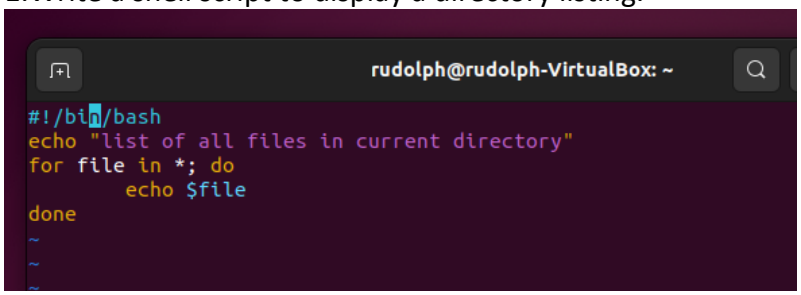
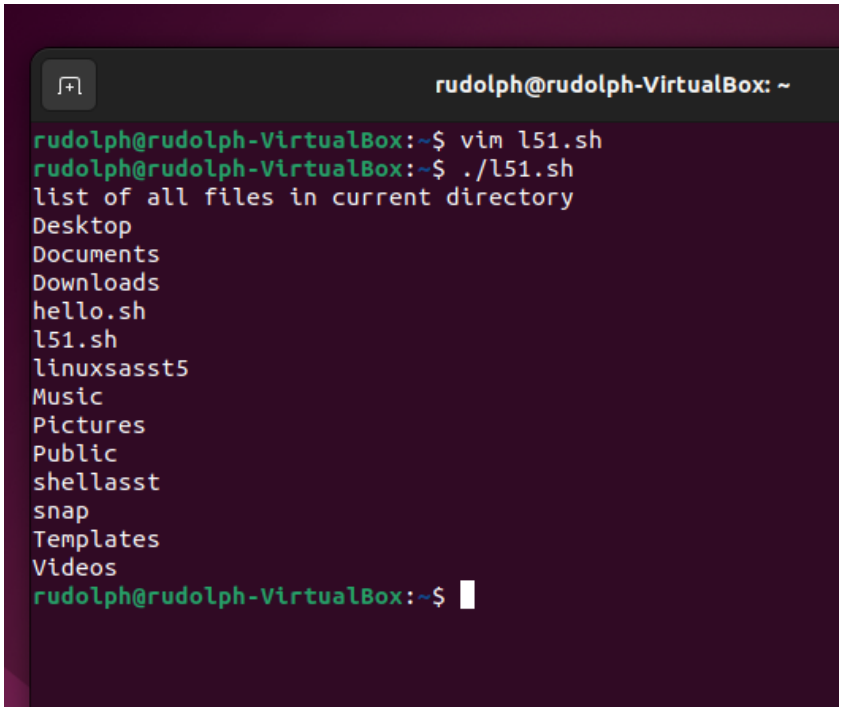
Linux assignment 5

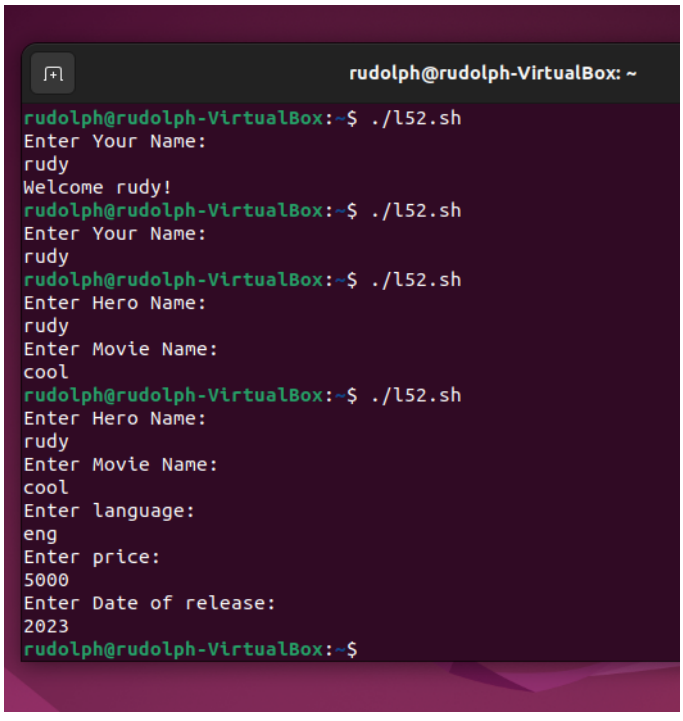
https://github.com/rudolph64/CDAC/tree/8800640eed43631c04054be05be634ac6ab7b708/linuxasst5

