

Shubham P. Kumbhar

Wipro Assignments

Shell Scripting With Bash

Assignment 1 To 7

Assignment 1 :

Ensure the script checks if a specific file(e.g., myfile.txt) exists in the current directory. If it exists, print "File exists", otherwise print "File not found".

Answer →

Commands which using for finding the file in directory:

1.Check any file in this directory : ls

2.Creating the script or writing the code : nano filecheck.sh

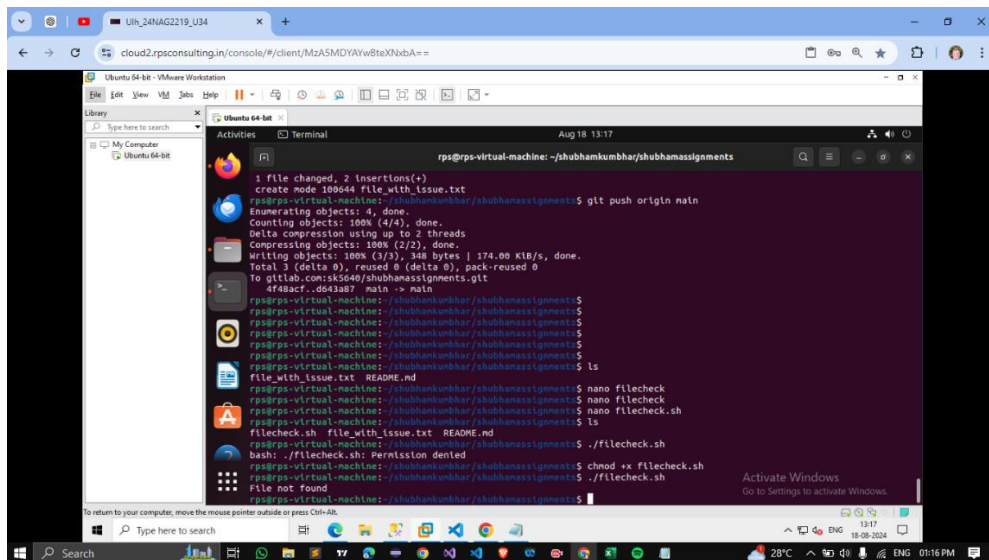
3.write script code in filecheck.sh

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
filename="myfile.txt"  
  
if [ -f "$filename" ]; then  
    echo "File exists"  
  
else  
    echo "File not found"  
  
fi
```

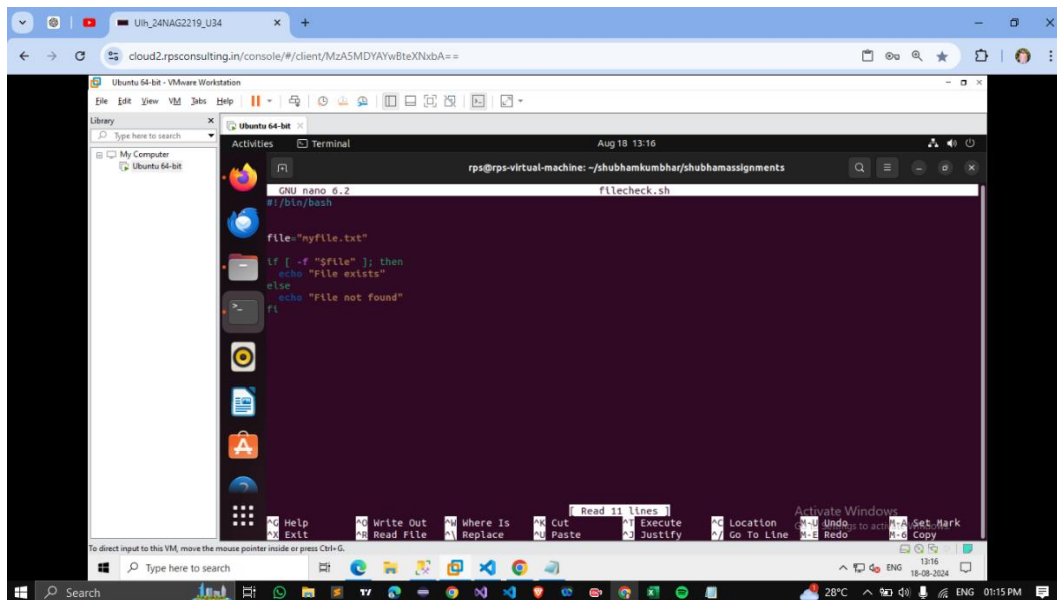
4.Make the script executable by running: chmod +x filecheck.sh

5.Run the Script : ./check_file.sh

Output : File not found (because "myfile.txt" is not found in current directory)



File finding script code



Assignment 2 :

Write a script that reads numbers from the user until they enter '0'. The script should also print whether each number is odd or even.

Answer →

Commands which using for finding the file in directory:

1.Check any file in this directory : ls

2.Creating the script or writing the code : nano check_odd_even.sh

3.write script code in check_odd_even.sh

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

