**Quiz 4**

1. Write a script to delete blank lines in a file. Use cat and awk

Ans.

cat filename | awk ‘NF’

2. Write a script to delete duplicate lines

Ans

uniq filename

3. Write a shell script to delete a directory tree.

./script.sh <directory>

Ans.

sudo rmdir ./script.sh

4. Write a shell script to see if a process is running.

Hint: Parse output of ps command

Ans.

**ps** pid

**top –p** pid

5. Write a shell script to display the following:

Hostname, disk space usage, free & used memory, uptime and logged in users.

Ans

**top**

6. Write a shell script to display syntax of a given command

Ans. **man** command

7. Write a shell to check if a command is in PATH directory list

Ans.

if [ command == path ]

echo “Command is present in directory”

else

echo “False”

fi

8. Write a shell script to transfer a file using ftp and scp.

Read about how to use ftp and scp commands in scripts. Come up with your own example.

Ans.

I can use free ftp, scp client for windows called putty or winscp.

Well in linux, I can use following command syntax and transfer data

**scp –r** user@hostname :/userdirectory /newfolderintargetserver

To transfer from remote servers.

**scp –r** user@hostname :/userdirectory user1@hostname1 :/newdirintargetserver

9. Write a shell script to delete files older than a week.

Ans.

**find /home/filepath** –mtime +7 –exec rm {} \;

-mtime +7 …. finds files that are older then week

rm to remove

\ to end.

10. Write a shell script to implement -i version of cp command

#!/bin/bash

echo –n “Enter the file name”

read fname

echo –n “Enter the target directory”

read dirn

if [ ! –f $fname && !-f $dirn ]

then

echo “Enter both values”

exit 1

else

cp –i file1 targetdir

exit 2

11. Write a shell script that Searches down the directory tree from current directory, change the group owner of files in a directory to another group.

You should also check if new group exists, else, error out.

./script.sh oldgroup newgroup

Ans.

#!/bin/bash

find ./script.sh oldgroup

cp oldgroup newgroup

chmod g+rwx newgroup

if [-f newgroup]; then

echo “Present”

else

echo “Absent”

:wq

12. Write a shell script to list files in size order, smallest first.

Hint: ls and sort commands

Ans:

#!/bin/bash

echo “input file directory”

read dir1

cd dir1

ls –l –S | sort –k 5 –n

:wq