

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Assignment 0 - Create a shell script to tell the user about their session and
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .What their username is
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .What the current date is
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .What the time is
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .What their current working directory is
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .How many files they have in that directory
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .The biggest file in their current directory
root@kali:~/Downloads# # How do I run a shell script?
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We will first of all create a script file named "assignment0.sh", and write the script in it.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment0.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

Shell Scripting Tutorial - Tutorialspoint

Shell Scripting Tutorial - A shell script is a computer program designed to be run by the Unix/Linux shell which could be one of the following:

[en.wikipedia.org](#) > [wiki](#) > [Shell_script](#)

Shell script - Wikipedia

A shell script is a computer program designed to be run by the Unix shell, a command-line interpreter. The various dialects of shell scripts are considered to be scripting languages. Typical operations performed by shell scripts include file manipulation, program execution, and printing text.

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Shell Scripting Tutorial: How to Create Shell Script in Linux/Unix

Shell Scripting is a program to write a series of commands for the shell to execute. It can combine lengthy and ...

Nov 3, 2020 · Uploaded by Guru99

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Some Basic Details of the User about the Session : "
```

echo "Your Username is : `$USERNAME`"

echo "The Current Date is : `$(date +%m-%d-%Y)`"

echo "The Current Time is : `$(date +%r)`"

echo "The Current Working Directory is : `$pwd`"

echo "There are `$(ls -l | wc -l)` files in the current directory."

echo "The biggest file in Current Directory is `$(ls -S | head -1)`"

answered Jan 4 '11 at 8:01

John T
153k • 24 • 325 • 344

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You can use the find command to do this work.

3 Let DIR is the directory in which you want to find the largest file, run the following command:

```
find DIR/ -type f -size +5000k
```

This will list the files whose size greater than 5MB. You can adjust this value (ie. option size) according to your need.

If you want to check the files under this DIR only, use the below one. You can adjust the maxdepth value to check in subfolder.

```
find ./ -maxdepth 1 -type f -size +5000k
```



```
root@kali: ~/Downloads
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root@kali: ~/Downloads x root@kali: ~/Downloads x
root@kali:~/Downloads# # How many files they have in that directory
root@kali:~/Downloads# # .The biggest file in their current directory
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We will first of all create a script file named "assignment0.sh", and write the script in it
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment0.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment0.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment0.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads# #
root@kali:~/Downloads# #Now we will have to give executable permission.
root@kali:~/Downloads# chmod +x assignment0.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads# # as we can see its successfully executed, following command:
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment0.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Now we can run it to see the output.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
assignment0.sh 'Assignment 1.pdf' 'Assignment 3.pdf' wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment0.sh
Some Basic Details of the User about the Session :
Your Username is : root
The Current Date is : 12-11-2020
The Current Time is : 04:06:23 PM
The Current Working Directory is :
There are 5 files in the current directory.
The biggest file in Current Directory is wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```


root@kali: ~/Downloads/TEST

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root@kali: ~/Downloads/TEST

root@kali: ~/Desktop/Test

root@kali:~/Downloads#

root@kali:~/Downloads#

root@kali:~/Downloads# # Assignment 1 - Create a directory with few testfiles in it. Write a script that

root@kali:~/Downloads# # for every file in the directory we rename the extension of all to current date

root@kali:~/Downloads# # in YYYYMMDD format.

root@kali:~/Downloads# # yyyyymmdd format in Shell Script

root@kali:~/Downloads#

root@kali:~/Downloads# # Lets create a folder "TEST" in Desktop folder.

root@kali:~/Downloads# mkdir TEST

root@kali:~/Downloads# ls

assignment0.sh 'Assignment 1.pdf' 'Assignment 3.pdf' TEST wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg

root@kali:~/Downloads# cd TEST

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Create 8 files of .txt extension now.

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file1.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file2.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file3.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file4.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file5.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file6.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file7.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# touch file8.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ls

file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt file6.txt file7.txt file8.txt

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # we can see 8 files have been created.

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Now writing a script to do the work.

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# vi assignment1.sh

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#

root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # We can use -d parameter to date command to get the day before dates, for instance, yesterday, the

```
#!/bin/bash
for f in *.txt; do
    mv -- "$f" "${basename -- "$f" .txt}.${date +"%Y%m%d"}"
done
```



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for f in *.txt; do
mv -- "\$f" "\${f%.txt}.text"
done

done

Also see the entry on why you [shouldn't parse ls](#).

