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**1. Assignment problem:**

**Create a basic calculator for two no.S**

**Algorithm:**

Input: Two numbers a and b.

Output:The sum of a and b will be stored in c, difference of a and b will be stored in d, product of a and b will be stored in e, quotient of a and b will be stored in f.

**START**

**STEP1:**print "ENTER TWO NUMBERS :"

**STEP2:**read a b

**STEP3:**set c= a+b

**STEP4:**set d= a-b

**STEP5:**set e= a\*b

**STEP6:**set f= a/b

**STEP7:**print "SUM= c "

**STEP8:**print "DIFFERENCE= d "

**STEP9:**print "PRODUCT= e "

**STEP10:**print "QUOTIENT= f "

**STOP**

**PROGRAM CODE:**

echo "ENTER TWO NUMBERS :"

read a b

c=`expr $a + $b`

d=`expr $a - $b`

e=`expr $a \\* $b`

f=`expr $a / $b`

echo "SUM= $c "

echo "DIFFERENCE= $d "

echo "PRODUCT= $e "

echo "QUOTIENT= $f "

**OUTPUT:**

ENTER TWO NUMBERS :8 2

SUM= 10

DIFFERENCE= 6

PRODUCT= 16

QUOTIENT= 4

**DISCUSSION:**

The program code will execute properly only for integer values,for floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.if the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem.

**2. Assignment problem:**

**Write a program to solve this equation**

**Algorithm:**

Input: Two numbers a and b

Output: the inverse of a and b will be added and stored in s

**START**

**STEP1:**print "ENTER TWO NUMBERS :"

**STEP2:**read a b

**STEP3:**set c= 1

**STEP4:**set m= 1/a

**STEP5:**set n= 1/b

**STEP6:**set s= m+n

**STEP7:**print "SUM= s "

**STOP**

**Program code:**

echo "enter two number:"

read a b

c=1

m=`echo "scale=2 ; $c / $a " | bc`

n=`echo "scale=2 ; $c / $b " | bc`

s =`echo $m + $n | bc`

echo "sum= $s"

**Output:**

enter two number:

2 4

.75

[computer@localhost ~]$

**DISCUSSION:**

The program code will execute properly as we use here the ‘bc’ instruction. It gives correct answers for integer values and for floating point numbers also.

**3. Assignment name:**

**Write a program to check the ODD-EVEN no.s**

**Algorithm:**

Input: one number a.

Output: If the number is even output is “EVEN NUMBER, otherwise output is “ODD NUMBER”.

START

print "ENTER A NUMBER"

read a

set r= a%2

if (r=0)

then

print "EVEN NUMBER"

else

print "ODD NUMBER"

end if

STOP

**PROGRAM CODE:**

echo "ENTER A NUMBER :"

read a

r=`expr $a % 2`

if [ $r -eq 0 ]

then

echo "EVEN NUMBER"

else

echo "ODD NUMBER"

fi

**OUTPUT:**

ENTER A NUMBER :3

ODD NUMBER

ENTER A NUMBER :8

EVEN NUMBER

**DISCUSSION:**

Like basic C,C++ we can use some comparison operators in UNIX,but they are different from c and c++.In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,ge to check less than,less than or quals,greater than,greater than or equals.for if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.

**4. Assignment name:**

**Find the largest no from three no.s**

**Algorithm:**

Input: Three numbers a, b, c

Output: If a is greater than b and c then a is the largest no, or if b is greater than a and c then b is the largest no otherwise c is the largest no.

START

Print “enter three no.s”

Read a b c

If(a>b)

Then

If(a>c)

Then

Print “ a is the largest no.”

Else

Print ”c is the largest no.”

End if

Else

If(b>c)

Then

Print” b is the largest no.”

Else

Print” c is the largest no.”

End if

End if

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "enter three no."

read a, b, c

if [ $a -gt $b ]

then

if [ $a -gt $c ]

then

echo "$a is the largest no "

else

echo "$c is the largest no "

fi

else

if [ $b -gt $c ]

then

echo "$b is the largest no"

else

echo "$c is the largest no"

fi

fi

**Output:**

enter three no.

10 11 12

12 is the largest no

[computer@localhost ~]$

**DISCUSSION:**

1.Like basic C,C++ we can use some comparison operators in UNIX,but they are different from C and C++.

2.In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.

3.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,-ge to check less than,less than or equals,greater than,greater than equals.

4.For if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.

5.For floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.If the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem.

**5. Assignment name:**

**Write the program to check the year is leap year or not.**

**Algorithm:**

Input: Enter the year n.

Output: If the year is leap year then print “leap year”, otherwise print “not leap year”.

