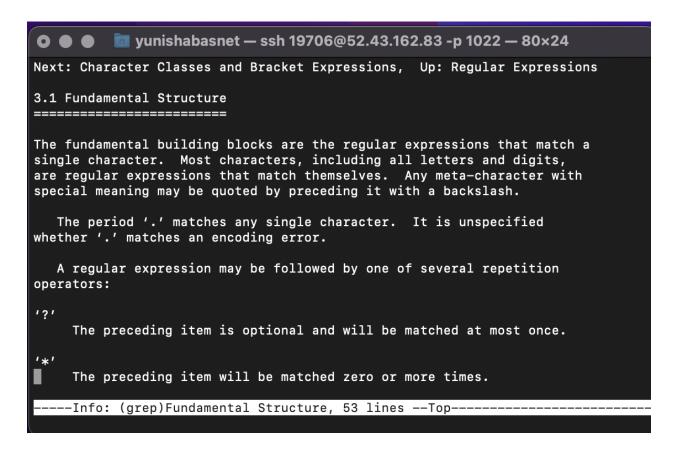
#### Question no.1

### **Special character**

- a) How are special characters handled on UNIX? Specifically, what is the interaction of the kernel and the shell when it comes to special characters?
  - ⇒ Special characters are handled differently depending on the context they are used on UNIX. They are used as part of command line arguments, interpreted by the shell whereas, in filenames, some filenames may cause problems.
  - ⇒ The kernel is responsible for managing system resources such as CPU, memory, and input/output device. While the shell provides an interference for users to interact with the operating system. When a user enters a command with special characters, the shell interprets those characters to perform tasks like expanding wildcards, substituting environment variables, or executing pipelines.

19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~\$ info grep 19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~\$ ■



- b) Please name one use of these special characters below
  - ⇒ It is a wildcard character that is commonly used in UNIX commands to match any sequence of the character.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls *
a biglist example.sh file1 hello hw linux.txt new now save
b c example.txt file2 html hw5 ls.help new.txt rename_k story
A:
B:
b
B1:
a b
B2:
a b1
C:
c
C1:
c1
D:
ABCD
```

- >>
- ⇒ The double greater than sign (>>) is used to append the output of a command to the end of an existing file.

- >
- ⇒ This command is used to redirect the output of a command to a file instead of displaying it on the screen.

- []
- ⇒ This command is used to specify a range of special characters or values for a particular argument.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls

A B B1 B2 C C1 D Dir1 Dir2 Dir3 a b biglist c dir2 example file1
file2 file3 file4 file5 file6 file7 file8 file9 hello hw linux.txt
ls.help new now save story
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls file[1-9]
file1 file2 file3 file4 file5 file6 file7 file8 file9
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ [
```

- %
- ⇒ It can be used with different meanings depending on the context.
  - i) It can be used in modules operator:

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ echo $((7 % 3))
1
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ■
```

ii) It can be used in variable substitution:

- &&
- ⇒ This command is used to run a series of commands where the success of each one depends on the success of the previous one.

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cd D &&ls
ABCD
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~/D$
```

- •
- ⇒ It is known as a "pipe" which allows us to redirect the output of one command to another command.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls -l |grep a new apple elephant ice-cream man umbrella 19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- ;
- ⇒ It is used to execute multiple commands sequentially, regardless of the success or failure of each preceding command.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ echo "Hello"; ls -1
Hello
total 84
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:19 A
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:27 B
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:29 B1
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 B2
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:30 C1
drwxr-xr-x 3 19706 cs230 4096 Jan 26 19:32 D
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Feb 10 10:41 Dir1
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Feb 10 10:41 Dir2
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Feb 10 10:41 Dir3
----- 1 19706 cs230
                          0 Feb 10 10:09 a
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
                           0 Feb 10 10:09 b
-rw-rw-rw- 1 19706 cs230
                          62 Feb 14 16:00 biglist
                          0 Feb 10 10:09 c
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
drwxr-xr-x 2 19706 cs230 4096 Feb 10 16:30 dir2
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 117 Feb 19 10:40 example
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 0 Feb 19 10:44 file5
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 0 Feb 19 10:44 file6
                          0 Feb 19 10:44 file7
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
                           0 Feb 19 10:44 file8
                           0 Feb 19 10:44 file9
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 1053 Feb 10 15:26 hello
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 236 Feb 19 10:32 hw
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
                          33 Feb 10 16:11 linux.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 8147 Feb 10 10:27 ls.help
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 115 Feb 2 13:13 new
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230 213 Feb 2 13:12 now
                         17 Feb 5 00:13 save
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
-rw-r--r-- 1 19706 cs230
                           0 Feb 3 15:33 story
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

⇒ It is a negated character set, which matches a single character that is not in the set of characters with in the brackets.

