



EXPERIMENT 2

NAME: SUDANSHI SEHGAL

ROLL NO.: 2021A1R156

SUBJECT: OPERATING SYSTEM

SEMESTER: 3rd

COURSE CODE: COM-312

CO-ORDINATER:

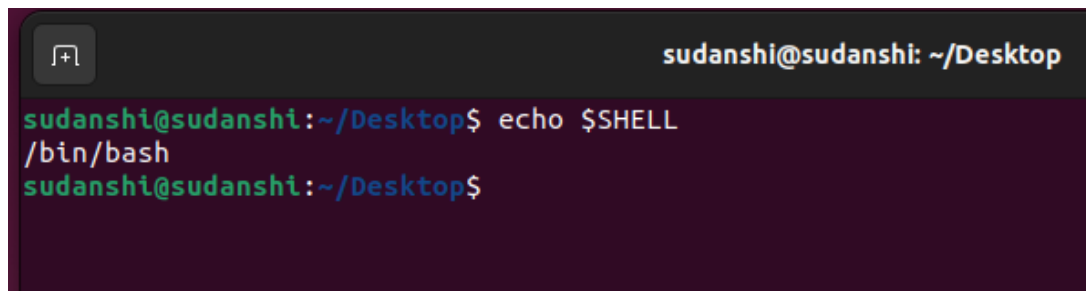
Ms. PRAGTI JAMWAL

Mr. SAURABH SHARMA

Experiment 2: Use of appropriate command to determine your shell, available shells, using 'who' command and redirect the to any text file, 'more' to view content in files.

(a) Use of appropriate command to determine your logic shell.

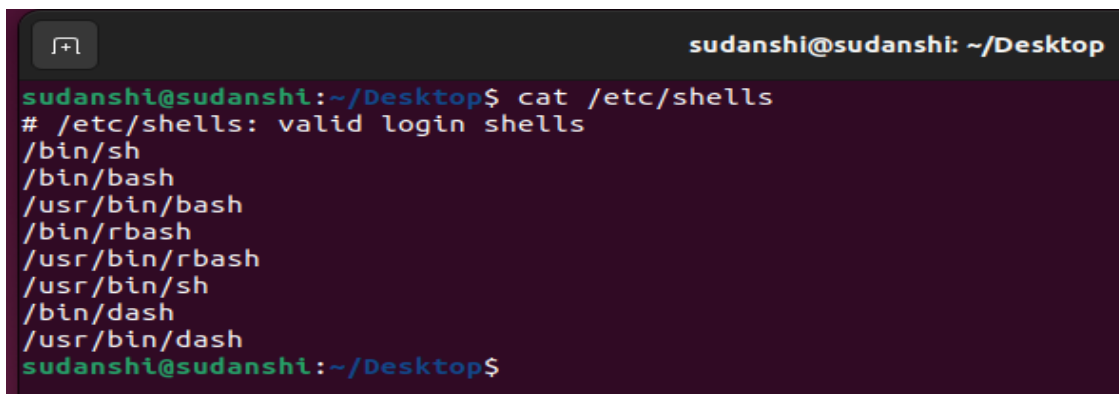
- To find your current shell type following command
-\$ echo \$SHELL



```
sudanshi@sudanshi: ~/Desktop  
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$ echo $SHELL  
/bin/bash  
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$
```

(b) To find all available shells in your system type which command.

- To find all available shells type command:
-\$ cat /etc/shells



```
sudanshi@sudanshi: ~/Desktop  
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$ cat /etc/shells  
# /etc/shells: valid login shells  
/bin/sh  
/bin/bash  
/usr/bin/bash  
/bin/rbash  
/usr/bin/rbash  
/usr/bin/sh  
/bin/dash  
/usr/bin/dash  
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$
```

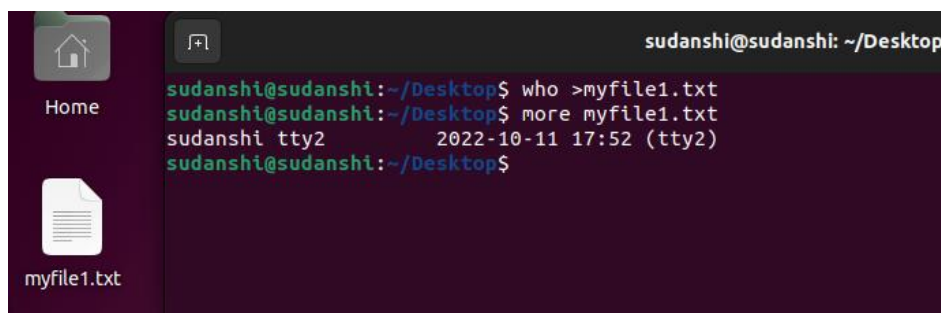
(c) Which command is use to verify the result of part (b).

