

## Assignment 2

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❖ What will the following commands do?

**1. echo "Hello, World!"**

the command is used to print the text "Hello, World!"

**2. name="Productive"**

The command is used to assign the value "Productive"

**3. touch file.txt**

The command is used to create an empty file named file.txt

**4. ls -a**

the command is used to list all files and directories in the current directory.

**5. rm file.txt**

The command is used to remove the file named file.txt

**6. cp file1.txt file2.txt**

The command is used to copy the contents of file1.txt to a new file named file2.txt.

**7. mv file.txt /path/to/directory/**

the command is used to move the file file.txt into the specified directory /path/to/directory/.

**8. chmod 755 script.sh**

The command is used to change the permission of the file script.sh.

**9. grep "pattern" file.txt**

search for a specific pattern in the file file.txt and return all lines that contain that pattern.

**10. kill PID**

the command is used to terminate a process with the specified PID (Process ID).

**11.mkdir mydir && cd mydir && touch file.txt && echo "Hello, World!" > file.txt && cat file.txt**

**mkdir mydir:** This command creates a new directory named mydir.

**cd mydir:** This command changes the current directory to mydir, the directory just created.

**touch file.txt:** This command creates an empty file named file.txt inside the mydir directory.

**echo "Hello, World!" > file.txt:** This command writes the string "Hello, World!" into the file file.txt. The > operator overwrites the file with this content.

**12.ls -l | grep ".txt"**

is used to list all files in the current directory

**13.cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq**

is used to combine the contents of two files, sort the output, and then remove any duplicate lines.

**14.ls -l | grep "^d"**

is used to list directories (and only directories) in the current directory.

**15.grep -r "pattern" /path/to/directory/**

is used to search recursively for a specific pattern inside all files within a given directory

**16.cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq -d**

is used to combine the contents of two files, sort them, and then display only the duplicate lines that appear in both files.

**17.chmod 644 file.txt**

is used to change the file permissions of file.txt to 644

**18.cp -r source\_directory destination\_directory**

is used to copy a directory and its contents from one location to another.

**19.find /path/to/search -name "\*.txt"**

is used to search for files with a .txt extension within a specified directory

#### **20.chmod u+x file.txt**

is used to add execute permissions for the user of a file.

#### **21.echo \$PATH**

is used to display the current system's PATH environment variable.

### **Part B**

#### **❖ Identify True or False:**

- 1. ls is used to list files and directories in a directory.**

True

- 2. mv is used to move files and directories.**

True

- 3. cd is used to copy files and directories.**

False

- 4. pwd stands for "print working directory" and displays the current directory.**

True

- 5. grep is used to search for patterns in files.**

True

- 6. chmod 755 file.txt gives read, write, and execute permissions to the owner, and read and execute permissions to group and others.**

True

7. **mkdir -p directory1/directory2 creates nested directories, creating directory2 inside directory1 if directory1 does not exist.**

True

8. **rm -rf file.txt deletes a file forcefully without confirmation.**

True

❖ **Identify the Incorrect Commands:**

1. **chmodx is used to change file permissions.**

Incorrect

The correct command to change file permissions is **chmod**, not **chmodx**.

2. **cpy is used to copy files and directories.**

Incorrect

The correct command to copy files and directories is **cp**, not **cpy**.

- 3 **mkfile is used to create a new file.**

Incorrect

The correct command to create an empty file is **touch**, not **mkfile**.

- 4 **catx is used to concatenate files.**

Incorrect

The correct command to concatenate files is **cat**, not **catx**.

- 5 **rn is used to rename files.**

Incorrect

The correct command to rename files is **mv**, not **rn**.

## **Part C**

**Question 1:** Write a shell script that prints "Hello, World!" to the terminal.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  ×  +  v
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# cd
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano hello_world.sh
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x hello_world.sh
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./hello_world.sh
Hello, World!
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# |
```

**Question 2:** Declare a variable named "name" and assign the value "CDAC Mumbai" to it. Print the value of the variable.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  ×  +  v
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# cd
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano print_name.sh
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x print_name.sh
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./print_name.sh
CDAC Mumbai
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# |
```

**Question 3:** Write a shell script that takes a number as input from the user and prints it.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# cd  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano input_number.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x input_number.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./input_number.sh  
14:  
|
```

**Question 4:** Write a shell script that performs addition of two numbers (e.g., 5 and 3) and prints the result.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# cd  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano add_numbers.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x add_numbers.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./add_numbers.sh  
8  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# |
```

**Question 5:** Write a shell script that takes a number as input and prints "Even" if it is even, otherwise prints "Odd".

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# cd  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano even_odd.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x even_odd.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./even_odd.sh  
./even_odd.sh: line 2: echo5:: command not found  
2  
Even  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# |
```

**Question 6:** Write a shell script that uses a for loop to print numbers from 1 to 5.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# cd  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano print_numbers.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x print_numbers.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./print_numbers.sh  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# s|
```

**Question 7:** Write a shell script that uses a while loop to print numbers from 1 to 5.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano print_numbers_while.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x print_numbers_while.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./print_numbers_while.sh  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# S|
```

**Question 8:** Write a shell script that checks if a file named "file.txt" exists in the current directory. If it does, print "File exists", otherwise, print "File does not exist".

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano print_numbers_while.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x print_numbers_while.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./print_numbers_while.sh  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# S|
```



**Question 9:** Write a shell script that uses the if statement to check if a number is greater than 10 and prints a message accordingly.

**Ans:**

```
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6: ~  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# nano print_numbers_while.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# chmod +x print_numbers_while.sh  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# ./print_numbers_while.sh  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
root@LAPTOP-9RI551H6:~# S|
```