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**DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING**

SUBMITTED ON: MAY 7, 2022

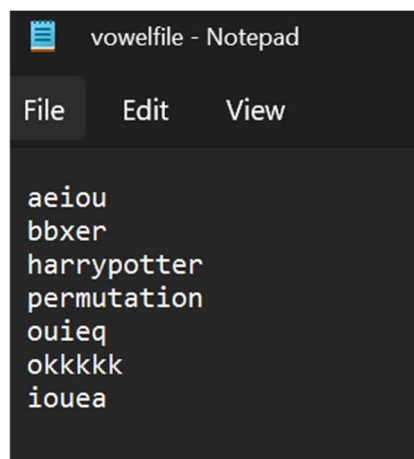
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1) Count the number of words in the file which contain all the letters a, e, i, o, u. These letters may occur more than once & other letters are also permitted.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat vowelfile.txt
aeiou
bbxer
harrypotter
permutation
ouieq
okkkkk
iouea
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat vowelfile.txt | tr ' ' '\n' | grep a | grep e | grep i | grep o | grep u
aeiou
permutation
iouea
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat vowelfile.txt | tr ' ' '\n' | grep a | grep e | grep i | grep o | grep u -c
3
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat vowelfile.txt | tr ' ' '\n' | grep a | grep e | grep i | grep o | grep u -c
3
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```



```
vowelfile - Notepad
File Edit View
aeiou
bbxer
harrypotter
permutation
ouieq
okkkkk
iouea
```

vowelfile.txt

2) List 5 largest files in the /etc directory which contain the string '.conf', sorted by decreasing file size.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/$ cd /etc
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/etc$ ls *.conf* -ls --block-size=K | grep '^-' | head -5
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 15K Feb  1  2019 ltrace.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 11K Nov  7  2019 sensors3.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  7K Nov  2 20:03 overlayroot.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  7K Mar 25 03:11 ca-certificates.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  6K Mar 25 03:10 ca-certificates.conf.dpkg-old
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/etc$
```

3) Write a command to search contents of all files in current directory and display the total number of lines that contain the string 'LINUX' but not 'UNIX'.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat *.txt | grep "LINUX" | grep -v "UNIX" -n
2:This line has LINUX
4:LINUX
8:LINUX
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat *.txt | grep "LINUX" | grep -v "UNIX" -c
3
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

4) What is the difference between `$*` and `$@`? How do you find whether your system is 32 bit or 64 bit?

`$*` and `$@` can be used with or without double quotes. When used with double quotes, `"$*"`, it expands to all the positional parameters as a single word delimited by the first character of the internal field separator variable. Say, `"$1 $2 $3 $4"` (here, the internal field separator is a space). When used with double quotes, `"$@"`, it expands all the positional parameters as different words. For example, `"$1" "$2" "$3" "$4"`. However, both `$*` and `$@` act in the same manner when no double quotes are used. [`*` and `@` are special parameters which hold the positional parameters (command line arguments passed to a shell script) starting from the first.]

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ getconf LONG_BIT
64
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$
```

5) How can you find out how long the system has been running? How to check the status of the password for the user named ITW1?

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ uptime
11:07:19 up 1:39, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ uptime -p
up 1 hour, 39 minutes
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$
```

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ sudo chage -l ITW1
Last password change                : May 03, 2022
Password expires                     : never
Password inactive                    : never
Account expires                     : never
Minimum number of days between password change : 0
Maximum number of days between password change : 99999
Number of days of warning before password expires : 7
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ sudo passwd -S ITW1
ITW1 P 05/03/2022 0 99999 7 -1
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ sudo passwd -S ITW1 | cut -d " " -f2
P
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$
```


6) From your home directory, create a directory named "Test". Create a new file in Test directory named 'new.txt' and write some text in it. Then, move the file from there to "/usr/lib/". Then, display the content of that file on the terminal and then delete the file "new.txt" and the folder "Test".