```
while true; do
```

```
    read -p "Enter a number (0 to stop): " num
```

```
    if [ "$num" -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
        break
```

```
    fi
```

```
    if [ $((num % 2)) -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
        echo "$num is even"
```

```
    else
```

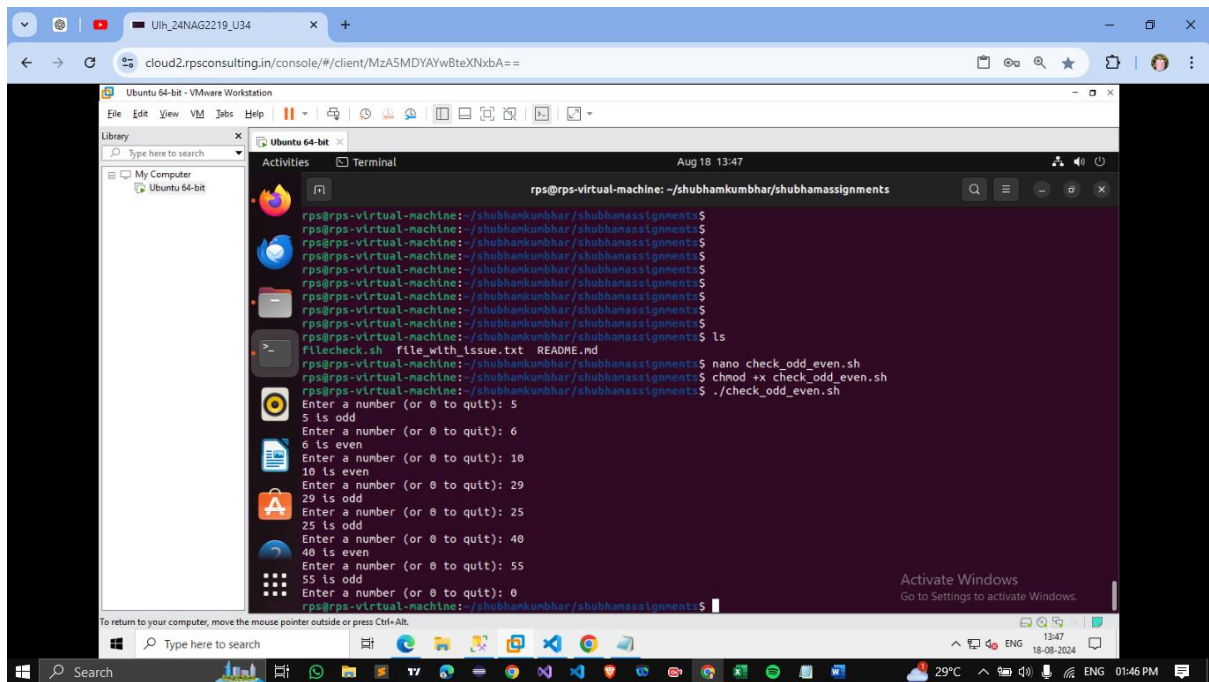
```
        echo "$num is odd"
```

