Problem 2

a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat data.txt
Line 1
Line 2
Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6
Line 7
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10
Line 11
Line 12
Line 13
Line 14
Line 15
Line 16
Line 17
Line 18
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ head -n 10 data.txt
Line 1
Line 2
Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6
Line 7
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$
```

b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of "data.txt" using another command.

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat data.txt
Line 1
Line 2
Line 3
Line 4
Line 5
Line 6
Line 7
Line 8
Line 9
Line 10
Line 11
Line 12
Line 13
Line 14
Line 15
Line 16
Line 17
Line 18
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ tail -n 5 data.txt
Line 14
Line 15
Line 16
Line 17
Line 18
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$
```

c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of this file to analyze the initial data set.

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ nano number.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ head -n 15 numbers.txt
head: cannot open 'numbers.txt' for reading: No such file or directory
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ head -n 15 number.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$
```

d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ tail -n 3 number.txt
14
15
```

e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file named "output.txt."

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ touch input.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ nano input.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat input.txt
hiii, i am vishal
i am performing assignment 2 of cos module
its making by schedule very buzy
hello thank you this all
i am enjoying it alot

cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ ls
ASS2  data.txt  docs  docs.tar.gz  file1.txt  input.txt  newDir  number.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ tr 'a-z' 'A-Z' < input.txt > output.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ ls
ASS2  data.txt  docs  docs.tar.gz  file1.txt  input.txt  newDir  number.txt  output.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat output.txt
HIII, I AM VISHAL
I AM PERFORMING ASSIGNMENT 2 OF COS MODULE
ITS MAKING BY SCHEDULE VERY BUZY
HELLO THANK YOU THIS ALL
I AM ENJOYING IT ALOT
```

f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat duplicate.txt
hiiii
helloooo
hiiii
byee
enjoy
it
plzzz
duplicate
hahahah
hiiii
```

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ sort duplicate.txt | uniq
byee
duplicate
enjoy
hahahah
helloooo
hiiii
it
plzzz
```

g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in "fruit.txt."

```
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ nano fruit.txt
cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ cat fruit.txt
apple
banana
apple
banana
banana
orange
orange
grapes

cdac@Bhagyashri:~/LinuxAssignment$ sort fruit.txt | uniq -c
      1
      2 apple
      3 banana
      1 grapes
      2 orange
```