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ mkdir Test
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ cd Test
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~/Test$ cat > new.txt
Hello Hello Hello.
This is the text file.
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~/Test$ sudo mv new.txt /usr/lib
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~/Test$ cat new.txt
cat: new.txt: No such file or directory
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~/Test$ cd /usr/lib
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/usr/lib$ cat new.txt
Hello Hello Hello.
This is the text file.
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/usr/lib$ sudo rm new.txt
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/usr/lib$ cat new.txt
cat: new.txt: No such file or directory
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/usr/lib$ cd ~
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ sudo rmdir Test
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ cd Test
-bash: cd: Test: No such file or directory
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$
```

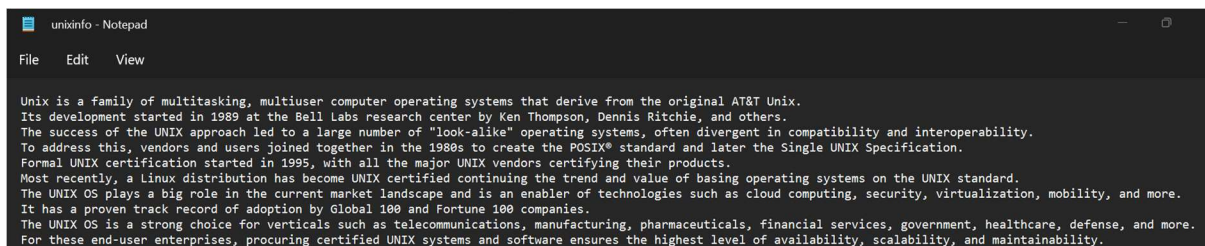
7) How will you display Today's date in the format of dd/mm/yyyy? In a file word UNIX is appearing many times. How you count the number?

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/$ date +%d/%m/%Y
03/05/2022
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/$
```

[This command was run on May 3, 2022]

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ cat /mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1/unixinfo.txt
Unix is a family of multitasking, multiuser computer operating systems that derive from the original AT&T Unix.
Its development started in 1989 at the Bell Labs research center by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, and others.
The success of the UNIX approach led to a large number of "look-alike" operating systems, often divergent in compatibility and interoperability.
To address this, vendors and users joined together in the 1980s to create the POSIX® standard and later the Single UNIX Specification.
Formal UNIX certification started in 1995, with all the major UNIX vendors certifying their products.
Most recently, a Linux distribution has become UNIX certified continuing the trend and value of basing operating systems on the UNIX standard.
The UNIX OS plays a big role in the current market landscape and is an enabler of technologies such as cloud computing, security, virtualization, mobility, and more.
It has a proven track record of adoption by Global 100 and Fortune 100 companies.
The UNIX OS is a strong choice for verticals such as telecommunications, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, financial services, government, healthcare, defense, and more.
For these end-user enterprises, procuring certified UNIX systems and software ensures the highest level of availability, scalability, and maintainability.
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ grep -o "UNIX" /mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1/unixinfo.txt | wc -l
9
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$
```

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$ grep -o "UNIX" /mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1/unixinfo.txt | wc -l
9
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:~$
```



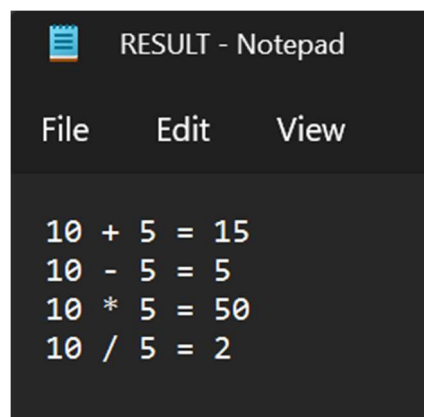
```
unixinfo - Notepad
File Edit View

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For these end-user enterprises, procuring certified UNIX systems and software ensures the highest level of availability, scalability, and maintainability.
```

unixinfo.txt

8) Read two numbers and perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Also save the output of the operations in RESULT.txt.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ read a b
10 5
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ echo "$a + $b = $(ans=`echo "$a+$b" |bc` ;echo $ans)" >> RESULT.txt
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ echo "$a - $b = $(ans=`echo "$a-$b" |bc` ;echo $ans)" >> RESULT.txt
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ echo "$a * $b = $(ans=`echo "$a*$b" |bc` ;echo $ans)" >> RESULT.txt
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ echo "$a / $b = $(ans=`echo "$a/$b" |bc` ;echo $ans)" >> RESULT.txt
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat RESULT.txt
10 + 5 = 15
10 - 5 = 5
10 * 5 = 50
10 / 5 = 2
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```



RESULT.txt

9. Write a command that will allow a UNIX system to shut down in 15 minutes, after which it will perform a reboot.

```
ruchpottah@ruchpottah-HP-Laptop-14s-er0xxx:~/Desktop$ sudo shutdown -r +15
[sudo] password for ruchpottah:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for ruchpottah:
Reboot scheduled for Tue 2022-05-03 20:16:46 IST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
ruchpottah@ruchpottah-HP-Laptop-14s-er0xxx:~/Desktop$
```

10) Write a command that will find all text files in a directory such that it does not contain the word "unix" in any form (that is, it must include the words Unix, UNIX, or uNIX).

