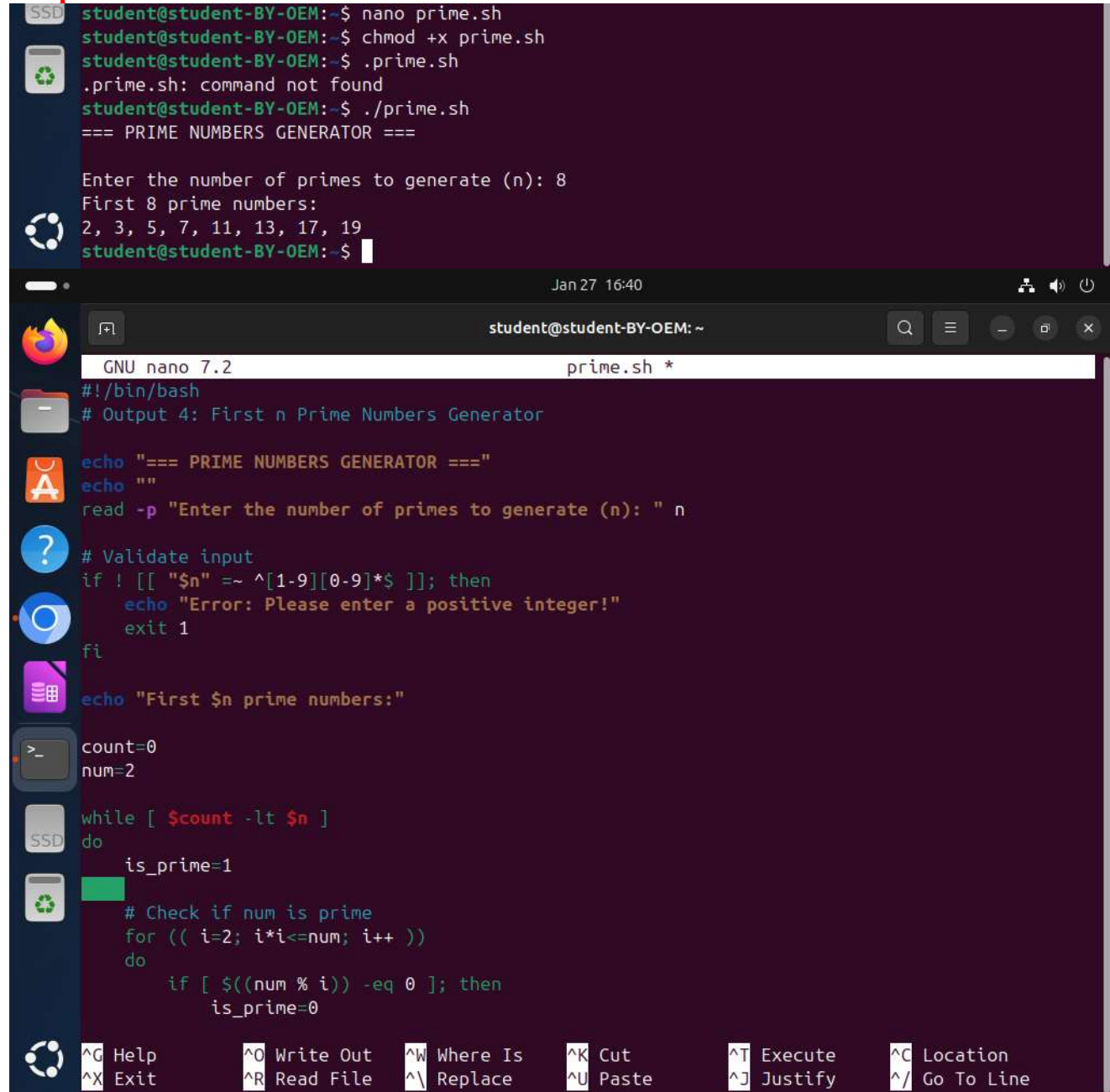
#### Output 4:

```

student@student-BY-OEM:~$ nano prime.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ chmod +x prime.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ .prime.sh
.prime.sh: command not found
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ ./prime.sh
=== PRIME NUMBERS GENERATOR ===

Enter the number of primes to generate (n): 8
First 8 prime numbers:
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19
student@student-BY-OEM:~$

