

# Computer Systems Bash Test Preparation

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Semester 2, 2019

# `#!/bin/bash`

The main areas to focus for bash test are: `grep`, `awk`, and `sed`. However other commands such as `for` or `while` loop maybe used to perform tasks with `grep`, `awk`, and `sed`. Also, study laboratory 6 part 1& 2.

According to Linux man page:

GREP:

“**grep** searches for *PATTERNS* in each *FILE*. *PATTERNS* is one or patterns separated by newline characters, and **grep** prints each line that matches a pattern.”

Main usage: Print lines matching a pattern

AWK:

“**Gawk** is the GNU Project's implementation of the AWK programming language. It conforms to the definition of the language in the POSIX 1003.1 Standard. This version in turn is based on the description in The AWK Programming Language, by Aho, Kernighan, and Wein-berger. Gawk provides the additional features found in the current version of Brian Kernighan's `awk` and a number of GNU-specific extensions.”

Main usage: pattern scanning and processing language

SED

“**Sed** is a stream editor. A stream editor is used to perform basic text transformations on an input stream (a file or input from a pipeline). While in some ways similar to an editor which permits scripted edits (such as `ed`), `sed` works by making only one pass over the input(s), and is consequently more efficient. But it is `sed`'s ability to filter text in a pipeline which particularly distinguishes it from other types of editors.”

Main usage: stream editor for filtering and transforming text

For more information use *man grep*, *man awk*, and *man sed* on the linux machine command line.

```
cs@cs:/$man grep
```

```
cs@cs:/$man awk
```

```
cs@cs:/$man sed
```

Sample questions:

1. The `auth.log` file under `/var/log/` tracks the usage of authorization system. Write a script to:
  - a) Copy the current content of the file into `auth.txt`
  - b) In `auth.txt` change all entry “`cs`” to “`admin`”
  - c) Delete all the lines that does not include “`sudo`”
  - d) Display the last hour entry in `auth.txt`
2. Print a table of ASCII characters between 35 to 120.
3. Write a script to display the total size of all log files in `/var/log`
4. Display the 3<sup>rd</sup> line of the output from “`ls -l`” command in `/var/log`