```
    fi
```

```
done
```

4.Make the script executable by running: chmod +x check_odd_even.sh

5.Run the Script : ./check_odd_even.sh



Assignment 3 :

Create a function that takes a filename as an argument and prints the number of lines in the file. Call this function from your script with different filenames.

Answer →

Commands which using for finding the file in directory:

1. Check any file in this directory : `ls`
2. Creating the script or writing the code : `nano count_lines_in_file.sh`
3. write script code in `check_odd_even.sh`

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

```
count_lines() {
```

```
    local file="$1"
```

```
    if [ -f "$file" ]; then
```

```
        echo "Number of lines in file: $(wc -l < "$file")"
```

```
    else
```

```
        echo "File not found: $file"
```

fi

}

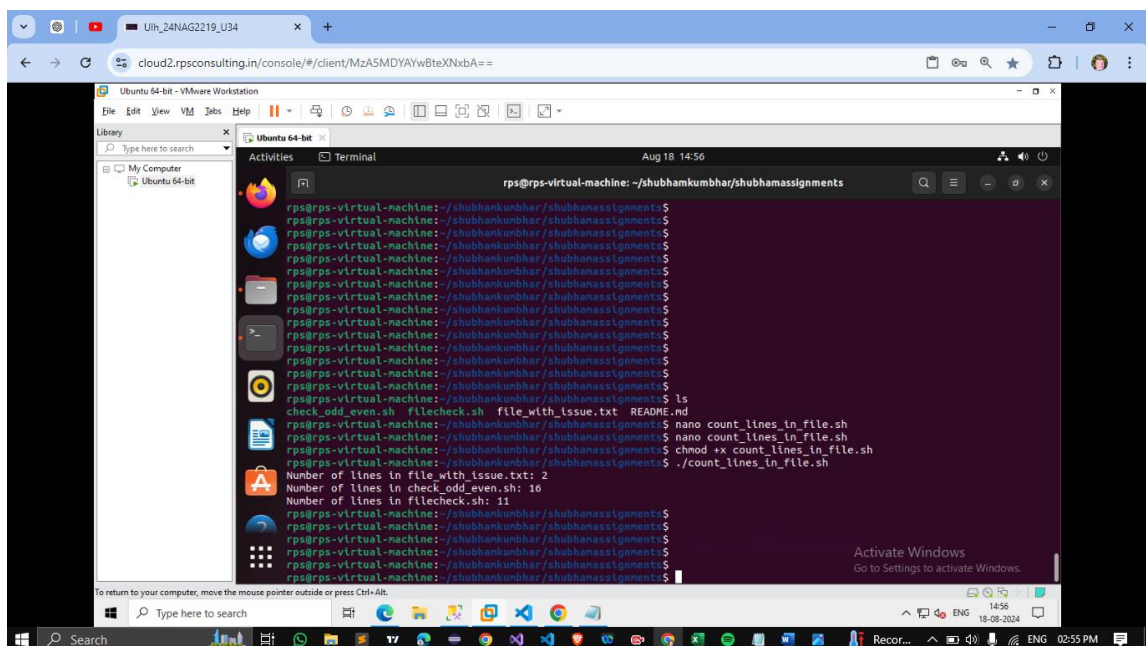
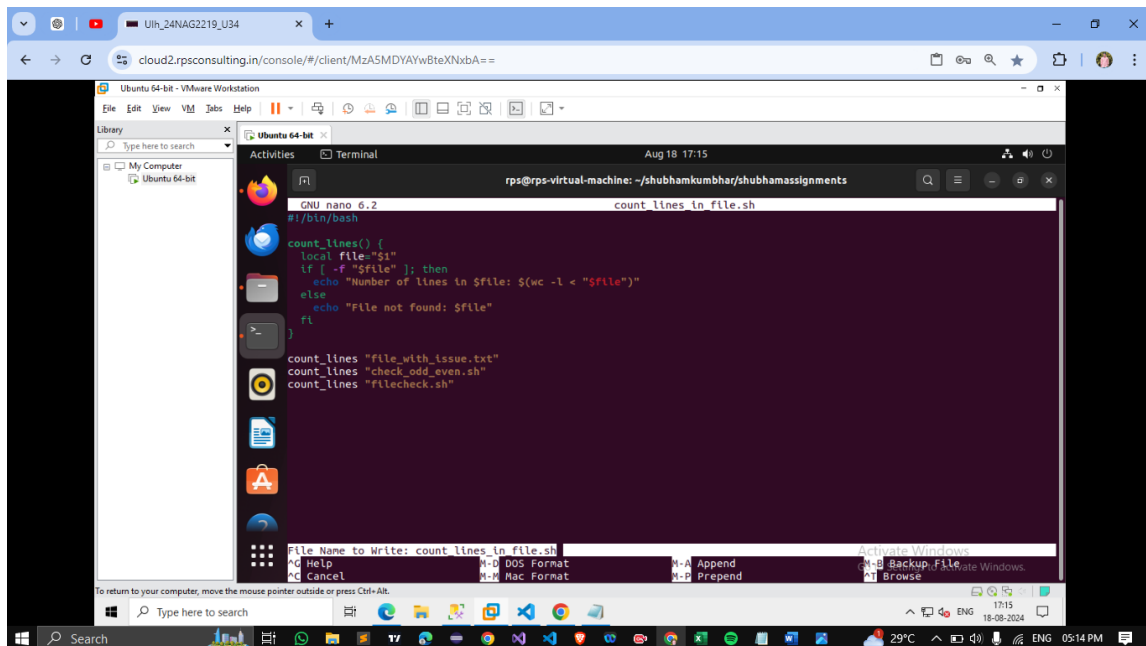
count_lines"file_with_issue.txt"

count_lines"check_odd_even.sh"

count_lines "filecheck.sh"

4.Make the script executable by running: chmod +x count_lines_in_file.sh

5.Run the Script : ./ count_lines_in_file.sh



Assignment 4:

Write a script that creates a directory named TestDir and inside it, creates ten files named File1.txt, File2.txt, ..., File10.txt. Each file should contain its filename as its content (e.g. File1.txt contains "File1.txt").

Answer→

Commands which using for finding the file in directory:

1. Check any file in this directory : ls

2. Creating the script or writing the code : nano file_creation.sh

3. write script code in check_odd_even.sh

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