```



```

GNU nano 7.2 prime.sh *
#!/bin/bash
# Output 4: First n Prime Numbers Generator

echo "=== PRIME NUMBERS GENERATOR ==="
echo ""
read -p "Enter the number of primes to generate (n): " n

# Validate input
if ! [[ "$n" =~ ^[1-9][0-9]*$ ]]; then
    echo "Error: Please enter a positive integer!"
    exit 1
fi

echo "First $n prime numbers:"

count=0
num=2

while [ $count -lt $n ]
do
    is_prime=1

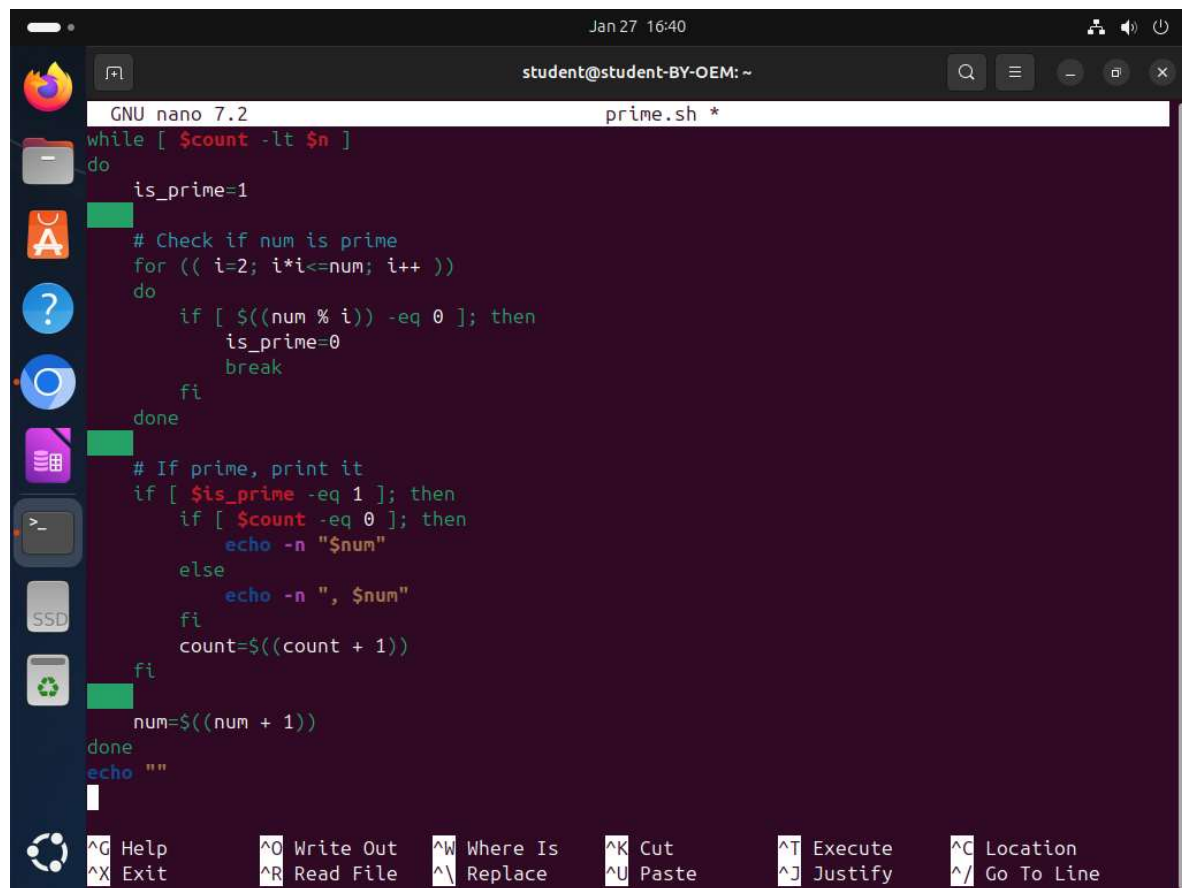
    # Check if num is prime
    for (( i=2; i*i<=num; i++ ))
    do
        if [ $((num % i)) -eq 0 ]; then
            is_prime=0
        fi
    done

    if [ $is_prime -eq 1 ]; then
        echo -n "$num, "
        count=$((count + 1))
    fi

    num=$((num + 1))
done

echo