Edit: if you have to use `basename`, your syntax would be:

```
for f in *.txt; do
    mv -- "$f" "${basename -- "$f" .txt}.text"
done
```

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edited Apr 8 at 10:03

Matthias Braun
4,829 ● 4 ● 27 ● 38

answered Aug 29 '11 at 6:52

Jason Ryan
61k ● 16 ● 166 ● 210

74 There's some slightly advanced Bash syntax used here without explanation. I had to Google many things to understand this fully. To help others in my position, here are some references about [globs](#) (the `*.txt` syntax), the [bare double dash](#) `--`, and the use of the `%` symbol within the `${}` construct. Until now I'd never encountered the latter two and hadn't known what was really happening with the former. — Mark Amery
Sep 21 '14 at 12:32 ✓

4 Look at Matthias Braun's answer below - much simpler, accomplishes the same thing. — btk Mar 10 '15 at 14:38

30 One liner: `for f in *.txt; do mv -- "$f" "${f%.txt}.text"; done` — Marçal Juan Oct 21 '15 at 14:35

keeping the same initial part of the name

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1

tee: /OR_595.txt: Permission denied

1

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```
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root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# vi assignment1.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# vi assignment1.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# vi assignment1.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# vi assignment1.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ls
assignment1.sh file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt file6.txt file7.txt file8.txt
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# #Now we need to provide executable permissions.
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# chmod +x assignment1.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ls
assignment1.sh file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt file6.txt file7.txt file8.txt
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# #Now to run it, we have to execute the shell script.
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ls
assignment1.sh file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt file6.txt file7.txt file8.txt
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ./assignment1.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ls
assignment1.sh file2.20201211 file4.20201211 file6.20201211 file8.20201211
file1.20201211 file3.20201211 file5.20201211 file7.20201211
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Now we can see that all the .txt files are renamed to the current date
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # in YYYYMMDD format.
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

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keeping the same initial part of the name

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- 1 tee ./OR_595.txt: Permission denied
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```
assignment1.sh file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt file5.txt file6.txt file7.txt file8.txt
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ./assignment1.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# ls
```

```
assignment1.sh file2.20201211 file4.20201211 file6.20201211 file8.20201211
```

```
file1.20201211 file3.20201211 file5.20201211 file7.20201211
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Now we can see that all the .txt files are renamed to the current date
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # in YYYYMMDD format.
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Assignment2: Write a script to take a no. from the user and
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # display it by reversing it.
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # keyboard shortcut field should look like this after configuration:
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Lets create a script named "assignment2.sh"
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# cd ..
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We can simply make use of echo to print, read to take the input from
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# # the user and rev -command to reverse the number while printing.
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment2.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment2.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
#!/bin/bash
echo -n "Enter a number : "
read num
echo "The number is Reverse order is : "
echo "$num | rev"
```

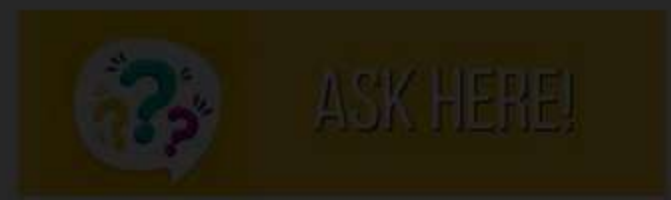
- Head to the system settings and navigate your way to the Keyboard settings.
- You will find all the keyboard shortcuts listed there, ignore them and scroll down to the bottom. Now, you will find a + button.
- Click the "+" button to add a custom shortcut. You need to enter the following in the fields you get:
Name: Anything You Want
Command: /usr/bin/flameshot gui
- Finally, set the shortcut to **PrtSc** – which will warn you that the default screenshot functionality will be disabled – so proceed doing it.

For reference, your custom keyboard shortcut field should look like this after configuration:



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root@kali: ~/Downloads

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Assignment 2 - Write a script to take a no. from the user and
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # display it by reversing it.
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# # Lets create a script named "assignment2.sh"
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST#
root@kali:~/Downloads/TEST# cd ..
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# # We can simply make use of echo to print, read to take the input from
root@kali:~/Downloads# # the user and rev -command to reverse the number while printing.
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment2.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment2.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment2.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# #Now we will have to provide executable permission.
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# chmod +x assignment2.sh
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
```

```
assignment0.sh assignment2.sh TEST
```

```
'Assignment 1.pdf' 'Assignment 3.pdf' wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment2.sh
```

```
Enter a number : 12361287989863426
```

```
The number is Reverse order is :
```

```
62436898978216321
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
```