START

Print "ENTER A YEAR"

read n

set i= n%4

set j= n%100

set k= n%400

if (i=0)

then

if (j=0)

then

if (k=0)

then

print "leap year"

else

print "not leap year"

End if

else

print "leap year"

End if

else

print "not leap year"

End if

STOP

**Program Code:**

echo "enter a year"

read n

i=`expr $n % 4`

j=`expr $n % 100`

k=`expr $n % 400`

if [ $i -eq 0 ]

then

if [ $j -eq 0 ]

then

if [ $k -eq 0 ]

then

echo " leap year"

else

echo " not leap year"

fi

else

echo " leap year"

fi

else

echo " not leap year"

fi

**Output:**

enter a year

2000

leap year

[computer@localhost ~]$

**DISCUSSION:**

1.Like basic C,C++ we can use some comparison operators in UNIX,but they are different from C and C++.

2.In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.

3.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,-ge to check less than,less than or equals,greater than,greater than equals.

4.For if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.

5.For floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.If the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem.

**6. Assignment name:**

**Enter a file name and count the total number of words, lines and characters.**

**Algorithm:**

Input: A text file named shreyasi.txt

Output: Count the total no.of word, line and character.

START

Print “enter the file”

Read f

Use code WC $f

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "enter a file name "

read f

wc $f

**Input:**

[computer@localhost ~]$ cat>shreyasi.txt

i am a student

bhairab ganguly college

computer science hons

**Output:**

enter a file name

shreyasi.txt

3 10 61 shreyasi.txt

**Discussion:**

All the spaces are converted into new lines,i.e. all the words are printed line by line using ‘tr’ command. Using ‘grep’ the wanted word is searched and other words get removed.The same word can be in upper case or in lower case in different places of the file.But this difference is completely ignored and only the particular word is counted.

**7. Assignment name:**

**Find the current date and time.**

**Algorithm:**

START

Print “the current date”

Find the current date using the command

Print “the current time”

Find the current time using the command

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "the current date is"

date | cut -d " " -f 1,2,4,7

echo "the current time is"

date | cut -d " " -f 5

**Output:**

the current date is

Tue Oct 1 2019

the current time is

14:50:02

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

It display the current date and time.

**8. Assignment name:**

**Write a program to check Prime numbers.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input a number n.

OUTPUT: If n is prime number print “PRIME NUMBER”, otherwise print “NOT PRIME NUMBER”.

START

print "ENTER A NUMBER"

read n

set i= 2

set f=1

while(i<n)

do

set i=n%i

if(i=0)

then

set f=0

end if

set i=i+1

done

if(f=0)

then

print “NOT PRIME NUMBER”

else

print “PRIME NUMBER”

end if

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "enter a no."

read n

i=2

f=1

while [ $i -lt $n ]

do

l=`expr $n % $i`

if [ $l -eq 0 ]

then

f=0

fi

i=`expr $i + 1`

done

if [ $f -eq 0 ]

then

echo "not prime"

else

echo "prime no."

Fi

**Output:**

enter a no.

3

prime no.

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

1.Like basic C,C++ we can use some comparison operators in UNIX,but they are different from C and C++.

2.In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.

3.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,-ge to check less than,less than or equals,greater than,greater than equals.

4.For if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.

5.For floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.If the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem.

**9. Assignment name:**

**Write a program to print “Good Morning/ Good Afternoon/ Good Evening/ Good Night” as per the current time.**

**Algorithm:**

START

Print “the current time”

Find the current time using the command and store in t

Print

If (t<12)

Then

Print “Good Morning”

Else

If (t<17)

Then

Print”Good Afternoon”

Else

If (t<20)

Then

Print”Good Evening”

Else

Print”Good Night”

End If

End If

End If

STOP

**Program Code:**

echo "the current time is"

t=`date | cut -d " " -f 5 | cut -b 1,2`

echo "$t"

if [ $t -le 12 ]

then

echo "Good Morning"

else

if [ $t -le 17 ]

then

echo "Good afternoon"

else

if [ $t -lt 20 ]

then

echo "Good Evening"

else

echo "Good Night"

fi

fi

fi

**Output:**

the current time is

16

Good afternoon

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

1.Like basic C,C++ we can use some comparison operators in UNIX,but they are different from C and C++.

2.In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.

3.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,-ge to check less than,less than or equals,greater than,greater than equals.

4.For if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.

5.For floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.If the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem.

**10. Assignment Name:**

**Write a program to print the Fibonacci Series.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input a number n as a range.

OUTPUT: Fibonacci series upto the limit.

START

print"ENTER THE LIMIT"

read l

set n1=0

set n2=1

print n1

print n2

set i=2

while (i<=l)

do

set n3=n1+n2

print n3

set n1=n2

set n2=n3

set i=i+1

done

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "Enter the limit"

read l

n1=0

n2=1

echo "$n1"

echo "$n2"

i=2

while [ $i -lt $l ]

do

n3=`expr $n1 + $n2`

echo "$n3"

n1=$n2

n2=$n3

i=`expr $i + 1`

done

**Output:**

Enter the limit

10

0

1

1

2

3

5

8

13

21

34

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

1.Like basic C,C++ we can use some comparison operators in UNIX,but they are different from C and C++.