```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title bar "student@student-BY-OEM: ~". The terminal is running the GNU nano 7.2 editor, editing a file named "prime.sh". The script is a shell script that finds prime numbers. It uses a while loop to iterate through numbers, and an inner for loop to check if a number is prime. The script prints the prime numbers and increments the count. The bottom of the terminal shows the nano editor's help menu with various shortcuts.

```
GNU nano 7.2 prime.sh *
while [ $count -lt $n ]
do
    is_prime=1
    # Check if num is prime
    for (( i=2; i*i<=num; i++ ))
    do
        if [ $(num % i) -eq 0 ]; then
            is_prime=0
            break
        fi
    done
    # If prime, print it
    if [ $is_prime -eq 1 ]; then
        if [ $count -eq 0 ]; then
            echo -n "$num"
        else
            echo -n ", $num"
        fi
        count=$((count + 1))
    fi
    num=$((num + 1))
done
echo ""
```

Help: ^G, ^X, ^O, ^R, ^W, ^\_, ^K, ^U, ^T, ^J, ^C, ^/

5. Write menu driven program for file handling activity

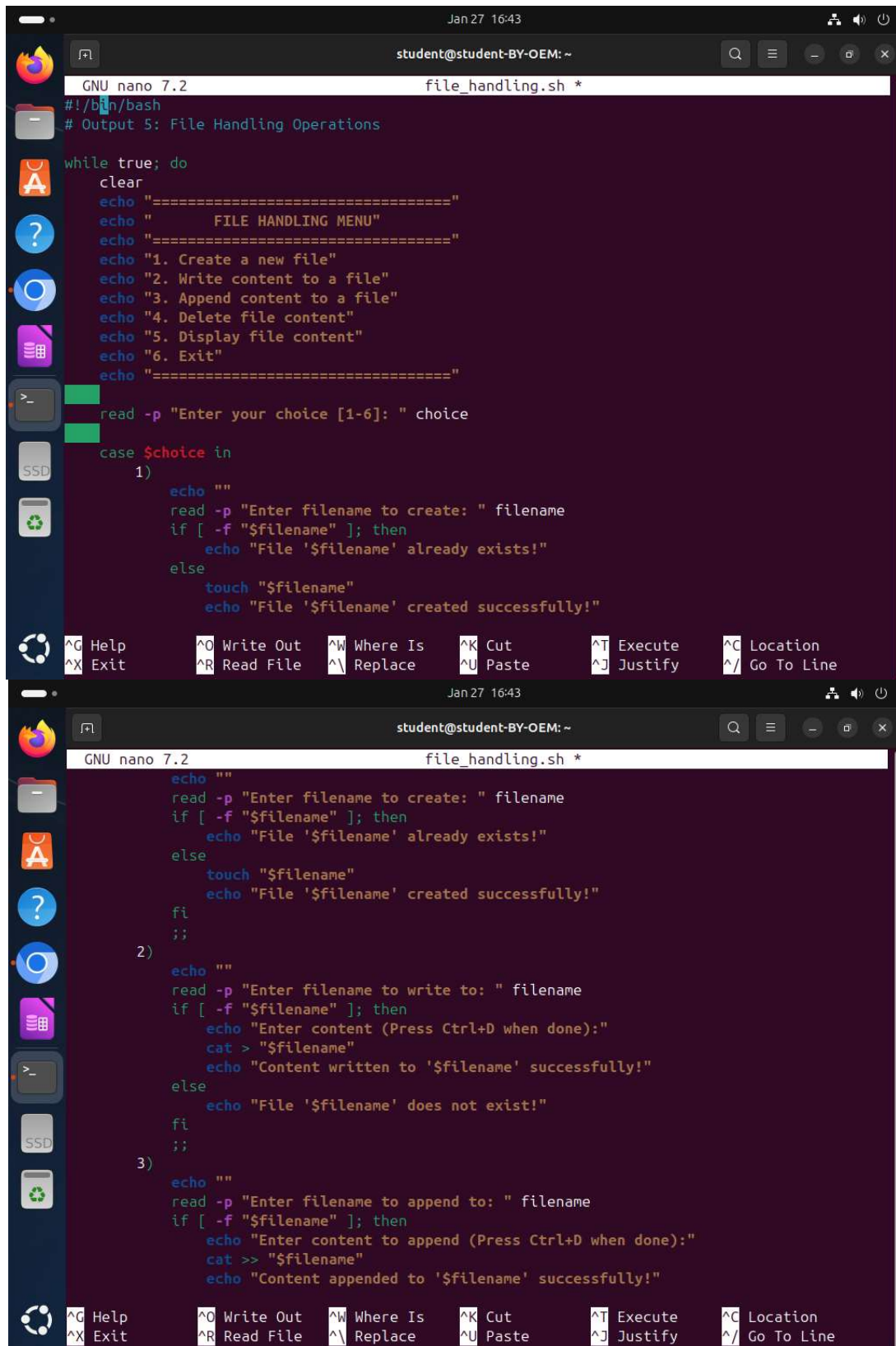
- Creation of file.
- Write content in the file.
- Upend file content.
- Delete file content

