## Linux Assignment 2 Solution

Friday, August 30, 2024 9:09 PM

Command	Explanation
echo "Hello, World!"	Print Hello, World
name="Productive"	assigns the value "Productive" to the environment variable named name.
touch file.txt	Create file named file.txt
ls -a	list files and directories in the current directory
rm file.txt	Remove file named file.txt
cp file1.txt file2.txt	Copied file1.txt to file2.txt
mv file.txt /path/to/directory/	Moves file.txt to /path/to/directory/.
chmod 755 script.sh	Sets the permissions of the file script.sh to 755  • 7: represents the permissions for the file owner. (4+2+1 i.e. full permission i.e. read, write & execute)  • 5: represents the permissions for the group associated with the file. (only 4+1 i.e. read and execute)  • 5: represents the permissions for others (everyone else).
grep "pattern" file.txt	To search word pattern in file.txt
kill PID	TO kill a process from linux command line with its Process ID
mkdir mydir && cd mydir && touch file.txt && echo "Hello, World!" > file.txt && cat file.txt	Made new directory "mydir" && operator is used as it will operate only when previous commands are executed. Then we changed current working directory to mydir. Then we created file.txt, then we printed "Hello, World" and redirected it to file.txt. And then we displayed the content of the file.txt.
Is -I   grep ".txt"	We used pipe operator ( ) to takes the output of the command on its left (All files & their information) and uses it as input for the command on its right (search for the word .txt)
cat file1.txt file2.txt   sort   uniq	First it will display the contents of file 1.txt followed by the contents of file 2.txt in sequence. Then pipe is used to sort (Sorts lines of text in ascending order). Then using pipe we used uniq to Remove any duplicate lines from the sorted list, leaving only unique lines.
Is -I   grep "^d"	We used pipe operator ( ) to takes the output of the command on its left (All files & their information) and uses it as input for the command on its right (search for the word ^d)
grep -r "pattern" /path/to/directory/	Search for "pattern" in (-r represents recursively i.e. into all files of a specied directory & its subdirectories)
cat file1.txt file2.txt   sort   uniq –d	First it will display the contents of file1.txt followed by the contents of file2.txt in sequence. Then pipe is used & then we used sort (Sorts lines of text in ascending order). Then using pipe we used uniq to Remove any duplicate lines from the sorted list, leaving only unique linesd option tells uniq to only print lines that are duplicated (i.e., lines that appear more than once in the input).
chmod 644 file.txt	Sets the permissions of the file script.sh to 644  • Owner (User): 6 i.e. 4+2(read and write)  • Group: 4 (read only)  • Others: 4 (read only)
cp -r source_directory destination_directory	Copied directory from source recursively to destinatin directory
find /path/to/search -name "*.txt"	To find the file / directory which has pattern like .txt
chmod u+x file.txt	User (u) will be granted permission to execute(+x) the file as a program or script of file.txt
echo \$PATH	Print the assigned value of the variable path. \$PATH is a environment variable that contains a colon-separated list of directories.



