

Unix/Linux Basic commands

Learn the basics of grep, sed, awk, find, sort, uniq, cut, cat, etc

We will study them using sample requirements

1. Determine all the users that are having at least two first names. Using `/etc/passwd` file as an input.
2. Replace all the bash shells with csh in the `/etc/passwd` file. Eg. `/bin/bash` should be replaced with `/bin/csh`.
3. Replace all the home directories with `/home/missing` in the same `/etc/passwd` file.
4. Count the number of lines in a file.
5. Count the number of words starting with letter b/B in `/etc/passwd` file.
6. Determine the most popular family name found in the `/etc/passwd` file.
7. Display all text file names in the current directory ordered by their name.
8. Display all the files having more than 100 bytes.
9. Display all the files that the current user has at least read permission.
10. Sort the content of the `/etc/passwd` file ascending/descending by the fifth column.
11. Display the first 25 lines from the `/etc/passwd` file.
12. Display the last 30 lines from the `/etc/passwd` file.
13. If a file has N lines display the lines between $N/2$ and $N/2+10$.
14. Display all the unique parent directories from the `/etc/passwd` file. Eg. on the sixth column we have the home directory, like: `/home/scs/master/an1/gr246/abir2020`, from this we will consider the `/home/scs/master/an1/gr246/` as the parent directory.
15. Display the first 10 characters from each line of `/etc/passwd` file.
16. Compute the total space taken by the text files in the current directory.
17. Display all the users that are active and are currently running bash ascending by their name.
18. List all the subdirectories from the current directory.
19. Establish the number of duplicate lines of a text file.
20. Determine the number of users that are having more than one active session.