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ ls -r -l | grep '^-'  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 62 May 5 06:16 vowelfile.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1338 May 3 15:11 unixinfo2.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1334 May 4 19:02 unixinfo.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 331 May 5 07:15 thisfile.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 293 May 1 03:55 target.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1076 May 3 15:27 randomfile2.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1076 May 3 15:13 random.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 286 Apr 30 14:12 processes.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 286 Apr 30 14:11 list.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 66 May 4 07:05 linuxunix2.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 96 May 4 06:01 linuxunix.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 293 May 1 03:27 givenfile.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 3 Apr 30 07:58 count.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 586 May 1 03:57 concat.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1 May 3 15:55 calc  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 3028 May 4 00:26 addusercopy.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 3028 May 5 06:36 adduserc.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 331 May 5 07:14 adduser.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 69 May 3 15:54 add  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 77 May 1 04:10 OUT.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 102 May 1 04:09 IN.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 10528 May 3 10:06 Book1.xlsx
```

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ grep -r -i -L "unix"  
.sums.sh.swp  
add  
adduser.conf  
adduserc.conf  
addusercopy.conf  
Book1.xlsx  
calc  
concat.txt  
count.txt  
givenfile.txt  
IN.txt  
list.txt  
OUT.txt  
processes.txt  
target.txt  
thisfile.conf  
vowelfile.txt  
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

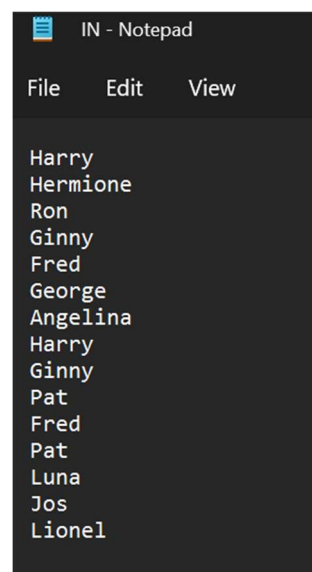
12) Write a command that will display files in the current directory, in a colored, long format.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ ls -l --color=always | grep '^-'  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 10528 May 3 10:06 Book1.xlsx  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 102 May 1 04:09 IN.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 77 May 1 04:10 OUT.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 69 May 3 15:54 add  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 331 May 5 07:14 adduser.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 3028 May 5 06:36 adduserc.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 3028 May 4 00:26 addusercopy.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1 May 3 15:55 calc  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 586 May 1 03:57 concat.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 3 Apr 30 07:58 count.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 293 May 1 03:27 givenfile.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 96 May 4 06:01 linuxunix.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 66 May 4 07:05 linuxunix2.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 286 Apr 30 14:11 list.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 286 Apr 30 14:12 processes.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1076 May 3 15:13 random.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1076 May 3 15:27 randomfile2.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 293 May 1 03:55 target.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 331 May 5 07:15 thisfile.conf  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1334 May 4 19:02 unixinfo.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 1338 May 3 15:11 unixinfo2.txt  
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ruchpottah ruchpottah 62 May 5 06:16 vowelfile.txt  
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

13) What is the behavioral difference between “cmp” and “diff” commands? Justify with an example.

The behavioral differences between “cmp” and “diff” commands are listed as under: -

cmp	diff
It performs byte by byte comparison for two files and displays the first mismatch type.	It performs line by line comparison for files and indicates the changes to be done to make the files identical.
It returns the first byte and the line no. of the file to make the changes in order to make them equal.	It returns the text of the files which are different from each other.
Directory names cannot be used.	Directory names can be used.

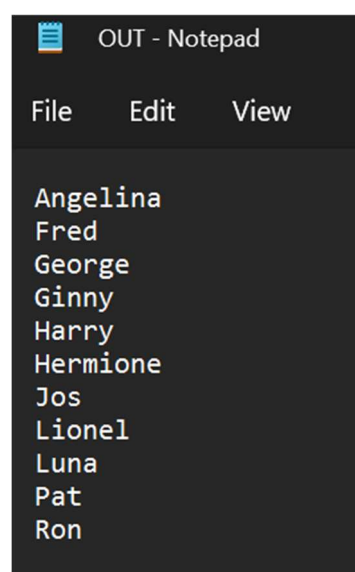


IN - Notepad

File Edit View

Harry
Hermione
Ron
Ginny
Fred
George
Angelina
Harry
Ginny
Pat
Fred
Pat
Luna
Jos
Lionel

IN.txt



OUT - Notepad

File Edit View

Angelina
Fred
George
Ginny
Harry
Hermione
Jos
Lionel
Luna
Pat
Ron

OUT.txt

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cmp in.txt out.txt
in.txt out.txt differ: byte 1, line 1
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

Result on using “cmp” command: the first different byte and line is displayed.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ diff in.txt out.txt
1,4c1
< Harry
< Hermione
< Ron
< Ginny
---
> Angelina
7,8d3
< Angelina
< Harry
10,13c5,6
< Pat
< Fred
< Pat
< Luna
---
> Harry
> Hermione
15a9,11
> Luna
> Pat
> Ron
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

Result on using “diff” command: details regarding the changes needed to be made to the files are displayed.

14) Write a grep command to remove all commented and empty lines in a file.

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-D59NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw4$ cat thisfile.conf
# /etc/adduser.conf: 'adduser' configuration.
# See adduser(8) and adduser.conf(5) for full documentation.

# The DSHELL variable specifies the default login shell on your
# system.
DSHELL=/bin/bash

# The DHOME variable specifies the directory containing users' home
# directories.
DHOME=/home

# If GROUPHOMES is "yes", then the home directories will be created as
# /home/groupname/user.
GROUPHOMES=no

# If LETTERHOMES is "yes", then the created home directories will have
# an extra directory - the first letter of the user name. For example:
# /home/u/user.
LETTERHOMES=no

# The SKEL variable specifies the directory containing "skeletal" user
# files; in other words, files such as a sample .profile that will be
# copied to the new user's home directory when it is created.
SKEL=/etc/skel

# FIRST_SYSTEM_[GU]ID to LAST_SYSTEM_[GU]ID inclusive is the range for UIDs
# for dynamically allocated administrative and system accounts/groups.
# Please note that system software, such as the users allocated by the base-passwd
# package, may assume that UIDs less than 100 are unallocated.
FIRST_SYSTEM_UID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_UID=999

FIRST_SYSTEM_GID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_GID=999

# FIRST_[GU]ID to LAST_[GU]ID inclusive is the range of UIDs of dynamically
# allocated user accounts/groups.
FIRST_UID=1000
LAST_UID=59999

FIRST_GID=1000
LAST_GID=59999

# The USERGROUPS variable can be either "yes" or "no". If "yes" each
# created user will be given their own group to use as a default. If
# "no", each created user will be placed in the group whose gid is
# USERS_GID (see below).
USERGROUPS=yes

# If USERGROUPS is "no", then USERS_GID should be the GID of the group
# 'users' (or the equivalent group) on your system.
USERS_GID=100

# If DIR_MODE is set, directories will be created with the specified
# mode. Otherwise the default mode 0755 will be used.
DIR_MODE=0755

# If SETGID_HOME is "yes" home directories for users with their own
# group the setgid bit will be set. This was the default for
# versions < 3.13 of adduser. Because it has some bad side effects we
# no longer do this per default. If you want it nevertheless you can
# still set it here.
SETGID_HOME=no

# If QUOTAUSER is set, a default quota will be set from that user with
# 'edquota -p QUOTAUSER newuser'
QUOTAUSER=""

# If SKEL_IGNORE_REGEX is set, adduser will ignore files matching this
# regular expression when creating a new home directory
SKEL_IGNORE_REGEX="dpkg.(old|new|dist|save)"

# Set this if you want the --add_extra_groups option to adduser to add
# new users to other groups.
# This is the list of groups that new non-system users will be added to
# Default:
EXTRA_GROUPS="dialout cdrom floppy audio video plugdev users"

# If ADD_EXTRA_GROUPS is set to something non-zero, the EXTRA_GROUPS
# option above will be default behavior for adding new, non-system users
#ADD_EXTRA_GROUPS=1

# check user and group names also against this regular expression.
UNAME_REGEX="^[a-z][a-z0-9_]*$"

# use extrausers by default
USE_EXTRAUSERS=1
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-D59NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw4$
```