```
dir="TestDir"
```

```
if [ -d "$dir" ]; then
```

```
    echo "Directory $dir already exists"
```

```
else
```

```
mkdir "$dir"
```

```
for i in {1..10}; do
```

```
file="File$i.txt"
```

```
echo "$file" > "$dir/$file"
```

```
done
```

```
echo "Directory $dir created with 10 files"
```

```
fi
```

4. Make the script executable by running: chmod +x file_creation.sh

5. Run the Script : ./ file_creation.sh

6. Check "file_creation.sh" file & "TestDir" directory in this directory : ls

7. go to TestDir directory : cd TestDir

8. Check 10 files are created or not : ls

9. Run any file from this directory : ./File10.txt

Assignment 5 :

Modify the script to handle errors, such as the directory already existing or lacking permissions to create files.

Add a debugging mode that prints additional information when enabled.

Answer →

Commands which using for finding the file in directory:

1.Check any file in this directory : ls

2.Creating the script or writing the code : nano create_files.sh

3.write script code in create_files.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
dir="TestDir"
Debug=false
if [ "$1" = "-d" ]; then
    Debug=true
fi

if [ -d "$dir" ]; then
    if $Debug; then
        echo "Debug: Directory $dir already exists"
    fi
    echo "Directory $dir already exists"
else
    if $Debug; then
        echo "Debug: Creating directory $dir"
    fi
    mkdir "$dir" || {
        echo "Error: Unable to create directory $dir"
    }
    exit 1
}
```



```

for i in {1..10}; do
file="File$i.txt"
if $debug; then
    echo "Debug: Creating file $file"
fi
    echo "$file" > "$dir/$file" || {
        echo "Error: Unable to create file $file"
    }
done
echo "Directory $dir created with 10 files"
fi

