**Assignment 1**

**Part (A)**

**Roll No: 33231**

**Class: TE-10**

**echo**

echo command in Linux is used to display line of text/string that are passed as an argument. This is a built-in command that is mostly used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a file.

*Syntax: echo [option] [string]*

**ls**

ls is a Linux shell command that lists directory contents of files and directories

*Syntax: ls [flags]*

**Read**

read command in Linux system is used to read from a file descriptor. Basically, this command read up the total number of bytes from the specified file descriptor into the buffer. If the number or count is zero, then this command may detect the errors. But on success, it returns the number of bytes read. Zero indicates the end of the file. If some errors found, then it returns -1.

*Syntax: read [flags] var\_name*

*A picture containing text

Description automatically generated*

**Cat**

Cat(concatenate) command is very frequently used in Linux. It reads data from the file and gives their content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files. So let us see some frequently used cat commands.

*Syntax: cat [flags] file1 file2 file3 …*

**Touch**

The touch command is a standard command used in UNIX/Linux operating system which is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file.

*Syntax: touch file\_name*

*A picture containing text, monitor, indoor, screen

Description automatically generated*

**Test**

The test command is used for testing conditions. This command is very useful in shell scripts. The test command can be written as test expression or by using the[expression] special notation. The test command does not return any output. If the condition being tested is true, the exit status of the test command is set to 0. If the condition being tested is false, the exit status is set to 1.

*Syntax: test operand\_1 [flag] operand\_2*

**Loops**

**while statement**

Here command is evaluated and based on the result loop will executed, if command raise to false then loop will be terminated

*Syntax:*

*while command*

*do*

*Statement to be executed*

*Done*

**for statement**

The for loop operate on lists of items. It repeats a set of commands for every item in a list.

*Syntax:*

*for var in word1 word2 ...wordn*

*do*

*Statement to be executed*

*done*

*Text

Description automatically generatedText

Description automatically generated*

**Grep**

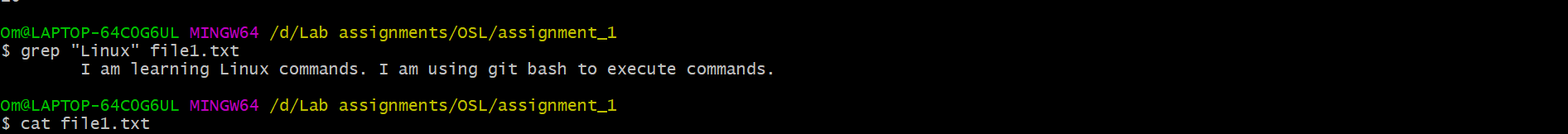
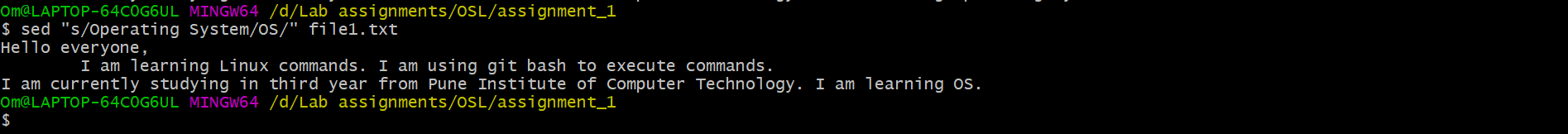
The grep filter searches a file for a particular pattern of characters and displays all lines that contain that pattern. The pattern that is searched in the file is referred to as the regular expression (grep stands for globally search for regular expression and print out).

*Syntax: grep [options] pattern [files]*

**Sed**

SED command in UNIX is stands for stream editor and it can perform lots of function on file like, searching, find and replace, insertion or deletion. By using SED, you can edit files even without opening it, which is much quicker way to find and replace something in file, than first opening that file in VI Editor and then changing it.

*Syntax: sed OPTIONS... [SCRIPT] [INPUTFILE...]*



**Conclusion**

Executed Linux commands successfully.