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ grep [^a] new grep: B: Is a directory grep: C: Is a directory grep: D: Is a directory new:cAt new:goAt new:kAte new:ovAl new:sAt new:wAtch 19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- !\$
- ⇒ It is a command that refers to the last argument of the previous command. It is a shell shortcut that saves our time.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ls /usr/local/bin
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cd !$
cd /usr/local/bin
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:/usr/local/bin$ cd
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

### Question no.2

### Quotes

What is the difference between these quotes? Please use an example to demonstrate

• "" (double quotes)

⇒ It is used to group together a sequence of characters as a single argument or string. The characters within the double quotes are subject to variable expansion and command substitution.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ echo "Hello, $USER! Today is $(date)"
Hello, 19706! Today is Sun Feb 19 16:08:51 PST 2023
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ■
```

- '' (single quote)
  - ⇒ It is used to group together a sequence of characters as a single argument or string. The single quote preserves the original value of all characters within the string, including any special characters or spaces.

```
19706@ip−172−26−2−101:~$ echo 'Hello, $USER! Today is $(date)'
Hello, $USER! Today is $(date)
19706@ip−172−26−2−101:~$
```

- '' (back single quote)
  - ⇒ It is used to execute a command and substitute the output of the command into a string. The output of the command will replace the backticks in the string.

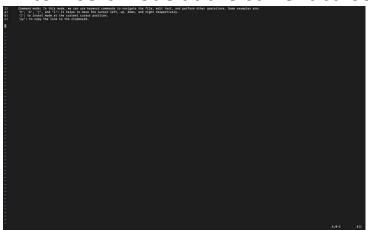
```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ echo "The current working directory is: `pwd`"
The current working directory is: /home/19706
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

### Question no.3

### Vi and emacs

• What are the 2 modes in vi?

- ⇒ There are two modes they are:
  - i) Command mode: In this mode, we can use keyword commands to navigate the file, edit text, and perform other operations. Some examples are:
    - a) 'h', 'k', 'j', and 'l': it helps to move the cursor left, up, down, and right respectively.
    - b) 'i': to insert mode at the current cursor position.



After pressing "i" from the keyboard we will get this scenario, and we will be able to write.

c) 'yy': to copy the line to the clipboard.



after pressing double y we will be able to copy the line. While you press one y it will note the command as shown in the above diagram.

- ii) Insert mode: When we want to insert the text in the file we need to switch it to insert mode. For that, we need to press 'i' key in the command mode. To save the text we need to go back into the command mode and save it.
  - Open the file in vi:

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ vi myfile.txt
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ ■
```

Switch to insert mode and start typing:

Save the changes and exit vi:

```
i this is the demonstration.
~
~
~
:wq!
```

- What are the 2 modes in emacs?
  - $\Rightarrow$  There are two modes they are:
    - i) Command mode: In this mode, we can use keyboard shortcuts to perform various operations, such as

opening and closing files, moving the cursor, deleting text, and saving files. Some common commands in the command mode include:

- a) C-x C-f: Open a file for editing.
- b) C-x C-s: Save the current file.
- c) C-x C-c: Quit Emacs.
- d) C-a: Move the cursor to the beginning of the line.
- ii) Insert mode: to insert text into the file as you would in any other text editor. To switch to insert mode, use the "C-x i" or "i" shortcut.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ emacs myfile.txt

Command 'emacs' not found, but can be installed with:

snap install emacs  # version 28.2, or

apt install e3  # version 1:2.71-2

apt install emacs-gtk  # version 1:26.3+1-1ubuntu2

apt install emacs-lucid  # version 1:26.3+1-1ubuntu2

apt install emacs-nox  # version 1:26.3+1-1ubuntu2

apt install jove  # version 4.17.2.7-1

See 'snap info emacs' for additional versions.

19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- How do you yank one line from line 5 and paste it to line 2 on vi?
  - ⇒ To copy one line from line 5 we can move the cursor to 5 lines and double press the key "yy" and then again move the cursor to line 2 and press "p" to paste it.