1.Write a shell script to display a directory listing.

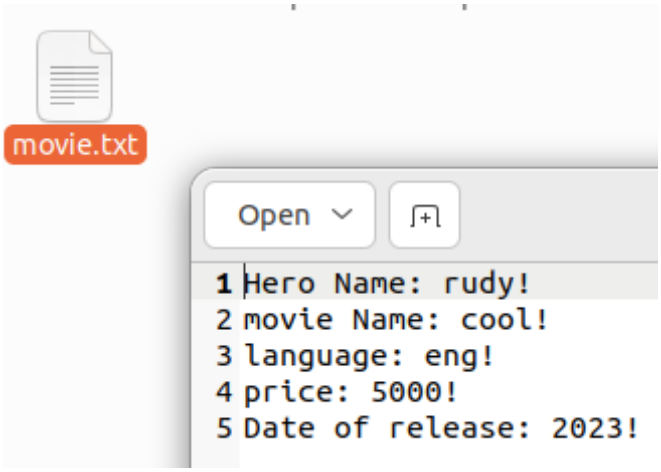




2. Write a shell script for accepting the following information and store it in a file. Hero Name., Movie Name, Language, Price and Date of release.



```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox: ~
#!/bin/bash

echo "Enter Hero Name: "
read var

echo "Enter Movie Name: "
read var1

echo "Enter language: "
read var2

echo "Enter price: "
read var3

echo "Enter Date of release: "
read var4

echo "Hero Name: ${var}!" >> movie.txt
echo "movie Name: ${var1}!" >> movie.txt
echo "language: ${var2}!" >> movie.txt
echo "price: ${var3}!" >> movie.txt
echo "Date of release: ${var4}!" >> movie.txt
~
"l52.sh" 22L, 396B
```

