**Assignment 2: Bash Shell Basics**

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**Task 1: File and Directory Manipulation**

1. Create a directory called "my\_directory".



This command creates a new directory named "my\_directory" in the current working directory.

2. Navigate into the "my\_directory".



This command changes the current working directory to "my\_directory".

3. Create an empty file called "my\_file.txt".



The touch command is used to create an empty file. In this case, it creates a file named "my\_file.txt" in the current directory.

4. List all the files and directories in the current directory.

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Description automatically generated

The ls command lists the files and directories in the current directory.

5. Rename "my\_file.txt" to "new\_file.txt".

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The mv command is used to move or rename files. In this case, it renames the file "my\_file.txt" to "new\_file.txt"

6. Display the content of "new\_file.txt" using a pager tool of your choice



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The less command is a pager tool that allows you to view the content of a file page by page. In this case, it displays the content of the file "new\_file.txt". You can scroll through the content using the arrow keys and press "q" to exit.

7. Append the text "Hello, World!" to "new\_file.txt".



The echo command is used to print text. The >> operator is used to append the output to a file. In this case, it appends the text "Hello, World!" to the file "new\_file.txt"

8. Create a new directory called "backup" within "my\_directory".



This command creates a new directory named "backup" within the "my\_directory" directory.

9. Move "new\_file.txt" to the "backup" directory.



This command moves the file "new\_file.txt" to the "backup" directory.

10. Verify that "new\_file.txt" is now located in the "backup" directory.

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Description automatically generated

This command lists the contents of the "backup" directory to verify that "new\_file.txt" is present there.

11. Delete the "backup" directory and all its contents.

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Description automatically generatedtouch

The rm command is used to remove files and directories. The -r option is used to recursively remove directories and their contents. In this case, it deletes the "backup" directory and all its contents.

**Task 2: Permissions and Scripting**

1. Create a new file called "my\_script.sh".

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Description automatically generated

This command creates a new file named "my\_script.sh" in the current directory.

2. Edit "my\_script.sh" using a text editor of your choice and add the following lines:

bash

#!/bin/bash

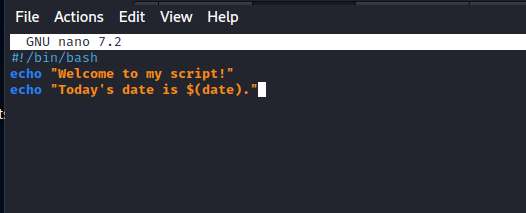
echo "Welcome to my script!"

echo "Today's date is $(date)."

Save and exit the file.



This command opens the "my\_script.sh" file in the nano text editor, allowing you to edit the file



These lines are added to the "my\_script.sh" file. The first line specifies the interpreter (#!/bin/bash), and the subsequent lines use the echo command to print text.

3. Make "my\_script.sh" executable



The chmod command is used to change the permissions of a file. The +x option makes the file executable, allowing it to be run as a script.

4. Run "my\_script.sh" and verify that the output matches the expected result.

This command executes the "my\_script.sh" file, and the output should display the text specified in the script, including the current date and time

**Task 3: Command Execution and Pipelines**

1. List all the processes running on your system using the "ps" command.

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Description automatically generated with medium confidence

The ps command is used to display information about active processes. The aux options provide a detailed list of all processes running on the system.

2. Use the "grep" command to filter the processes list and display only the processes with "bash" in their name.



The grep command is used to search for specific patterns in the input. In this case, it filters the output of the ps aux command to display only the processes that contain the word "bash"

3. Use the "wc" command to count the number of lines in the filtered output.

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The wc command is used to count the number of lines, words, and characters in the input. The -l option tells wc to count only the lines. In this case, it counts the number of lines in the filtered output of the previous command, giving the total number of processes with "bash" in their name.