```
🔯 yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 102×9

    hello, how are you?
    i am fine.

    3) what are you doing.
      i am doing my mini project.
    5) ohh wow!
      have you completed your?
    7) no not yet.
                                                                                             5,1
                                                                                                            A11
                      📷 yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 102×9
1) hello, how are you?
2) i am fine.
5) ohh wow!
3) what are you doing.
4) i am doing my mini project.
5) ohh wow!
6) have you completed your?
7) no not yet.
```

⇒ To yank the 5 lines together we can use the command "y5y" and put the cursor back to line 2 and paste it.



```
yunishabasnet — ssh 19706@52.43.162.83 -p 1022 — 108×12

1) hello, how are you?
2) i am fine.
5) ohh wow!
6) have you completed your?
7) no not yet.
3) what are you doing.
4) i am doing my mini project.
5) ohh wow!
6) have you completed your?
7) no not yet.
8) no not yet.
```

- How do you save the results and exit on emacs?
  - ⇒ To save the results and exit on emacs is "C-x C-s" or "C-x C-c"

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ emacs myfile.txt

Command 'emacs' not found, but can be installed with:

snap install emacs  # version 28.2, or
apt install e3  # version 1:2.71-2
apt install emacs-gtk  # version 1:26.3+1-1ubuntu2
apt install emacs-lucid  # version 1:26.3+1-1ubuntu2
apt install emacs-nox  # version 1:26.3+1-1ubuntu2
apt install jove  # version 4.17.2.7-1

See 'snap info emacs' for additional versions.

19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

## Question no.4

## File manipulation

- How do you sort on the second field of a file named "report" numerically and save the results to another file named "report.sort"?
  - ⇒ To sort on the second field of a file named "report" numerically and save the results to another file named "report.sort", you can use the sort command with the -k option to specify the field to sort on and the -n option to perform a numerical sort.

```
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat report

1
4
3
2
5
9
7
8
2
5
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ sort -k 2n report > report.sort
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat report.sort

1
2
2
3
4
5
5
7
7
8
8
9
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- How do you count the number of lines with the word "going" in this file named "bank\_report"?
- ⇒ To count the number of lines that contain the word "going" in a file named "bank\_report", we can use the grep command to search for the word "going" and the wc command to count the number of lines.

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ vi bank_report
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cat bank_report
hello.
i am going house today.
i am leaving.
i am going out today.
i am leaving today.
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ grep -c 'going' bank_report
2
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$
```

- How do you take the first 3 columns from first 100 lines of one file named "col1", first 4 columns from first 100 lines another file named "col2" and put them together into one file named "col\_combined"? The result is a file with 100 lines and 7 fields.
  - ⇒ To take the first 3 columns from the first 100 lines of a file named "col1", the first 4 columns from the first 100 lines of another file named "col2", and put them together into one file named "col\_combined" with 100 lines and 7 fields, we can use the cut command to extract the columns and the paste command to combine them.

```
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ vi col1
[19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ vi col2
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cut -f 1-3 col1 | head -n 100 > col1_cut
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ cut -f 1-4 col2 | head -n 100 > col2_cut
19706@ip-172-26-2-101:~$ paste col1_cut col2_cut > col_combined
```

### o Cat col1:

```
there is an open-cord, free opening prise masted on the Dist architecture. It was designed by these foreign in the ergit lives and now shelly used for several, design compacts, and mandeds and enging. Links it is an implication, and will be a common greating used to accordance and control of districtions, or "district" when the compact of a second prise and a second of a greatly of districtions, or "district" when the compact of the comp
```

### o Cat col2:

Dividing 1772-187-4888 of the coloration of the best coloration of the same of th

# o Cat col\_combined:

ANAMADE AT THE PARTY OF THE PAR