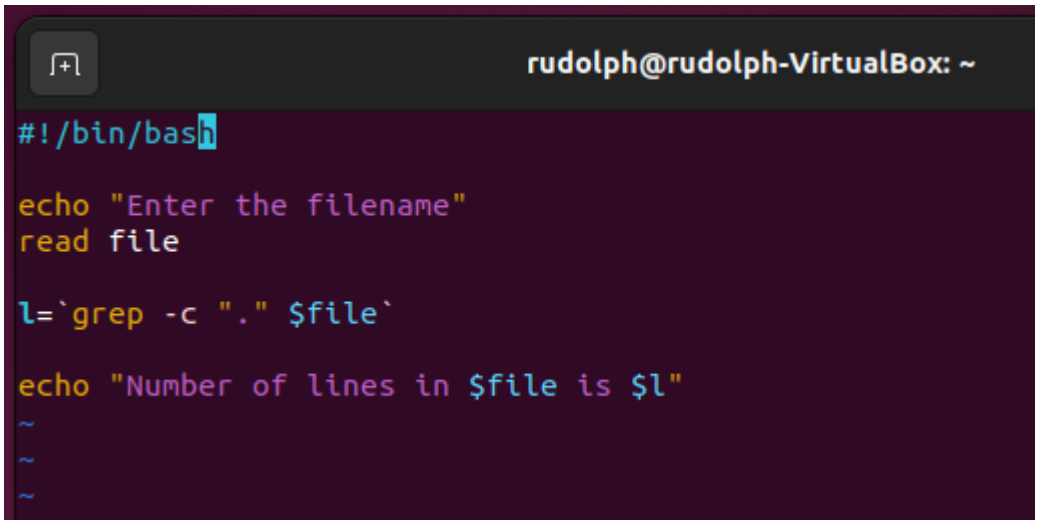


3. Write a shell script to examine all the number from 1 to 999 and display all those number whose sum of cube of the digit is equal to the number. e.g. 371 = 3×3×3+7×7×7+1×1×1 (armstrong)

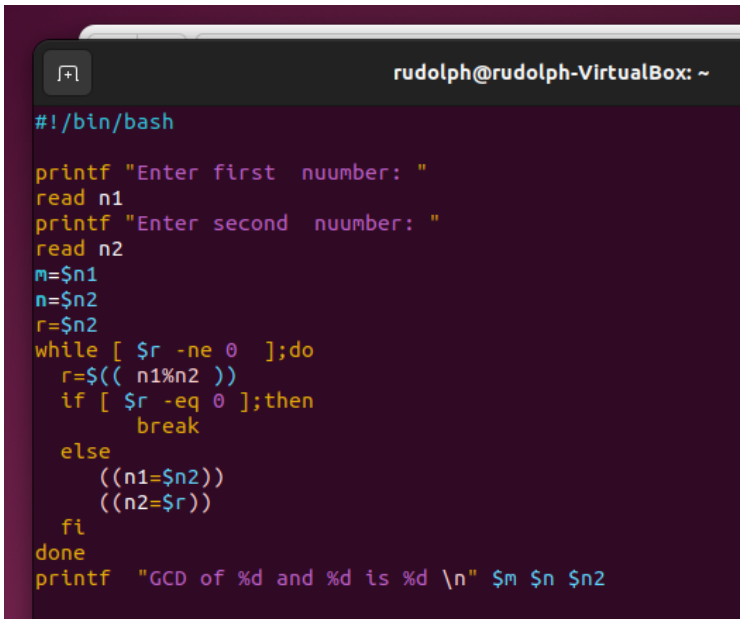
```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox: ~
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ pwd
/home/rudolph
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ vim l53.sh
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ chmod a+x l53.sh
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l53.sh
test
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l53.sh
153
370
371
407
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l53.sh
displaying armstrong numbers bet 1 to 999
153
370
371
407
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
Open                                    l53.sh
                                        ~/
1 #!/bin/bash
2 echo "displaying armstrong numbers bet 1 to 999"
3 i=100
4 while [ $i -lt 1000 ]
5 do
6     x=$i
7     sum=0
8     r=0
9     n=0
10
11    while [ $x -gt 0 ]
12    do
13        r=`expr $x % 10`
14        n=`expr $r \* $r \* $r`
15        sum=`expr $sum + $n`
16        x=`expr $x / 10`
17    done
18    if [ $sum -eq $i ]
19    then
20        echo $sum
21    fi
22    i=`expr $i + 1`
23 done
24
```

4. Write a shell script to define a function line count that counts the number of lines in the file provided as a command line argument.



