OPERATING SYSTEM LAB 4

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1. Write a shell script to generate emails in the given format and write it into a file. Your script should accept sender and recipient email id's and subject as command line arguments.

From: abc@domain1.com To: xx@domain.com Cc: yy@domain.com

Subject: Subject 1

This email is generated by my shell script.

Thanks and regards

S4 CSE student

Amritapuri

#!/bin/bash

echo -e "\nFrom: \$1 To: \$2 cc: abc@domain.com"

echo -e "\nSubject: \$3"

echo -e "\n This email is generated by my shell script."

echo -e "\nThanks and regards"

echo "S4 CSE student"

echo -e "Amritapuri\n"

```
sabhishek@S:~/Downloads$./email.sh abhishek@gmail.com abhi@gmail.com 'This is the Example'
From: abhishek@gmail.com To: abhi@gmail.com cc: abc@domain.com
Subject: This is the Example
This email is generated by my shell script.
Thanks and regards
S4 CSE student
Amritapuri
```

2. Modify Question 1 to allow user to enter text at the beginning of email content, by passing it as a command line argument.

```
sabhishek@S:~/Downloads$./Email_Modified.sh'This is a Exmaple Email' abhishek@gmail.com abhi@gmail.com 'This is the Example'
This is a Exmaple Email
From: abhishek@gmail.com To: abhi@gmail.com cc: abc@domain.com
Subject: This is the Example
This email is generated by my shell script.
Thanks and regards
S4 CSE student
Amritapuri
```

3. Write a shell script to print all the primes below a given number.

```
#!/bin/bash
prime()
for ((i=2; i<=\$1; i++))
do
f=0
if [ $i -lt 1 ]
then
continue
fi
for ((j=2; j<\$i; j++))
do
if [ ((i \% \$j)) == 0 ]
     then
           f=1
           break
     fi
done
if [ $f -eq 0 ]
```

```
then

echo -n -e "$i "

fi

done

echo ""

}

prime $1
```

```
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Prime.sh 30
2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Prime.sh 20
2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Prime.sh 10
2 3 5 7
```

4. Write a shell script to print the first n Fibonacci numbers.

```
#!/bin/bash
fibonacci()
{
s1=0
s2=1
```

```
s3=0
echo -n -e "Fibonnaci Series : "
for (( i=1;i <= $1;i++))
do
echo -n -e "$s1 "
s3=$((s1+s2))
s1=$s2
s2=$s3
done
echo ""
}
fibonacci $1</pre>
```

```
sabhishek@S:~/Downloads$./Fibonacci.sh 10
Fibonnaci Series: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
sabhishek@S:~/Downloads$./Fibonacci.sh 20
Fibonnaci Series: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987 1597 2584 4181
```

- 5. Write a shell script to generate a multiplication table.
- a. Interactive version: The program should accept an integer n given by the user and should print the multiplication table of that n.
- b. Command line arguments version: The program should take the value of n from the arguments followed by the command.

c. Redirection version: The value of n must be taken from a file using input redirection.

```
#!/bin/bash
table()
{
for((i=1;i<=$1;i++))
do
echo "$i * $1 = $((i*$1))"
done
}
read -p "Enter the Number : " num
table $num</pre>
```

```
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads$ . / Mul_Int.sh
Enter the Number: 10

1 * 10 = 10

2 * 10 = 20

3 * 10 = 30

4 * 10 = 40

5 * 10 = 50

6 * 10 = 60

7 * 10 = 70

8 * 10 = 80

9 * 10 = 90

10 * 10 = 100
```

```
a b h i s h e k @S: \sim / Downloads $ . / Mul_Int.sh 20
        the Number :
                              2 0
             2 0
     2 0
     2 0
             4 0
             6 0
     2 0
             8 0
     2 0
             1 0 0
     2 0
             1 2 0
    2 0
             1 4 0
     2 0
     2 0
             180
      2 0
               2 0 0
      2 0
               2 2 0
      2 0
               2 4 0
               2 6 0
      2 0
      2 0
               2 8 0
      2 0
           = 3 0 0
      2 0
               3 2 0
      2 0
           = 3 4 0
      2 0
               3 6 0
      2 0
               3 8 0
               4 0 0
```

```
#!/bin/bash
table()
{
for((i=1;i<=$1;i++))
do
echo "$i * $1 = $((i*$1))"
done</pre>
```

