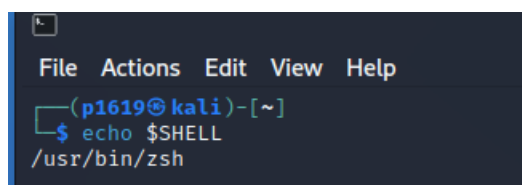**EXPERIMENT 2:-** Use of appropriate command to determine your shell, available shells, using 'who' command and redirect the to any text file, 'more' to view content in files.

(a) Use of appropriate command to determine your logic shell.

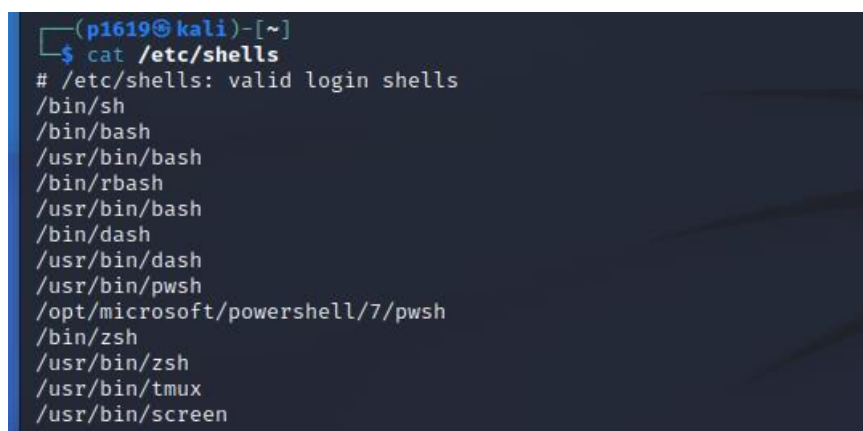➔ To find your current shell type following command
   -$ echo $SHELL

OUTPUT:-

(b) To find all available shells in your system type which command.

➔ To find all available shells type command:
   -$ cat /etc/shells

OUTPUT:-

(c) Which command is use to verify the result of part (b).

➔ To verify the result of step(b) use the following command:
-$ cat /etc/passwd

OUTPUT:-

```
mark:x:1001:1001:mark,,,:/home/mark:/bin/bash
[--] - [--] [--] [-----] [--------] [--------]
 |    |   |    |     |           |        |
 |    |   |    |     |           |        +-> 7. Login shell
 |    |   |    |     |           +----------> 6. Home directory
 |    |   |    |     +----------------------> 5. GECOS
 |    |   |    +----------------------------> 4. GID
 |    |   +---------------------------------> 3. UID
 |    +-------------------------------------> 2. Password
 +------------------------------------------> 1. Username
```

(d) Use the "who" command and redirect the result to a file called myfile1. Use the more command to see the contents of myfile1.

➔ Command typed is: - $ who -H > myfile1.txt
$ more -d myfile1.txt

OUTPUT:-

```
┌─(p1619☻kali)-[~/Desktop/Files/Folder]
└─$ who -H > myfile1.txt

┌─(p1619☻kali)-[~/Desktop/Files/Folder]
└─$ more -d myfile1.txt
NAME     LINE       TIME              COMMENT
p1619    tty7       2022-09-28 21:34 (:0)
```

(e) Use the date and who commands in sequence(in one line) such that the output date will display on the screen and the output of who will be redirected to a file called myfile2. Use the more command to check the contents of myfile2.

➔ Command typed is:-$ date; who -H > myfile2.txt
-$ more -d myfile2.txt.

OUTPUT:-

```
┌──(p1619㊀kali)-[~/Desktop/Files/Folder]
└─$ date ; who -H > myfile2.txt
Wednesday 28 September 2022 10:12:29 PM IST

┌──(p1619㊀kali)-[~/Desktop/Files/Folder]
└─$ more -d myfile2.txt
NAME     LINE        TIME             COMMENT
p1619    tty7        2022-09-28 21:34 (:0)
```

(f) Write a sed command that swaps the first and second words in each line in a file.

➔ Command typed is :$ sed -s "s/\([^]*\) *\([^]*\)/\2 \1 /g" text.txt

OUTPUT:-

```
┌──(p1619㊀kali)-[~/Desktop/Files/Folder]
└─$ sed -s "s/\([^ ]*\) *\([^ ]*\)/\2 \1 /g" text.txt
World Hello
is This a  test  file.
check To commands.
is This linux  os.
```