Contents of "thisfile.conf" originally

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ grep -Ev "^#|^$" thisfile.conf > filenow.conf
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat filenow.conf
DSHELL=/bin/bash
DHOME=/home
GROUPHOMES=no
LETTERHOMES=no
SKEL=/etc/skel
FIRST_SYSTEM_UID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_UID=999
FIRST_SYSTEM_GID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_GID=999
FIRST_UID=1000
LAST_UID=59999
FIRST_GID=1000
LAST_GID=59999
USERGROUPS=yes
USERS_GID=100
DIR_MODE=0755
SETGID_HOME=no
QUOTAUSER=""
SKEL_IGNORE_REGEX="dpkg-(old|new|dist|save)"
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```

```
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cp filenow.conf thisfile.conf
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$ cat thisfile.conf
DSHELL=/bin/bash
DHOME=/home
GROUPHOMES=no
LETTERHOMES=no
SKEL=/etc/skel
FIRST_SYSTEM_UID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_UID=999
FIRST_SYSTEM_GID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_GID=999
FIRST_UID=1000
LAST_UID=59999
FIRST_GID=1000
LAST_GID=59999
USERGROUPS=yes
USERS_GID=100
DIR_MODE=0755
SETGID_HOME=no
QUOTAUSER=""
SKEL_IGNORE_REGEX="dpkg-(old|new|dist|save)"
ruchpottah@LAPTOP-DS9NCF3C:/mnt/c/users/91933/onedrive/documents/itw1$
```