```

4. Make the script executable by running: `chmod +x create_files.sh`

5. Run the Script : `./ create_files.sh`

6. Check "create_files.sh" file & "TestDir" directory in this directory : `ls`

7. change the current directory to TestDir directory : `cd TestDir`

8. Check 10 files are created or not : `ls`

9. Run any file from this directory : `./File10.txt`

```

rps@rps-virtual-machine: ~/shubhamkumbhar
GNU nano 6.2 create_files.sh
#!/bin/bash
dir="TestDir"
debug=false

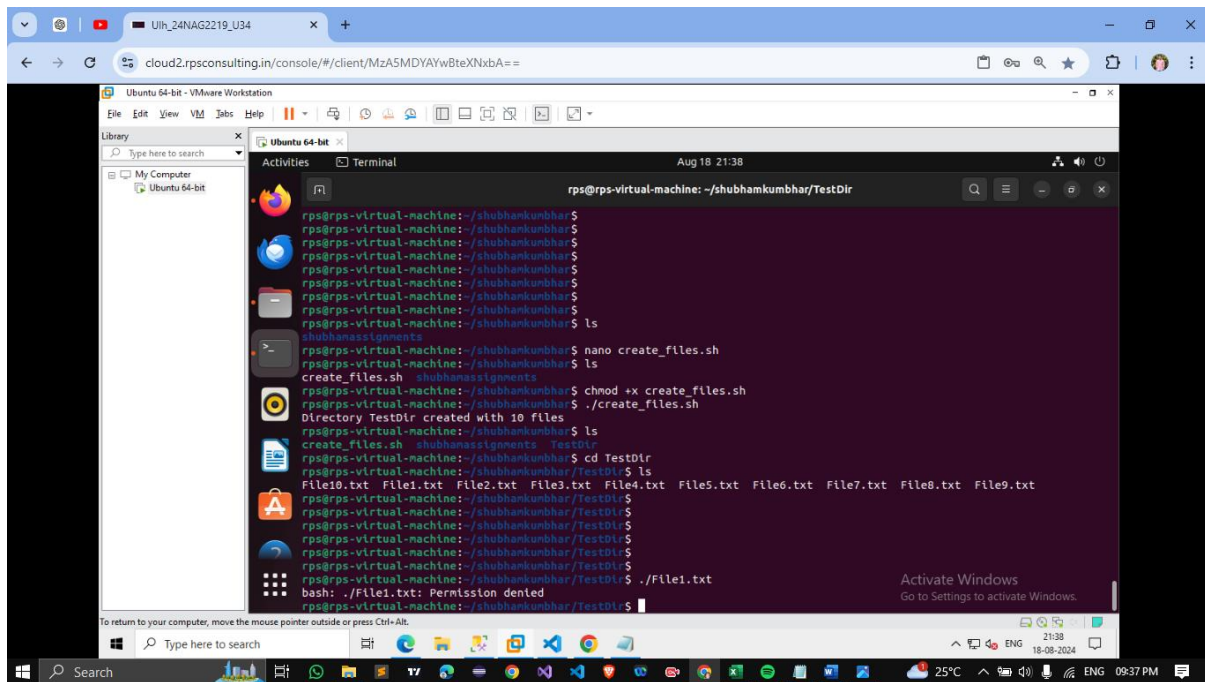
if [ "$1" = "-d" ]; then
    debug=true
    shift
fi

if [ -d "$dir" ]; then
    if $debug; then
        echo "Debug: Directory $dir already exists"
    fi
    echo "Directory $dir already exists"
else
    if $debug; then
        echo "Debug: Creating directory $dir"
    fi
    mkdir "$dir" || {
        echo "Error: Unable to create directory $dir"
        exit 1
    }
}

for i in {1..10}; do
    file="File$i.txt"
    if $debug; then
        echo "Debug: Creating file $file"
    fi
    echo "$file" > "$dir/$file" || {
        echo "Error: Unable to create file $file"
    }
done

echo "Directory $dir created with 10 files"

```



Assignment 6:

Given a samplelog file, write a script using grep to extract all lines containing "Error". Use awk to print the date, time, and error message of each extracted line

Data processing with sed

Answer →

1. Create a Sample Log File : `cat > samplelog.txt`

```
2024-08-17 10:15:32 Info: System started successfully.
2024-08-17 10:17:45 Error: Unable to connect to database.
2024-08-17 10:19:11 Warning: Disk space low.
2024-08-17 10:21:54 Error: Failed to load configuration file.
2024-08-17 10:25:33 Info: Backup completed successfully.
2024-08-17 10:27:12 Error: Timeout occurred while connecting to server.
```