**Output 5:**

```
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ nano file_handling
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ nano file_handling.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ chmod +x file_handling.sh
student@student-BY-OEM:~$ ./file_handling.sh
=====
FILE HANDLING MENU
=====
1. Create a new file
2. Write content to a file
3. Append content to a file
4. Delete file content
5. Display file content
6. Exit
=====
Enter your choice [1-6]: 1

Enter filename to create: pranavCM24032
File 'pranavCM24032' created successfully!

Press Enter to continue...
```



Jan 27 16:43

student@student-BY-OEM: ~

GNU nano 7.2 file\_handling.sh \*

```
#!/bin/bash
# Output 5: File Handling Operations

while true; do
clear
echo "=====
echo "      FILE HANDLING MENU
echo "=====
echo "1. Create a new file"
echo "2. Write content to a file"
echo "3. Append content to a file"
echo "4. Delete file content"
echo "5. Display file content"
echo "6. Exit"
echo "=====

read -p "Enter your choice [1-6]: " choice

case $choice in
1)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to create: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
echo "File '$filename' already exists!"
else
touch "$filename"
echo "File '$filename' created successfully!"
fi
;;
2)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to write to: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
echo "Enter content (Press Ctrl+D when done):"
cat > "$filename"
echo "Content written to '$filename' successfully!"
else
echo "File '$filename' does not exist!"
fi
;;
3)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to append to: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
echo "Enter content to append (Press Ctrl+D when done):"
cat >> "$filename"
echo "Content appended to '$filename' successfully!"

