Experiment 2:- Use of appropriate command to determine your shell, available shells, using ‘who’ command and redirect the to any text file, ‘more’ to view content in files.

(A)Use of appropriate command to determine your login shell.

Command: echo $SHELL

```
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$
```

(B)To find all available shells in your system type by using appropriate command.

Command: cat /etc/shells

```
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/bash
/usr/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/rbash
/usr/bin/sh
/bin/dash
/usr/bin/dash
/usr/bin/tmux
/usr/bin/screen
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$
```

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

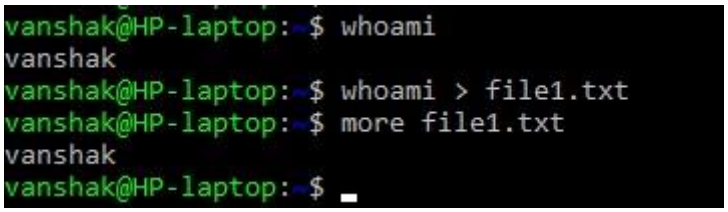
Command: cat /etc/passwd

```
mark:x:1001:1001:mark,,,:/home/mark:/bin/bash
[--] - [--] [--] [-----] [--------] [--------]
|     |   |    |     |         |        |
|     |   |    |     |         |        +-> 7. Login shell
|     |   |    |     |         +----------> 6. Home directory
|     |   |    |     +--------------------> 5. GECOS
|     |   |    +--------------------------> 4. GID
|     |   +-------------------------------> 3. UID
|     +-----------------------------------> 2. Password
+-----------------------------------------> 1. Username
```

(D)Use the who command and redirect the result to txt file and use the more command to see the content of the txt file. <u>Command:</u>

whoami > file1.txt

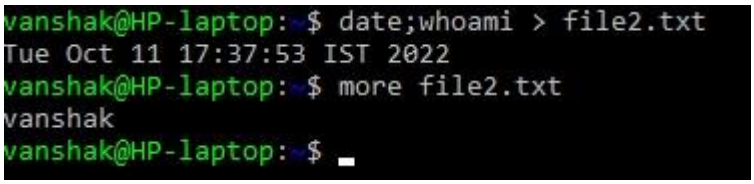
more file1.txt



(E)Use the date and who command in sequence (in one line) such that the output of date will display on screen and the output of who command will be redirected to a txt file. Use the more command to check the content of that file. <u>Command:</u>

date;whoami > file2.txt

more file2.txt



(F)Write a sed command that swaps the first and second words in each line in a file.

<u>Command:</u> sed -s “s/\([^]*\) *\([^]*\)/\2 \1 /g” file3.txt