5. Write a shell script to find the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of two given numbers A and B.

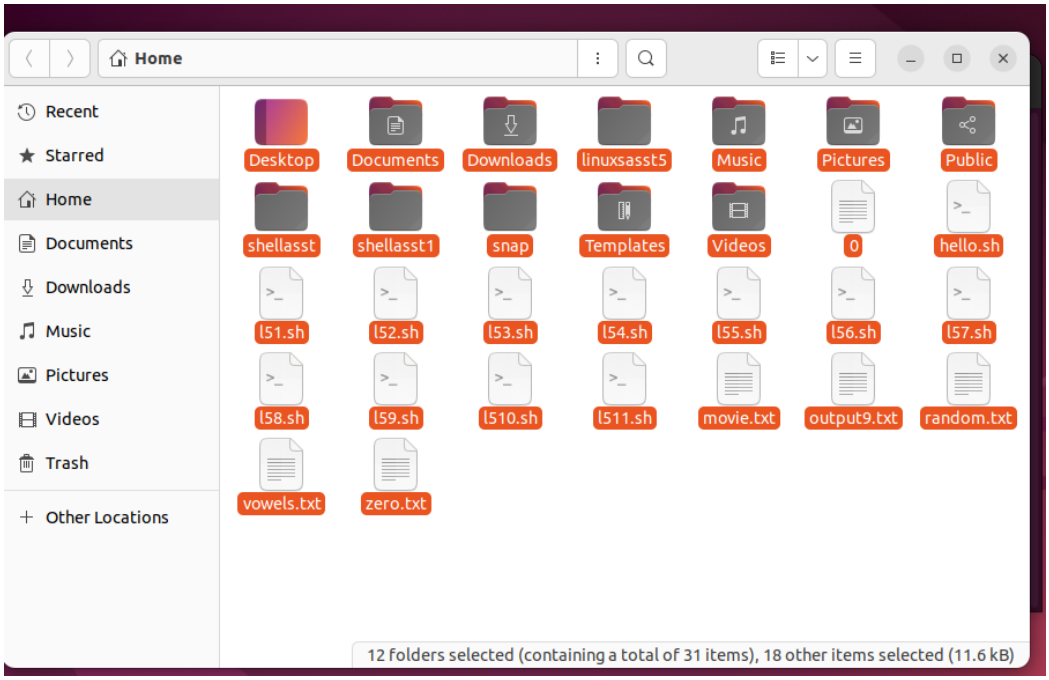


```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox: ~
^C
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l55.sh
Enter first  nuumber: 4
Enter second  nuumber: 8
GCD of 4 and 8 is 4
LCM Of 4 and 8 is 8
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l55.sh
Enter first  nuumber: 88
Enter second  nuumber: 100
GCD of 88 and 100 is 4
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l55.sh
Enter first  nuumber: 90
Enter second  nuumber: 45
GCD of 90 and 45 is 45
```

6. Write a shell script takes the name a path, and counts all the sub directories. (done)

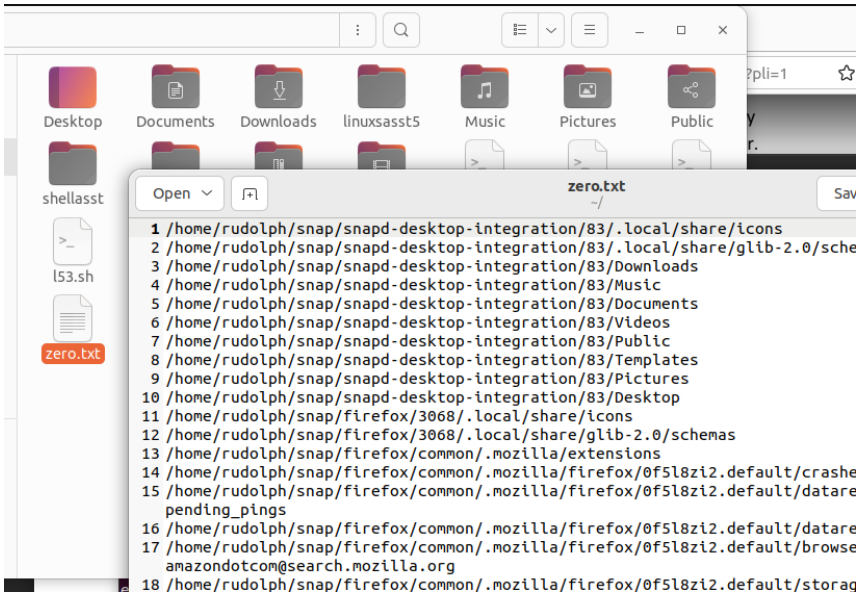
```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox: ~
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ cat l56,sh
cat: l56,sh: No such file or directory
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ cat l56.sh
#!/bin/bash

echo "Please enter path to scan:"
read path

echo "the count of all sub dir is:"
ls -l $path | grep ^d | wc -l
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l56.sh
Please enter path to scan:
/home/rudolph
the count of all sub dir is:
12
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$
```

