ASSIGNMENT-1

1.Display the content of current directory

$ ls

2. Show calender of january 1980

$ cal 01 1980

3. Show the current working directory.

$ pwd

4. Display date and time in format shown in brackets (Sun June 19,11:40PM)

$ date +"%a %b %d, %R %p"

5. Display the below pattern with echo command

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$ echo -e "\ \n\ \t\ \t\ \n\ \t\ \t\ \t\ \t\ "

6. Execute a command to know the kernel version of operating system you are working on

$ uname -r

7. Execute a command to know your terminal

$ tty

8. Execute a command to identify all executables in current working directory.

$ ls -F

9. Display a sorted list of files by last access time.

$ ls -t

10. Create five files named f1 to f5.

$ touch f1 f2 f3 f4 f5

11. Copy the content of f1 and f2 into f3

$ cat f1 f2 > f3

12. Display all files from current directory having first and last character as number.

$ ls [0-9]*[0-9]

13. Display the list of all file names that contains only 3 latters.

$ ls ???

14. Create a file named "-abc" in current working directory.

$ cat > -abc

15. Count the number of characters of file "-abc". $ wc ./-abc

16. Rename file "ex1" to "as1"

$ mv ex1 as1

17. Copy those files that must contains 3rd character in the file name as digit to the directory "xtemp".

$ cp ??[0-9] xtemp

18. Create directory named "helix", "apache". $ mkdir helix apache

19. Copy the "helix" directory to "tmp" directory. $ cp -R helix temp

20. Move those files having last character as digit to the "apache".

$ mv ty1 apache $ mv *[0-9] apache

21. Remove file "-abc".

$ rm ./-abc

ASSIGNMENT-2

1. list the content of currrent directory having file names as number.

$ ls [0-9]*

2.display the filename containing only alphabats as a names.

$ ls +([A-Z])

3. remove all files containing digit as the 2nd latter as their names.

$ rm ?[0-9]*

4. create the file named " asd[0-9]".

$ touch asd[0-9]

5. copy the content of file c- to c1,c2,c3.

$ cat c- | tee c1 c2 c3

6. display the date in the following format e.g. " Today's date is : Sat Jul 30 15:25:31 IST 2011".

$ date +"Today's date is : %a %b %d %X %Z %G"

7. compare 2 files named sc1, sc2 and store the common content in file result.

$ comm sc[12]

$ comm -12 sc[12]

$ comm -12 sc[12] | cat>result

8. find how many number of lines from sc1 and sc2 are common.

$ comm -12 sc[12] | wc –l

9. display only those files containing the more then 5 character as there names (the file names having last two characters as digit).

$ ls ?????*[0-9][0-9]

10. create the directory named "maxx" and copy all files having only capital letters.

$ mkdir maxx $ cp maxx [A-Z]*

11.create a file named emp* .

$ touch emp*

12.make a list of employee in following order (use vi editor).

Empid	empname	Post
1	abcd	programmer
2	xyz	manager .

$ touch employee

$ vi employee

$ cat employee

13.display only the last accessed file from current directory.

$ ls -u | head -1

14.create file named emp_list having empid and date of joining.

$ cat>emp_list

15.copy the content of file "emp*" in emp_master1,emp_master2 .

$ cat emp* | tee emp_master1 emp_master2

16. rename file emp_master2 to backup_emp .

$ mv emp_master2 backup_emp

17. remove file "emp*" .

$ rm emp*

18. display the path of the directory where all your mail are stored.

$ echo $MAI

19. create the following structure export

|-- color
|-- dir1
|-- file1.lst
|-- m1
| |-- f1
| | `-- emp.lst
| `-- f2

$ mkdir export

$ mkdir color

$ cat > fil1.txt

$ cd m1

$ mkdir f1 f2

$ cd f1

$ cat > emp.txt

$ cd.

.$ cd..

$ cat > menu.txt

$cdm2

$ cd m

$ cat > file123

24. copy the content of file emp.lst to file123, make back up of file 'file123' and rename it with file_bkp.

$ cp file123

25. display the content of "export" directory in a way like question-19 $ ls –ld*/- x $ color/:

26. display last modified file.