2. Creating the script or writing the code : `nano process_log.sh`

3. write script code in `process_log.sh` :

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

```
grep "Error" samplelog.txt > errorlog.txt
```

```
awk '{print $1, $2, substr($0, index($0,$4))}' errorlog.txt > processedlog.txt
```

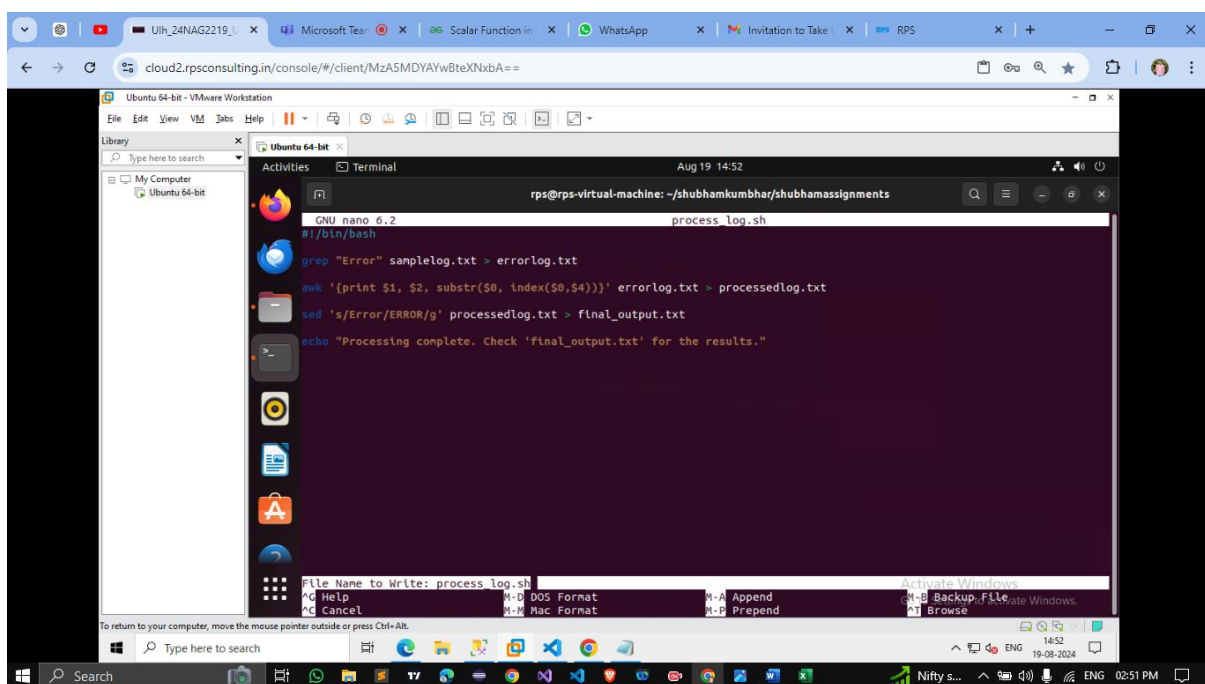
```
sed 's/Error/ERROR/g' processedlog.txt > final_output.txt
```

