

1-Create a file let's say "khaled.txt" inside the file add more than 10 lines, you can use or download any file: by using commands lines

1. counts the number of lines inside the files.
2. prints the first 5 lines.
3. outputs the last 10 lines.
4. sorts the input lines alphabeticall.

```
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ touch khaled.txt
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ cat -n khaled.txt
 1 hello
 2 my name is mohamed
 3 i am from egypt
 4 my age is 24
 5 i am graduade from HTI
 6 i am a mechatronics engineer
 7 i love Liverpool F.C.
 8 my favorite player is messi
 9 i love mo salah
10 i love mane
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ wc -l khaled.txt
10 khaled.txt
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ head -n -5 khaled.txt
hello
my name is mohamed
i am from egypt
my age is 24
i am graduade from HTI
```

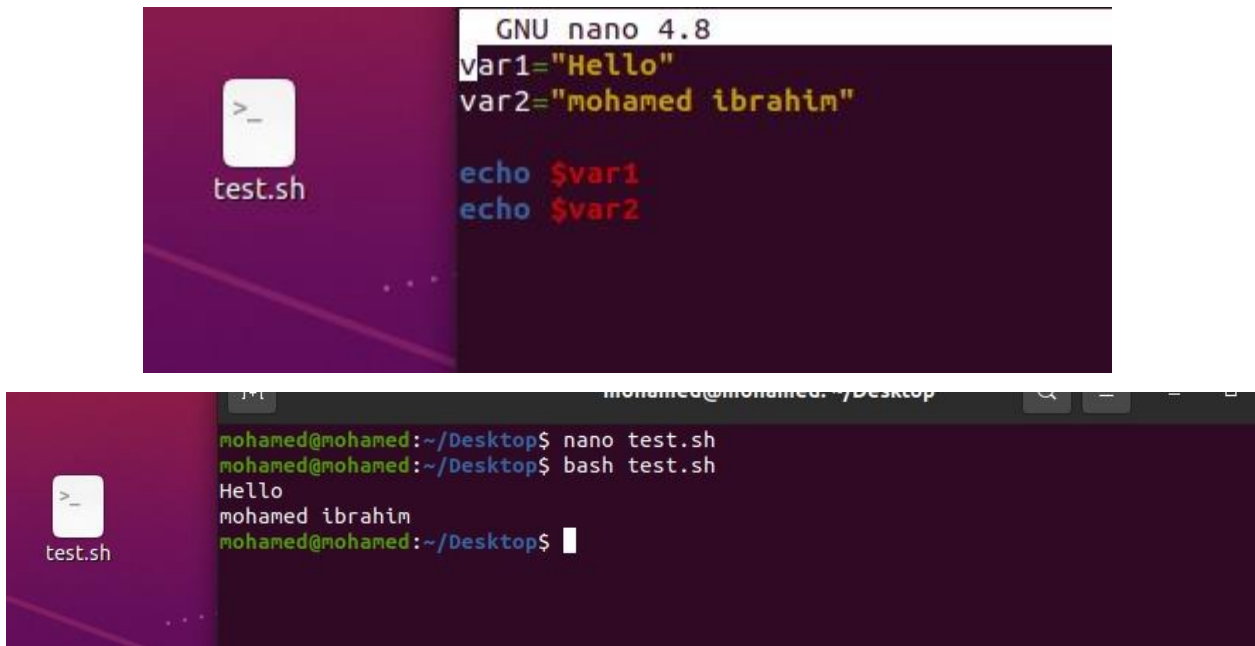
```
i am graduade from HTI
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ tail -n 10 khaled.txt
hello
my name is mohamed
i am from egypt
my age is 24
i am graduade from HTI
i am a mechatronics engineer
i love Liverpool F.C.
my favorite player is messi
i love mo salah
i love mane
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ sort khaled.txt
hello
i am a mechatronics engineer
i am from egypt
i am graduade from HTI
i love Liverpool F.C.
i love mane
i love mo salah
my age is 24
my favorite player is messi
my name is mohamed
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$
```

2-Setting your own variable:

Let's learn how to set your own **variables** inside the script file...

1. First variable "Hello" Second variable "Your Name", You should add 2 variables inside your script and run the script showing "Hello Your Name".

Note: don't use **echo**.



```
GNU nano 4.8
var1="Hello"
var2="mohamed ibrahim"

echo $var1
echo $var2
```

```
mohamed@mohamed: ~/Desktop
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ nano test.sh
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$ bash test.sh
Hello
mohamed ibrahim
mohamed@mohamed:~/Desktop$
```

You have a cpp code and below you can find the equation check the image. I need to put this equation inside the code. it's allowed to use any programming language.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>

using namespace std;

double f(double mu, double sigma2, double x)
{
    //Use mu, sigma2 (sigma squared), and x to code the 1-dimensional Gaussian
    //Put your code here
    //double prob =
    return prob;
}

int main()
{
    cout << f(10.0, 4.0, 8.0) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

The image shows a C++ IDE with a file named `main.cpp` open. The code implements a 1-dimensional Gaussian function. The `main` function calls `f(10.0, 4.0, 9.0)` and prints the result. A separate window shows the output of the program.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <math.h>
3
4 using namespace std;
5
6 double f(double mu, double sigma2, double x)
7 {
8     //Use mu, sigma2 (sigma squared), and x to code the 1-dimensional Gaussian
9     //Put your code here
10    //E(x) = (1/sqrt(2*pi*sigma2)) * e^(-(x-mu)^2/(2*sigma2))
11    double prob = (1/sqrt(2*3.14*sigma2*sigma2)) * exp(-(((x-mu)*(x-mu))/(2*sigma2*sigma2)));
12    return prob;
13 }
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     cout << f(10.0, 4.0, 9.0) << endl;
18     return 0;
19 }
```

Output window (C:\Users\AFC\Desktop\try\bin\Debug\try.exe):

```
0.0880387
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.134 s
Press any key to continue.
```