$ ls -1t

27. make archive file of all the files having .lst extension

$ find . -name "*.lst"

28. move all .lst files to tmp directory

$ mv '*.lst

29. provide the permissions to the file "color " in such a way that only the owner can perform read and write operation while group members and others can only execute a file.

$ chmod 611

30. change the ownership of file "tmp" to root

$sudo Pass:#chown hasti roottmp #exit

ASSIGNMENT-3

1. write a command to display content of top 3 largest file in a working directory.
$ ls -s | head -n2

2. Count no. of words in lines 40 through 60 of file f1.txt.

$ sed -n '40,60p' f1 | wc -w

3. Display all filenames not beginning with ".".

$ ls |grep ^[^.]

4. delete all special characters from file x1.

$ tr -cd '[a-zA-Z0-9\n]' <x1

5. Display i-node no of all files of current directory. $ ls –i

6. Display those lines of file f1 that contains exactly 50 characters in it. $
grep -E'^.{50}' f2

7. Replace 'hello' with "HELLO" in input file fin.sh and write those lines to output file fout.sh sed -i 's/old-text/new-text/g' input.txt

8. extract all username and their home directory form /etc/passwd file.

cat /etc/passwd | cut -d ':' -f 1,6

9. Locate lines of file where the second and second last character of the lines are same.

$ grep'^.\(.\).*\1.$' f2

10. Display all lines of files that contains “hello” pattern in it.
$ grep 'hello' `grep -l'hello' *`

11. Display all lines having “g*” pattern in it. $ grep 'g*' f3

12. Change modification time of file to Dec 25, 10:30 AM.
$ touch -t 08261957f1

13. List all files of working directory having at least 4 characters in filename. $ find . -maxdepth 1 -type f -name '????*'-print

14. Execute a command to run a script hello.sh at tea time.
$ at 12:05am -f /home/ubuntu/file.sh

15. Replace multiple spaces with a single space in file f1.
$ tr -s ' ' < f1

16. Write a unix command to evalute an expression : 4*3.14+6
$ awk 'BEGIN {print4*3.14+6}'

17. write a command to display all unique words of file f1.
$ tr ' ' '\n' <f1 | sort | uniq -u

18. Write a command to locate lines that begin and end with (.). $ grep '^\..*\.$' f2

19. write a command to display all lines that contains 2 or more ^ symbol at beginning of line. $ grep -E'^\^{2,}' f1

20. Write a command to replace all occurrences of “he” with “she” and “hello” with “hi” in file f1.
$ sed 's/he/she/' -e 's/hello/hii/' f1

21. Display those lines having exactly 10 alphabates from file f1. $ grep '^[A-Za-z]\{10\}$' f2

22. Copy file content of f1 to file f2 if f1 exist otherwise write error message to file f2.

$ cp f1 f2

23. Search those files from current directory which have more than 5 links. $ find . -links +5 - print

24. Display lines of file f1 that do not contain digit in it. $ grep -v '[0-9]' f1

25. Replace all occurrences of "linux OS" with "unix OS" in file f1. $ sed 's/linux os/unixos/g' f1

26. Display all line of file f1 having 3rd word as 'user '.

$ grep '^[^]* [^]* user'f1

27. Display name of all files of working directory having pattern "The". $ grep -l 'The' *

28. Display lines of file f1 that begin with any capital letter.

$ grep '^[A-Z]' f1

29. Write a sed command to extract first word of each line. Assuming that there is no white space character at beginning of line.

$ sed 's/ .*/ /g' f3

30. What does the following command do? grep f1 f2 f3 $ grep f1 f2 f3

31. display only those lines of file f1 having length in between 30 to 50 characters. $ grep'^.\{10,20\}$' f1

32. Display binary value of 12 using bc.

33. Replace all occurrences of "hello" with "hi" and "he" with "she". $ sed 's/he/she/' -e's/hello/hii/' f1

34. Count number of words and lines of files whose filename begins with x. $ find . -maxdepth 1 -type f -name 't*' -exec wc -wl {} \;

35. Write equivalent sed command of "sed '1,5d' f1".

$ sed -n '1,5!p' f1

36. Write equivalent IRE for the following regular expression

- A* - A?

$ grep 'A\{1,\}' f3