

Bonafide Record of Lab work

Submitted

as a partial fulfillment of the course

**ECE5030 SCRIPTING LANGUAGE**

in

(M.Tech VLSI Design)

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**Assignment - 3**

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**OBJECTIVE**

**[Shell programming]**

1. Display current date in mm-dd-yy and dd-mm-yy format
2. Create a directory named proj and set the directory with sticky bit

Linux Sticky Bit Concept Explained with Examples

Think of a scenario where you create a Linux directory that can be used by all the users of the Linux system for creating files. Users can create, delete or rename files according to their convenience in this directory. For all those who think that why would such a directory be created? There exists, for example, /tmp directory in the Linux system that can be used by different Linux users to create temporary files.  
  
Now, what if an user accidentally or deliberately deletes (or rename) a file created by some other user in this directory?

Well, to avoid these kind of issues, the concept of sticky bit is used.

A Sticky bit is a permission bit that is set on a file or a directory that lets only the owner of the file/directory or the root user to delete or rename the file. No other user is given privileges to delete the file created by some other user.

1. a).Using cat command, create an empty file called myfile and verify using ls command that the created file is zero-byte size.

b). Now append some lines to the file and display the contents of the file

c). Append some more lines to the file using >> redirection and verify that the lines are appended.

d). Now overwrite the file with some other lines and verify that the file is overwritten

1. In how many different ways file1 can be copied to file2. Check if your solutions indeed work
2. Use ls command to list only directories along with other attributes including inode number
3. Display the list of user names who have currently logged in
4. Create myproj directory in the login directory (home directory) and create src/include directory within myproject using a single command.
5. How cp and mv commands behave when a file with target name already exists.
6. list all the files created today
7. list all files which are larger than 1000 bytes
8. List the directory entries (in long format) as per the following criteria

a). In ascending order of file size

b). in sorted order of file type

1. List the number of occurances of particular file in your current directory
2. Paste two or three files in current working directory vertically with the delimiter ‘|’
3. List the last five lines of the particular file in current working directory
4. Create a file color.txt in current directory which has to have the below content

Apple is Red in color

Mango is YELLOW in color

Orange is OranGE in color

1. In task 15, All colors mentioned (Red, YELLOW, OranGE) replace with lower case letters and rewrite color.txt.

**RESULT**