table \$1

```
abhishek@S: ~/Downloads$./Mul_Com.sh 20
      2 0
              2 0
      2 0
              4 0
      2 0
              6 0
      2 0
              8 0
      2 0
              1 0 0
      2 0
              1 2 0
      2 0
              1 4 0
      2 0
              1 6 0
      2 0
              180
   * 20
           = 200
       2 0
               2 2 0
       2 0
            = 2 4 0
1 3
       2 0
               2 6 0
       2 0
            = 280
1 4
1 5
       2 0
               3 0 0
1 6
       2 0
            = 3 2 0
1 7
       2 0
           = 3 4 0
1 8
       2 \ 0 = 3 \ 6 \ 0
       2 0 =
               3 8 0
       2 \ 0 = 4 \ 0 \ 0
```

```
abhishek@S: ~/Downloads$./Mul_Com.sh 10
    1 0
            1 0
    1 0
            2 0
            3 0
    1 0
    1 0
            4 0
    1 0
            5 0
    1 0
            6 0
    1 0
            7 0
    1 0
            8 0
            9 0
    1 \ 0
0 * 1 0 = 1 0 0
```

```
#!/bin/bash
table()
{
for((i=1;i<=\$1;i++))
do
echo "i * 1 = ((i*1))"
done
}
read num
table $num
```

```
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~/ Downloads $ cat > 1.txt < < e o f
> 10
> e o f
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~/ Downloads $ ./ Mul_File.sh < 1.txt

1 * 10 = 10
2 * 10 = 20
3 * 10 = 30
4 * 10 = 40
5 * 10 = 50
6 * 10 = 60
7 * 10 = 70
8 * 10 = 80
9 * 10 = 90
10 * 10 = 90
10 * 10 = 100
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~/ Downloads $ cat 1.txt
```

```
bhishek@S:~/Downloads$./Mul_File.sh
           8 0
           1 2 0
           1 4 0
     2 0
     2 0
            2 2 0
     2 0
            2 4 0
     2 0
     2 0
         = 280
     2 0
         = 300
     2 0 =
            3 2 0
     2 0
     2 0
         = 360
     2 \ 0 = 3 \ 8 \ 0
     2 \ 0 = 4 \ 0 \ 0
abhishek@S:~/Downloads$ cat 1.txt
```

6. Using function write a shell script to find gcd of two numbers.

```
#!/bin/bash gcd() {  gcd=0 \\ for((i=1;i<=\$1 \&\& i<=\$2;i++)) \\ do \\ if [ \$((\$1 \% i)) == 0 ]
```

```
then
if [ $(($2 % i)) == 0 ]
then
gcd=$i
fi
fi
done
echo "GCD = $gcd"
}
gcd $1 $2
```

```
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads$ . / Gcd.sh 24 36
GCD = 12
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads$ . / Gcd.sh 81 153
GCD = 9
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads$ . / Gcd.sh 2 9
GCD = 1
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads$ . / Gcd.sh 18 36
GCD = 18
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads$ . / Gcd.sh 18 36
GCD = 6
```

7. Using Recursion find factorial of a number

```
#!/bin/bash
factorial()
{
    if (( $1 <= 1 ))
        then
        echo 1
        else
        echo $(( $1 * $(factorial $(( $1 - 1 ))))))
        fi
}</pre>
```

factorial \$1

```
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Factorial.sh 5
1 2 0
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Factorial.sh 4
2 4
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Factorial.sh 3
6
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Factorial.sh 2
2
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Factorial.sh 1
1
s a b h i s h e k @S: ~ / Downloads $ . / Factorial.sh 6
7 2 0
```

8. Write shell script to show various system configuration like:
a. Currently logged user and his long name
b. Current shell
c. Home directory
d. Operating system type
e. Current path setting
f. Current working directory
g. All available shells
#!/bin/bash
echo ""
echo "############## Currently logged user
###########"
whoami
echo ""
echo "############# Current shell ###########"
echo "\$SHELL"
echo ""
echo "############# Home Directory ############"

cd ~ | Is

```
echo ""
echo "########## Operating system type
########"
egrep '^(VERSION|NAME)=' /etc/os-release
echo ""
echo "############ Current path setting ############"
echo $PATH
echo ""
echo "########### Current working directory
########"
pwd
echo ""
echo "############# All available shells ############"
cat /etc/shells
```

Thankyou!!