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root@kali: ~/Downloads

root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment2.sh
Enter a number : 12361287989863426
The number is Reverse order is :
62436898978216321
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Assignment 3 - Write a script to validate the strength of a password.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Length should be 8 or more characters.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Password should contain numbers and letters.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # There should be both uppercase and lowercase letters.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # we will have to write a script named "assignment3.sh" using echo, read
root@kali:~/Downloads# # if-then-else construct and make the script.
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment3.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
assignment0.sh assignment2.sh TEST
'Assignment 1.pdf' 'Assignment 3.pdf' wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
assignment0.sh assignment2.sh assignment3.sh wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
'Assignment 1.pdf' 'Assignment 3.pdf' TEST
root@kali:~/Downloads#

root@kali: ~/Downloads

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root@kali: ~/Downloads

root@kali: ~/Downloads

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo -n "Enter the Password: "
```

```
read password
```

```
len="${#password}"
```

```
if test $len -ge 8 ;
```

```
then
```

```
echo "$password" | grep -q [0-9]
```

```
if test $? -eq 0 ;
```

```
then
```

```
echo "$password" | grep -q [A-Z]
```

```
if test $? -eq 0 ;
```

```
then
```

```
echo "$password" | grep -q [a-z]
```

```
if test $? -eq 0 ;
```

```
then
```

```
echo "Yahoo!!...Strong password."
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Sorry...Weak Password..Please include LowerCase Alphabets."
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Its Okay...But Weak Password..Please include UpperCase Alphabets."
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Please include the Numbers in Password...It is Weak Password"
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
echo "please include the numbers in password it is weak passwa
```

```
echo "Password Length should be greater than or equal to 8 characters... Its Weak Password"
```

```
fi
```

```
"assignment3.sh" 28L, 878C
```

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```
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Assignment 3 - Write a script to validate the strength of a password.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Length should be 8 or more characters.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Password should contain numbers and letters.
root@kali:~/Downloads# # There should be both uppercase and lowercase letters.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # we will have to write a script named "assignment3.sh" using echo, read
root@kali:~/Downloads# # if-then-else construct and make the script.
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment3.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
assignment0.sh  assignment2.sh  TEST  wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
'Assignment 1.pdf'  'Assignment 3.pdf'
root@kali:~/Downloads# ls
assignment0.sh  assignment2.sh  assignment3.sh  wp5709451-hacker-desktop-4k-wallpapers.jpg
'Assignment 1.pdf'  'Assignment 3.pdf'  TEST
root@kali:~/Downloads# vi assignment3.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# #Now we will have to provide executable permissions.
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# chmod +x assignment3.sh
root@kali:~/Downloads#
root@kali:~/Downloads# # Now to run it we will have to run the script.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: 
```


root@kali: ~/Downloads

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root@kali: ~/Downloads

root@kali:~/Downloads# # Now to run it we will have to run the script.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: 246378
Password Length should be greater than or equal to 8 characters... Its Weak Password
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: agshxbm
Password Length should be greater than or equal to 8 characters... Its Weak Password
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: abashsbsnsje
Please include the Numbers in Password...It is Weak Password
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: 1236183573
Its Okay...But Weak Password..Please include UpperCase Alphabets.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: HGSACKHZB32324
Sorry...Weak Password..Please include LowerCase Alphabets.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: hadbadbdak233454
Its Okay...But Weak Password..Please include UpperCase Alphabets.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: SJDHBAHBIAKAN
Please include the Numbers in Password...It is Weak Password
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: JASasb12378
Yahoo!!...Strong password.
root@kali:~/Downloads# ./assignment3.sh
Enter the Password: askknYEQY2345
Yahoo!!...Strong password.
root@kali:~/Downloads#

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Assignment 3
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