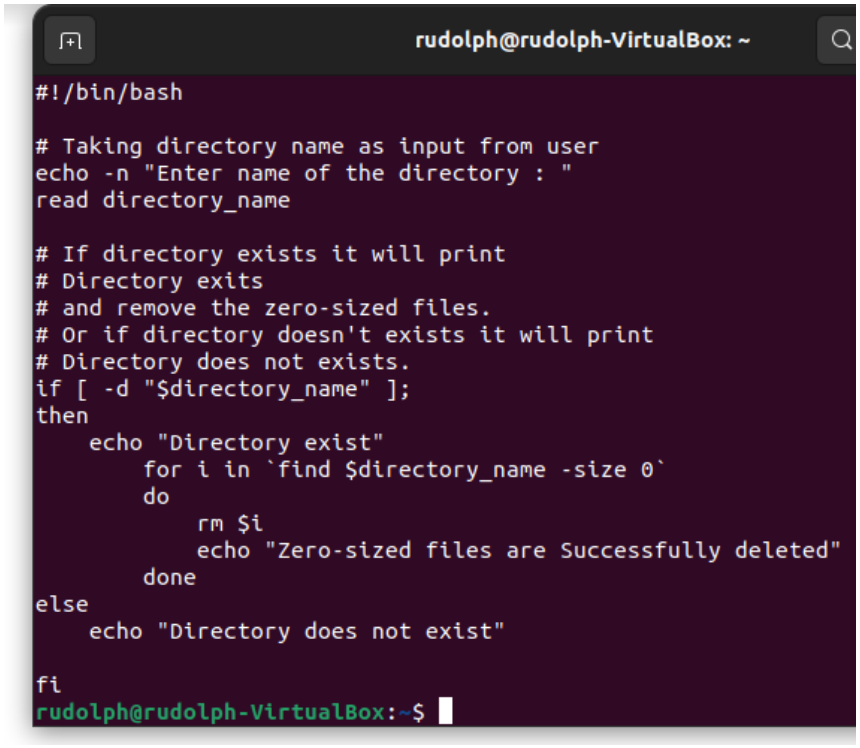


7. Write a shell script that takes a name of a folder as a command line argument, and produce a file that contains the names of all sub folders with size 0.

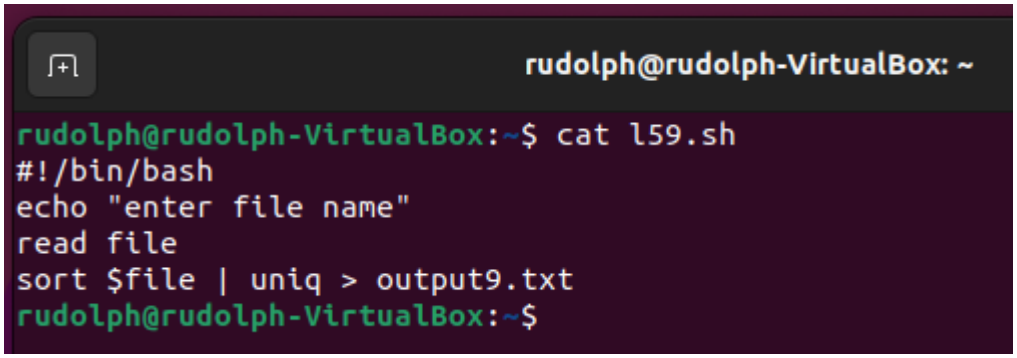
```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l57.sh
enter path
/home/rudolph
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ cat l57.sh
#!/bin/bash

echo "enter path"
read path
find $path -type d -empty >> zero.txt
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$
```