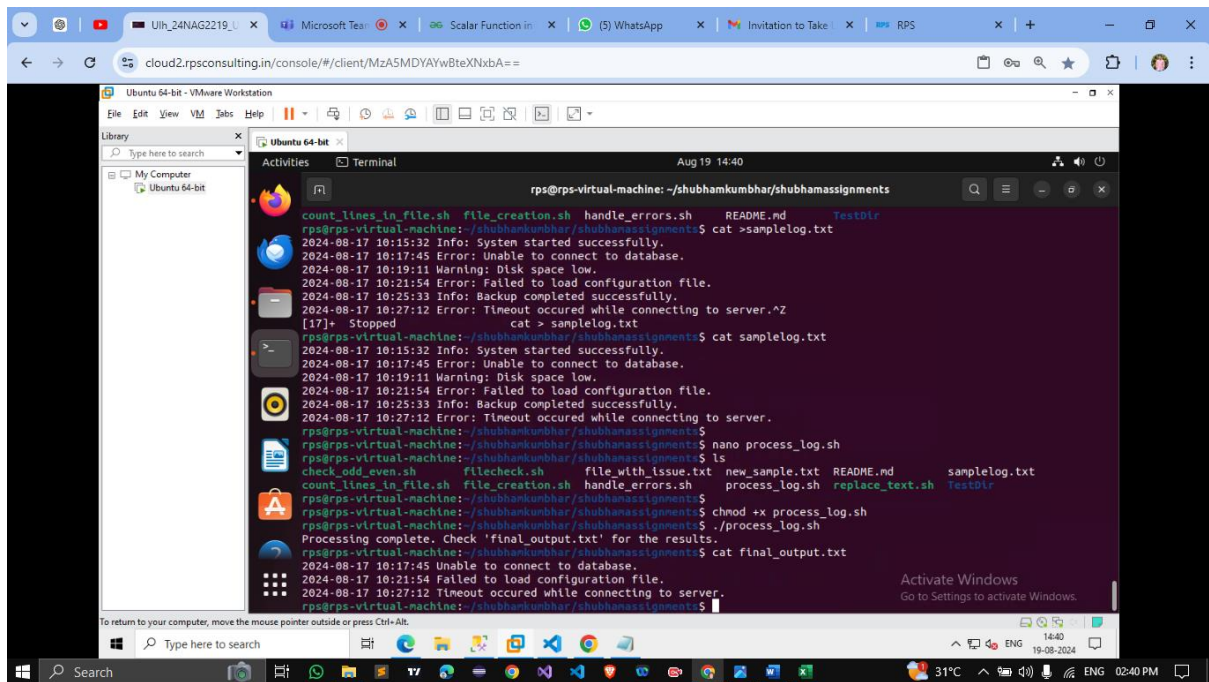
```
echo "Processing complete. Check 'final_output.txt' for the results."
```

4. Make the Script Executable : `chmod +x process_log.sh`

5. Run the Script : `./process_log.sh`

6. Check the Output : `cat final_output.txt`





Assignment 7:

Create a script that takes a text file and replaces all occurrences of "old_text" with "new_text". Use sed to perform this operation and output the result to a new file.

Answer: →

1. Create the sample text file with some data: `cat > sample.txt`

This is the old_text that needs to be replaced.

Here is another line with old_text that should also be replaced.

Finally, one more occurrence of old_text.

2. Creating the script or writing the code : `nano replace_text.sh`

3. write script code in `replace_text.sh`

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

```
if [ "$#" -ne 3 ]; then
```

```
    echo "Usage: $0 filename old_text new_text"
```

```
    exit 1
```

```
fi
```

filename=\$1

old_text=\$2

new_text=\$3

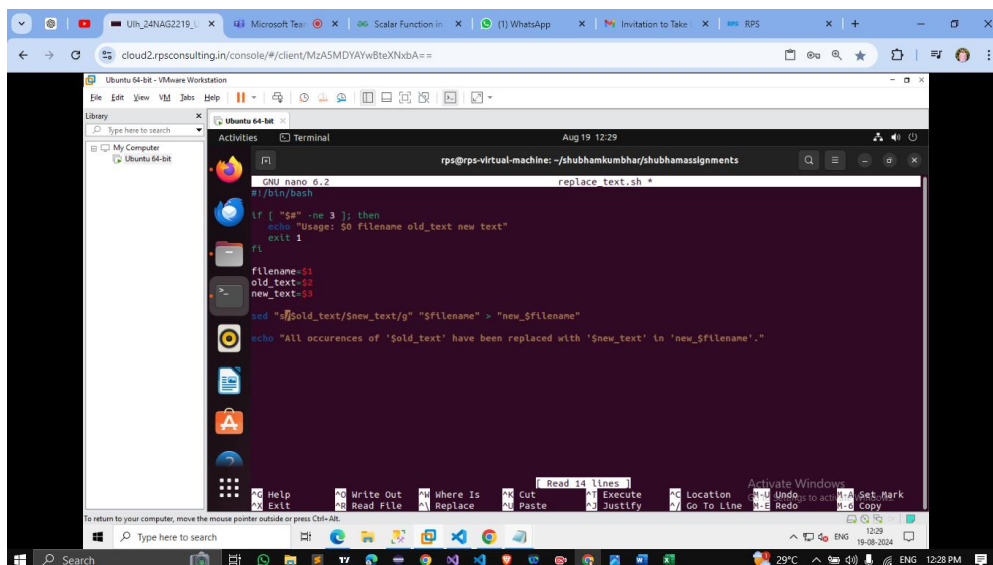
sed "s/\$old_text/\$new_text/g" "\$filename" > "new_\$filename"

