Problem 2: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is

any need to insert some data then do that as well.

a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the

first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command.

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~$ cd Assignment2/
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ vi data.txt
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ head data.txt
Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the
first 10 lines of this file to quickly glance at its contents using a command.
b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of
"data.txt" using another command.
c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of
this file to analyze the initial data set.
d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".
e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate
all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file
named "output.txt."
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$
```

b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of

"data.txt" using another command.

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ tail -n 5 data.txt
f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are
duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."
g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a
command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in
"fruit.txt."
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$
```

c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of this file to analyze the initial data set.

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ vi numbers.txt
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ head -n 15 numbers.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
```

d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ tail -n 3 numbers.txt
29
30
```

e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file named "output.txt."

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ vi input.txt
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ cat input.txt
os is an interesting subject to learn.
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ tr a-z A-Z < input.txt
OS IS AN INTERESTING SUBJECT TO LEARN.
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ tr a-z A-Z < input.txt > output.txt
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ cat output.txt
OS IS AN INTERESTING SUBJECT TO LEARN.
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$
```

f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ vi duplicate.txt
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ uniq duplicate.txt
i love OS
I am a CDACian
OS is an interesting subject
```

g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in "fruit.txt."

```
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ vi fruit.txt
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ uniq -c
^C
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ uniq -c fruit.txt
      3 apple
      2 mango
      5 kiwi
      1
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$ uniq -c fruit.txt | cut -c 7-
3 apple
2 mango
5 kiwi
1
kunalphund@LAPTOP-U5EABLCJ:~/Assignment2$
```