LAB-3.1 Assignment

Q1. Staple foods of Indian cuisine include pearl millet , lentils, rice, whole-wheat flour, and a variety of lentils, such as masoor (most often red lentils), tuer (pigeon peas), urad (black gram), and moong. Lentils may be used whole, dehusked—for example, dhuli moong or dhuli urad—or split. Split lentils, or dal, are used extensively. Some pulses, such as channa or cholae (chickpeas), rajma (kidney beans), and lobiya (black-eyed peas) are very common, especially in the northern regions. Channa and Moong are also processed into flour.

a. Find the total number of lines containing the word ‘lentils/Lentils’ in food.txt.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ cat food.txt
Staple foods of Indian cuisine include pearl millet , lentils, rice, whole-wheat flour, and a variety of lentils, such a
s masoor (most often red lentils), tuer (pigeon peas), urad (black gram), and moong.
Lentils may be used whole, dehusked—for example, dhuli moong or dhuli urad—or split.
Split lentils, or dal, are used extensively.
Some pulses, such as channa or cholae (chickpeas), rajma (kidney beans), and lobiya (black-eyed peas) are very common, e
specially in the northern regions.
Channa and Moong are also processed into flour.

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -i "lentils" food.txt
Staple foods of Indian cuisine include pearl millet , lentils, rice, whole-wheat flour, and a variety of lentils, such a
s masoor (most often red lentils), tuer (pigeon peas), urad (black gram), and moong.
Lentils may be used whole, dehusked—for example, dhuli moong or dhuli urad—or split.
Split lentils, or dal, are used extensively.

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -i -c  "lentils" food.txt
3
```

b. Find the total number of lines containing the word ‘moong/Moong’ in food.txt.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -i "moong" food.txt
Staple foods of Indian cuisine include pearl millet , lentils, rice, whole-wheat flour, and a variety of lentils, such a
s masoor (most often red lentils), tuer (pigeon peas), urad (black gram), and moong.
Lentils may be used whole, dehusked—for example, dhuli moong or dhuli urad—or split.
Channa and Moong are also processed into flour.

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -i -c "moong" food.txt
3
```

b. Also find the total number of lines does not contain the word ‘Moong’ in food.txt.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -v "Moong" food.txt
Staple foods of Indian cuisine include pearl millet , lentils, rice, whole-wheat flour, and a variety of lentils, such a
s masoor (most often red lentils), tuer (pigeon peas), urad (black gram), and moong.
Lentils may be used whole, dehusked—for example, dhuli moong or dhuli urad—or split.
Split lentils, or dal, are used extensively.
Some pulses, such as channa or cholae (chickpeas), rajma (kidney beans), and lobiya (black-eyed peas) are very common, e
specially in the northern regions.

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -v -c "Moong" food.txt
4
```

c. Display the lines in food.txt that end with the word 'flour'.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ grep -i 'flour.$' food.txt
Channa and Moong are also processed into flour.
```

Name: Roll No:

Section: Year:

Q2. Show how we can calculate the following expression in the terminal of

UNIX

A=7, B=8, C= 10, X=15

Result = (B%A) + (X-C)

Display the Result.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ bc
bc 1.07.1
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
a=7
b=8
c=10
x=15
(b%a)+(x-c)
6
quit
```

Q3. Take two strings as user input and compare them using a test command and store the output in a text file and display the content of the file.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ cat comTwoString.sh
#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter first word: " test1
read -p "Enter second word: " test2

if [ "$test1" = "$test2" ]; then
    echo "Strings are equal." >> result.txt
else
    echo "Strings are not equal." >> result.txt
fi

cat result.txt
```

Name: Roll No:

Section: Year:

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ ./comTwoString.sh
Enter first word: os
Enter second word: os
Strings are equal.

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ ls
comTwoString.sh  food.txt  result.txt

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ cat result.txt
Strings are equal.
```

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ ./comTwoString.sh
Enter first word: os
Enter second word: coa
Strings are not equal.

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ ls
comTwoString.sh  food.txt  result.txt

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3.1]
└─$ cat result.txt
Strings are not equal.
```

Q4. Take two integers as user input, add them and store the output in a text file and display the content of the file.

```
┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3]
└─$ ./addTwoNum.sh
Enter first number: 4
Enter second number: 5
9

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3]
└─$ ls
addTwoNum.sh  result.txt  test  test.txt

┌──(sukhendu㉿BeastKing)-[~/day3]
└─$ cat result.txt
9
```

Name: Roll No:

Section: Year:

Code:

```
#!/bin/bash
read -p "Enter first number: " num1
read -p "Enter second number: " num2

sum=$(( $num1 + $num2 ))
echo "$sum" >> result.txt
cat result.txt
```