

# sort

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## 1 基本用法

排序文件. 默认忽略大小写以及行首的空白, 按照字母顺序排序.

```
[chunleimeng]$ cat file2
QQ
bb
  pp
DD
pp
zz
[chunleimeng]$ sort file2
bb
DD
pp
  pp
QQ
zz
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 2 按照数字排序 (整数): sort -n

```
[chunleimeng]$ sort file7
100
12
2
88
9
[chunleimeng]$ sort -n file7
2
9
12
88
100
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 3 逆序排序: sort -r

```
[chunleimeng]$ sort -nr file7
100
88
12
9
2
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 4 按照月份排序: sort -M

这个命令需要设置 LC\_TIME 为 en\_EN.UTF-8

```
[chunleimeng]$ LC_TIME=zh_CN.UTF-8 sort -M file8
bash: warning: setlocale: LC_TIME: cannot change locale (en_EN.UTF-8)
Apr
Jan
Jun
May
Nov
Oct
Sep
[chunleimeng]$ LC_TIME=en_EN.UTF-8 sort -M file8
bash: warning: setlocale: LC_TIME: cannot change locale (en_EN.UTF-8)
Jan
Apr
May
Jun
Sep
Oct
Nov
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 5 合并两个已排序文件: sort -m, 去重: sort -u

```
[chunleimeng]$ cat file5
7
12
16
[chunleimeng]$ cat file9
8
11
14
16
[chunleimeng]$ sort -mn file9 file5
7
8
11
12
14
16
16
[chunleimeng]$ sort -mn file9 file5 | sort -un
7
8
11
12
14
16
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 6 随机化: sort -R

```
[chunleimeng]$ cat file3
1
2
3
4
5
[chunleimeng]$ sort -R file3
4
3
5
1
2
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 7 指定排序字段: sort -k START[,END]

把第二个字段当作数字排序

```
[chunleimeng]$ cat file1
bhishek 20 cc 11
chitransh 102 vv 20
zzz 8 zz 10
zzz 8 yy 7
zzz 8 bb 20
xyz 77 aa 12
satish 103 ff 99
[chunleimeng]$ sort -k 2 -n file1
zzz 8 bb 20
zzz 8 yy 7
zzz 8 zz 10
bhishek 20 cc 11
xyz 77 aa 12
chitransh 102 vv 20
satish 103 ff 99
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 8 指定分隔符: sort -t

```
[chunleimeng]$ cat file4
bhishek$20$cc
chitransh$102$vv
zzz$8$zz
zzz$8$cc
[chunleimeng]$ sort -t '$' -k 2 -n file4
zzz$8$cc
zzz$8$zz
bhishek$20$cc
chitransh$102$vv
[chunleimeng]$
```

## 9 按照浮点数排序: sort -g

```
[chunleimeng]$ sort file10
-10.34
0.234
12.345
1e10
200
[chunleimeng]$ sort -g file10
-10.34
0.234
12.345
200
1e10
[chunleimeng]$
```