Linux Programming- Assignment 6



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**1. Command to list directory contents:**

ls

Example: ls /home → shows files inside /home.

**2. Create new directory 123test\_dir:**

mkdir 123test\_dir

**3. Purpose of sed:**  
sed = stream editor, used for text editing in files.

Example:

sed 's/apple/orange/g' file.txt

Replaces “apple” with “orange” everywhere.

**4. Command for one-line descriptions:**

whatis commandname

**5. Create empty file notes.txt:**

touch notes.txt

**6. Difference between grep and awk:**

* grep: Searches text matching a pattern.
* awk: Processes and formats text (column-wise).  
   Example:  
  grep "error" logfile.txt → finds “error”.  
  awk '{print $1}' logfile.txt → prints first column.

**7. Give read, write, execute to owner of script.sh:**

chmod u+rwx script.sh

**8. chown vs chgrp:**

* chown: Changes file **owner**.  
  Example: chown user1 file.txt
* chgrp: Changes file **group**.  
  Example: chgrp staff file.txt

**9. Troubleshoot file not executable:**  
Steps:

1. Use ls -l filename → check permissions.
2. If no x for user, add with chmod +x filename.
3. Run whoami → check if correct user.

**10. Pipeline to find .log files (last 2 days):**

find /var/log -name "\*.log" -mtime -2 | tee recent\_logs.txt

This shows results on screen and saves them to *recent\_logs.txt*.