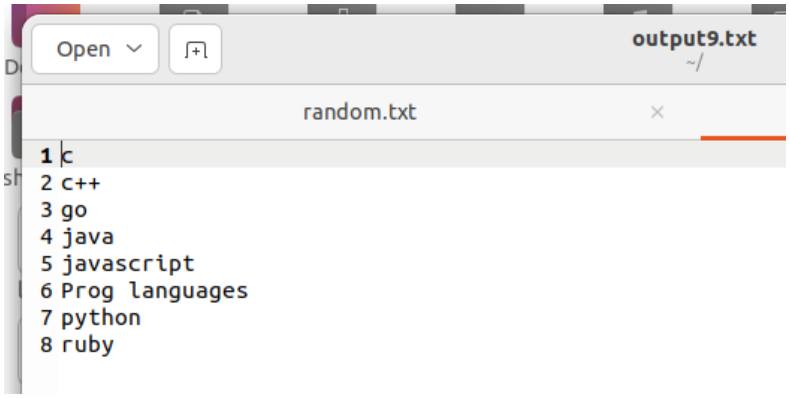


8. Write a shell script that takes a name of a folder, and delete all sub folders of size 0.

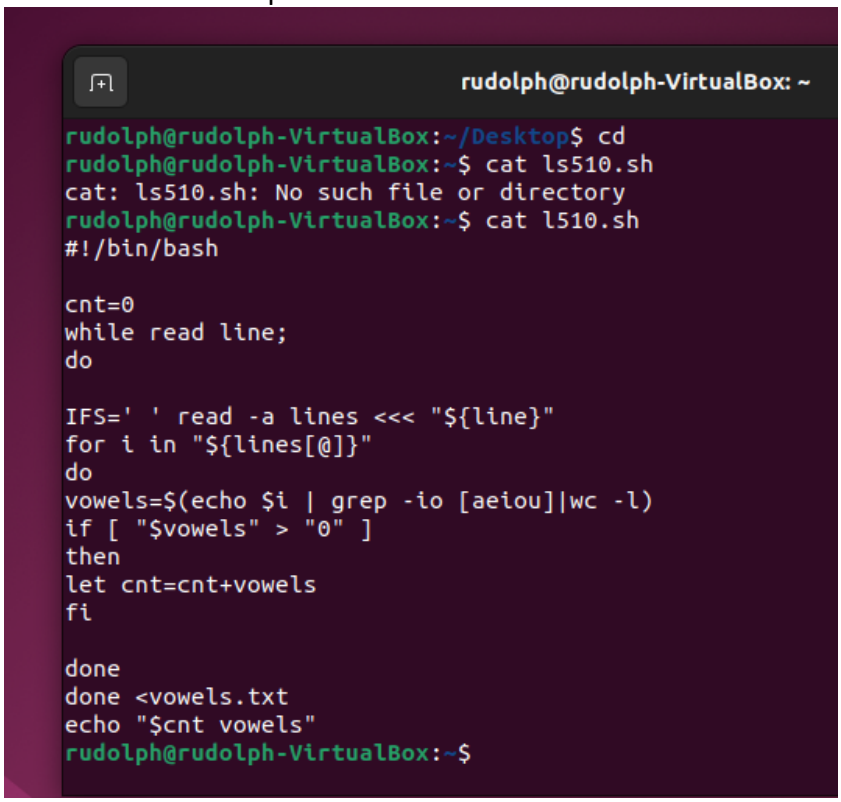


9. Write a shell script that will take an input file and remove identical lines.





10. Write a shell scripts to count number of vowels in “vowels.txt” file ignoring the case.



```
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$ ./l510.sh
10 vowels
rudolph@rudolph-VirtualBox:~$
```