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



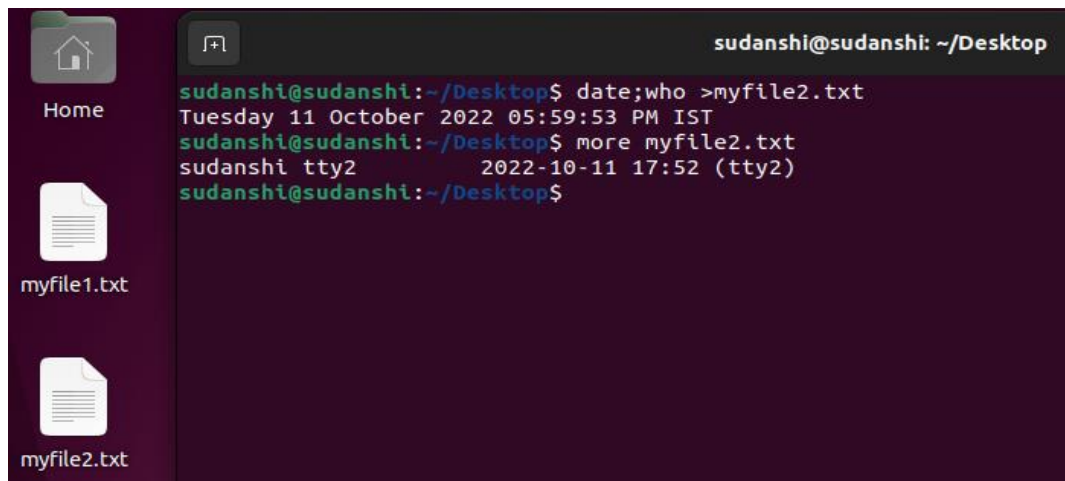
(d) Use the “who” command and redirect the result to a file called myfile1. Use the more command to see the contents of myfile1.

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



(e) Use the date and who commands in sequence (in one line) such that the output date will display on the screen and the output of who will be redirected to a file called myfile2. Use the more command to check the contents of myfile2.

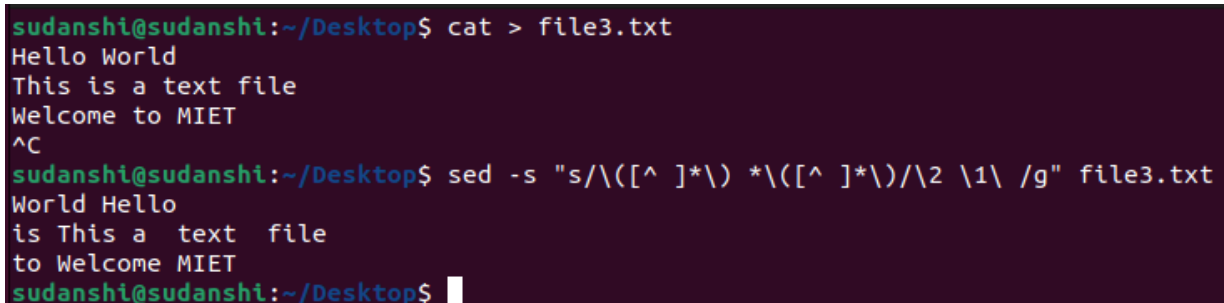
➔ Command typed is: `-$ date; who -H > myfile2.txt`
`-$ more -d myfile2.txt.`

A terminal window titled 'sudanshi@sudanshi: ~/Desktop' is shown. On the left, a sidebar contains icons for 'Home', 'myfile1.txt', and 'myfile2.txt'. The terminal output shows the command 'date;who >myfile2.txt' being executed, resulting in 'Tuesday 11 October 2022 05:59:53 PM IST'. Then, the command 'more myfile2.txt' is executed, showing 'sudanshi tty2' and '2022-10-11 17:52 (tty2)'.

```
sudanshi@sudanshi: ~/Desktop
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$ date;who >myfile2.txt
Tuesday 11 October 2022 05:59:53 PM IST
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$ more myfile2.txt
sudanshi tty2                2022-10-11 17:52 (tty2)
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$
```

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

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

A terminal window titled 'sudanshi@sudanshi: ~/Desktop' is shown. The command 'cat > file3.txt' is executed, creating a file with the content 'Hello World', 'This is a text file', and 'Welcome to MIET'. After pressing the Enter key, the command 'sed -s "s/\([^\]*\) *\([^\]*\)/\2 \1 /g" file3.txt' is executed, resulting in the file content being swapped to 'World Hello', 'is This a text file', and 'to Welcome MIET'.

```
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$ cat > file3.txt
Hello World
This is a text file
Welcome to MIET
^C
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$ sed -s "s/\([^\ ]*\) *\([^\ ]*\)/\2 \1 /g" file3.txt
World Hello
is This a text file
to Welcome MIET
sudanshi@sudanshi:~/Desktop$
```