```

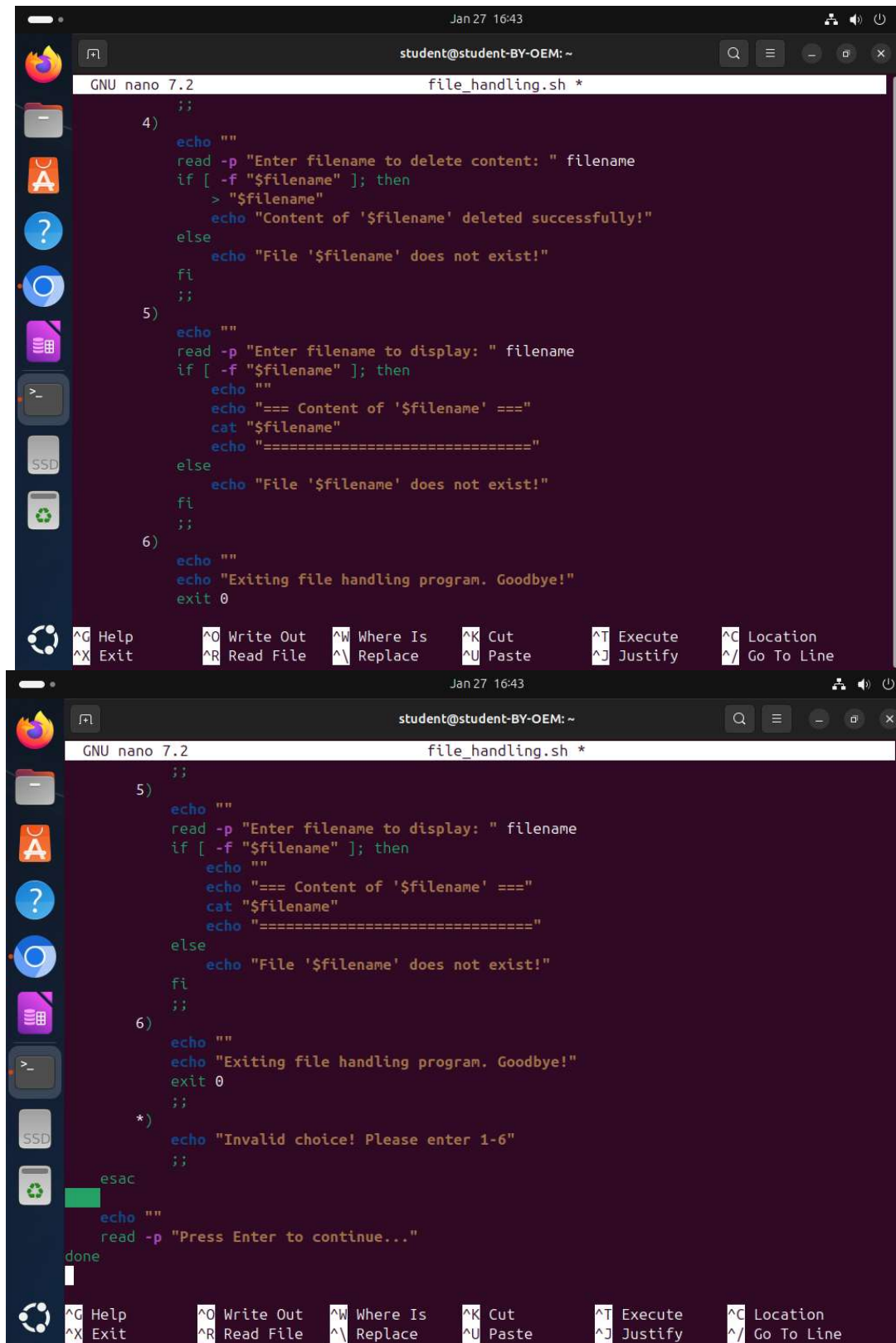
Jan 27 16:43

student@student-BY-OEM: ~

GNU nano 7.2 file\_handling.sh \*

```
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to create: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
echo "File '$filename' already exists!"
else
touch "$filename"
echo "File '$filename' created successfully!"
fi
;;
2)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to write to: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
echo "Enter content (Press Ctrl+D when done):"
cat > "$filename"
echo "Content written to '$filename' successfully!"
else
echo "File '$filename' does not exist!"
fi
;;
3)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to append to: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
echo "Enter content to append (Press Ctrl+D when done):"
cat >> "$filename"
echo "Content appended to '$filename' successfully!"

```



The image shows two screenshots of a Linux terminal window. The top screenshot shows the initial part of the script, and the bottom screenshot shows the completed script with a loop and a prompt to continue.

```

Jan 27 16:43
student@student-BY-OEM: ~
GNU nano 7.2 file_handling.sh *
;;
4)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to delete content: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
    echo "Content of '$filename' deleted successfully!"
else
    echo "File '$filename' does not exist!"
fi
;;
5)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to display: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
    echo ""
    echo "=== Content of '$filename' ==="
    cat "$filename"
    echo "======"
else
    echo "File '$filename' does not exist!"
fi
;;
6)
echo ""
echo "Exiting file handling program. Goodbye!"
exit 0

^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line
  
```

```

Jan 27 16:43
student@student-BY-OEM: ~
GNU nano 7.2 file_handling.sh *
;;
5)
echo ""
read -p "Enter filename to display: " filename
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then
    echo ""
    echo "=== Content of '$filename' ==="
    cat "$filename"
    echo "======"
else
    echo "File '$filename' does not exist!"
fi
;;
6)
echo ""
echo "Exiting file handling program. Goodbye!"
exit 0
;;
*)
echo "Invalid choice! Please enter 1-6"
;;
esac
echo ""
read -p "Press Enter to continue..."
done
  
```