EXPERIMENT 2:

A) Use of appropriate command to determine your login shell

> echo \$SHELL

```
suraj@surajpandit:~$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
suraj@surajpandit:~$
```

- B) To find all available shells in your system type by using appropriate command.
 - > cat /etc/shells

```
suraj@surajpandit:~$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/bash
/usr/bin/bash
/usr/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/sh
/bin/dash
/usr/bin/dash
```

- C) Use the /etc/passwd file to verify the result of part (B).
 - > cat /etc/passwd

- D) <u>Use the 'who' command and direct the result to a file called myfile1.txt</u> and use the more command to see the content of myfile1.txt
 - ➤ who >myfile1.txt
 - > more myfile1.txt

- E) <u>Use the date and who commands, in one line, such that the output of date is displayed on the screen and the output of who is redirected to a file.</u> Use the more command to check the content of that file.
 - date; who >myfile.txt
 - > more myfile.txt

```
suraj@surajpandit:~$ date; who >myfile2.txt
Wednesday 05 October 2022 06:14:33 PM IST
suraj@surajpandit:~$ more myfile2.txt
suraj tty2 2022-10-05 16:16 (tty2)
suraj@surajpandit:~$
```

- F) Write a sed command that swaps the first and second words in each line in a file.
 - \rightarrow sed -e "s/\([^]*\) *\([^]*\)/\2 \1 /g" filename.txt

```
suraj@surajpandit:~$ cat new.txt
suraj 1234
mike 1245
Kane 1474
suraj@surajpandit:~$ sed -e "s/\([^ ]*\) *\([^ ]*\)/\2 \1 /g" new.txt
1234 suraj
1245 mike
1474 Kane
```