echo "All occurrences of '\$old_text' have been replaced with '\$new_text' in 'new_\$filename'."

4. Make the script executable by running: `chmod +x replace_text.sh`

5. Run the Script and Check Output: `./replace_text.sh sample.txt old_text new_text`

6. After running the script, check the contents of new_sample.txt: `cat new_sample.txt`



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Ubuntu 64-bit - VMware Workstation'. The user is in the directory `~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments`. They have created a file named `replace_text.sh` using `nano`. The script content is as follows:

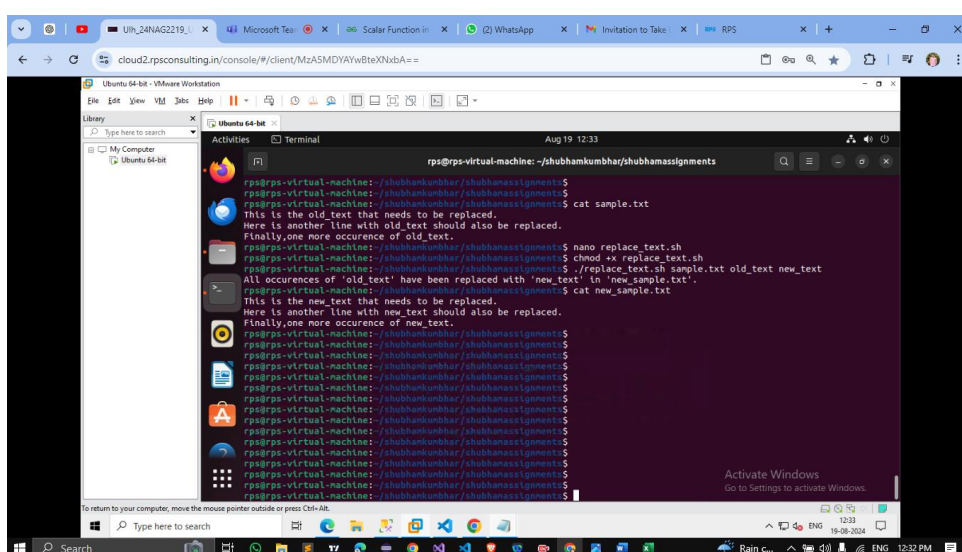
```
#!/bin/bash

if [ "$#" -ne 3 ]; then
    echo "Usage: $0 filename old_text new_text"
    exit 1
fi

filename=$1
old_text=$2
new_text=$3

sed "s/$old_text/$new_text/g" "$filename" > "new_$filename"

echo "All occurrences of '$old_text' have been replaced with '$new_text' in 'new_$filename'."
```



The screenshot shows the terminal window after running the script. The user has executed the following commands:

```
rspr@rspr-virtual-machine:~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments$ ./replace_text.sh sample.txt old_text new_text
rspr@rspr-virtual-machine:~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments$ cat sample.txt
This is the old_text that needs to be replaced.
Here is another line with old_text should also be replaced.
Finally, one more occurrence of old_text.
rspr@rspr-virtual-machine:~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments$ nano replace_text.sh
rspr@rspr-virtual-machine:~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments$ chmod +x replace_text.sh
rspr@rspr-virtual-machine:~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments$ ./replace_text.sh sample.txt old_text new_text
All occurrences of 'old_text' have been replaced with 'new_text' in 'new_sample.txt'.
rspr@rspr-virtual-machine:~/shubhamkumbhar/shubhamassignments$ cat new_sample.txt
This is the new_text that needs to be replaced.
Here is another line with new_text should also be replaced.
Finally, one more occurrence of new_text.
```