2.In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.

3.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,-ge to check less than,less than or equals,greater than,greater than equals.

4.For if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.

5.For floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.If the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem.

**11. Assignment name:**

**Find the Factorial of the number in input.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input a number n.

OUTPUT: Factorial of n.

START

print"ENTER A NUMBER"

read n

set f=1

set i=1

while (i<n)

do

set f=f\*i

set i=i+1

done

print f

end

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "ENTER A NUMBER: "

read n

f=1

i=1

while [ $i -le $n ]

do

f=`expr $f \\* $i`

i=`expr $i + 1`

done

**Output:**

echo "Factorial is $f"

ENTER A NUMBER: 10

Factorial is 3628800

**Discussion:**

In UNIX to check if a number equals another number we use ‘-eq’ operator.We also use –lt,-le,-gt,-ge to check less than,less than or equals,greater than,greater than equals.For if-else condition we always end the loop with ‘fi’.For floating point numbers we have to introduce ‘bc’ instruction.If the quotient is not an integer then the program code will not give the exact result,there are other codes for that problem

**12. Assignment name:**

**Default reader and writer permission of file ,directory,and then change the read write format default of file.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input a number n.

OUTPUT: change the read write format of the given file.

START

print"enter the file name"

read n

Use code ls -1 $n

Use code chmod 777 $n

Use code ls -1 $

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "enter the file name"

read n

ls -l $n

chmod 777 $n

ls -l $

**Output:**

[computer@localhost ~]$ sh 2.sh

enter the file name

shreyasi.txt

-rwxrwxrwx. 1 computer computer 61 Oct 1 14:02 shreyasi.txt

-rwxrwxrwx. 1 computer computer 61 Oct 1 14:02 shreyasi.txt

[computer@localhost ~]$ ^C

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

Most file systems have methods to assign permission or access rights to specific users and groups of users.this permissions control the abilityof the users to view,change, navigate,and execute the contents of the file system.

**13. Assignment name:**

**Input a file and then insert a blank line after every line.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input the file name

OUTPUT:insert a blank line after every line.

START

print"enter the file name"

read f

print"content of file "

Use code cat $f

While read lines

do

print al.txt

done

print"after inserting blank line"

use code cat al.txt

STOP

**Program code:**

echo "enter the file name"

read f

echo "content of file "

cat $f

cat $f | while read line

do

echo $line>>a1.txt

echo >>a1.txt

done

echo "after inserting blank line"

cat a1.txt

**Output:**

[computer@localhost ~]$ sh 2.sh

enter the file name

Shreyasi.txt

content of file

i am a student

bhairab ganguly college

computer science hons

after inserting blank line

i am a student

bhairab ganguly college

computer science hons

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

In this program we discussed how to insert a blank line after every line.the file content are read in a while loop.

**14. Assignment name:**

**Sum and average of all arguments.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input the arguments

OUTPUT:sum and average of all arguments.

START

Sum=0

c=$#

for i in $\*

sum=sum+i

done

print Sum

avg=sum/c`

print Avg

STOP

**Program code:**

sum=0

c=$#

for i in $\*

do

sum=`expr $sum + $i `

done

echo "Sum=$sum"

avg=`expr $sum / $c`

echo "Avg=$avg"

**Output:**

[computer@localhost ~]$ sh 2.sh 2 4 6

Sum=12

Avg=4

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

SUM:This function adds all the values of the cells in the argument.

AVG:this function determines the average of the values includedin the argument.

It calculate the sum of the cells and then divides that value by the number of cellsin the argument.

**15. Assignment name:**

**Input a file from command argument and print the number of line,characters and words.**

**Algorithm:**

INPUT: Input the file from arguments

OUTPUT:and print the number of line,characters and words.

START

Use code l= wc -l $l

Use code w=wc -w $l

Use code c=wc -c $l

Print “total line=”

Print “total word=”

Print “total character=”

STOP

**Program code:**

l=`wc -l $1`

w=`wc -w $1`

c=`wc -c $1`

echo "Total line = $l "

echo "Total word = $w "

echo "Total charecter = $c "

**Output:**

[computer@localhost ~]$ sh 2.sh Dip.txt

Total line = 599 shreyasi.txt

Total word = 1673 shreyasi.txt

Total charecter = 8844 shreyasi.txt

[computer@localhost ~]$

**Discussion:**

Counting the number of character is important because almost all the text boxes that rely on user input have certain limit on the number of charactersthat can be inserted.