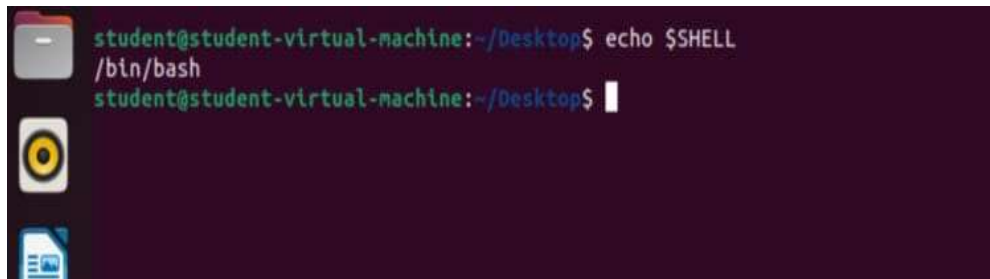


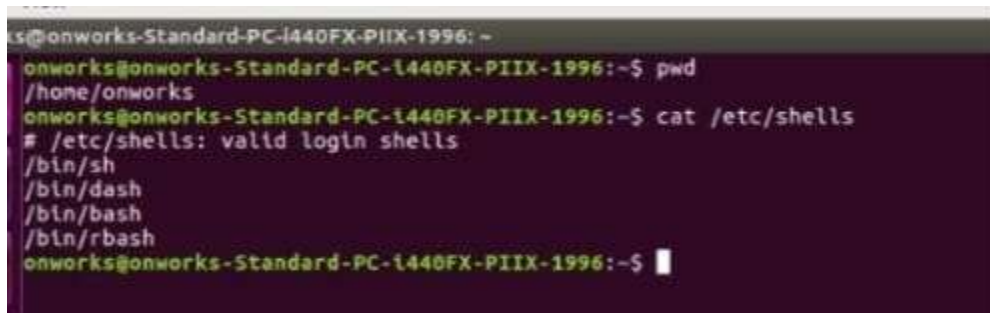
EXPERIMENT – 2

- Objective : Use of appropriate command to determine your shell, available shells using “who” command and re – direct to any text file, use “more” to view content in file.
- (a) Use of appropriate command to determine your logic shell.
 - ➔ To find your current shell type following command
\$echo \$SHELL



```
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

- (b) To find all the available shells in your system we have to type which command?
 - ➔ To find the available shells type command
\$cat/etc/shells



```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996: ~$ pwd
/home/onworks
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells
/bin/sh
/bin/dash
/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$
```

(c) Use of cat/etc/passwd file to verify the result of step b?

➔ To verify the step (b) use the following command
\$cat/etc/passwd

```
mark:x:1001:1001:mark,,,:/home/mark:/bin/bash
[--] - [--] [--] [----] [-----] [-----]
|
+--> 7. Login shell
+-----> 6. Home directory
+-----> 5. GECOS
+-----> 4. GID
+-----> 3. UID
+-----> 2. Password
+-----> 1. Username
```

(d) Use the “who command and redirect the result to a file called myfile1 . Use the more command to see the content of myfile1?

➔ Command typed are : \$ who -H > myfile1.txt
\$ more -d myfile1.txt

```
student@student-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ who -H myfile.txt
NAME      LINE      TIME      COMMENT
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ who -H > myfile.txt
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ more -d myfile.txt
NAME      LINE      TIME      COMMENT
student  tty2      2022-10-04 11:56 (tty2)
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

- (e) Use the date and who command in sequence (in one line) such the the output of date will display on the screen and the output of who will be redirected to a file called myfile2. Use move command to check the content of myfile2?

➔ Command typed is : `$ date; who -H > myfile2.txt`
`$ more -d myfile2.txt`

```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996: ~$ pwd
/home/onworks
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$ cat /etc/shells
# /etc/shells: valid login shells:
/bin/sh
/bin/dash
/bin/bash
/bin/rbash
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~$
```

- (f) Write a sed command that swaps the first & second words in each line in a file.

➔ Command typed is : `$ sed 's/\([^\]*\)\([^\]*\)/\2\1/g' test.txt`

```
student@student-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ cat > file1.txt
Good Morning
Everyone in
the class
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sed 's/\([^\ ]*\)\([^\ ]*\)/\2\1/g' file1.txt
sed: -e expression #1, char 25: unterminated 's' command
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sed 's/\([^\ ]*\)\([^\ ]*\)/\2\1/g' file1.txt
sed: -e expression #1, char 27: unterminated 's' command
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sed 's/\([^\ ]*\)\([^\ ]*\)/\2\1/g' file1.txt
Good Morning
Everyone in
the class
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sed -e"s/\([^\ ]*\)\([^\ ]*\)/\2\1/g" file1.txt
dGoo gMornin
eEveryon ni
eth clas
student@student-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```