**Quiz 5**

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All Shell scripts should display usage function, they should also validate input arguments to be correct, use fuctions and recursion as much as possible.

1. Write a shell script to find the number of lines in a list of files using sed.

You should write a for loop to go through all files in a directory and then count the number of lines in each file, display it as:

./script <Full path to directory>

File1 has 45 lines

File2 has 20 lines

2 Files in total, 65 lines in total

#! bin/bash

read file1

read file2

n1=`cat $file1 | wc -l`

n2=`cat $file2 | wc -l`

op=`expr $n1 + $n2`

echo number of lines is :$op

2. Write a shell script to substitute one pattern for another in a text file.

./script.sh oldpattern newpattern

# /bin/bash

read old

read new

sed -i 's/$old/$new/g' (file name)

3. Write a shell script to print complete pathname associated with pid. User has to pass the PID from command line.

./script.sh PID

#! bin/bash

read id

pwdx $id

4. Write a shell script to print all users on system using awk.

Hint: Learn what is /etc/passwd file in Linux

awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd

(or)

cut -d " " -f1 /etc/passwd

5. Write a shell script to list the frequency of words used in a file.

Hint: Sort and uniq commands will help

#! bin/bash

echo enter a file name

read file1

echo enter a destination file name

read file2

cat $file1 | sort | uniq -d | sort -r > $file2

6. Write a script to take backup of files changed in last 24 hours and archive them.

Hint: Read the Find command tutorial in Linux folder. We typically take backups of a folder by “tar”-ring the entire folders.

#! bin/bash

echo enter a folder name

read folder

echo enter new folder name

read new\_folder

find . –type f –name “\*” –mtime +1 > $new\_folder

tar –cvf x.tar –T newfolder

7. Write a shell script to determine if a particular service is active or not. For eg: if SSH service is active it should display yes and vice versa. Use netstat , ps commands etc

#!/bin/bash

8. Write a shell script to remove spaces from filenames and replace it with underscore

Hint: you can use mv command to re-name files

#! bin/bash

read file1

for file1 in \* ;

do

mv "$file1" `echo "$file1"|tr " " "\_"` ;

done

9. Write a shell script which prints the df output in more formatted way as below

Filesystem Size Used Avail Capacity Mounted

/dev/sda1 446.71G 18.11G 405.88G 5% /

udev 10M 0 10M 0% /dev

tmpfs 1.14G 9.16M 1.13G 1% /run

10. Write a shell script to summarize available disk space and present in a logical and readable fashion

#!/bin/sh

df -h

11. Write a shell function to rename .txt files to .text

#! bin/bash

read file

for file in \*.txt ;

do

mv "$file" "`basename $file .txt`.text" ;

done