

# **THE LINUX**



# **COMMANDS HANDBOOK**

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# cat

The `cat` command in Linux is more than just a simple tool; it's a versatile companion for various file-related operations, allowing users to view, concatenate, create, copy, merge, and manipulate file contents.

## Basic Syntax of `cat` Command

The basic syntax of the 'cat' command is as follows:

```
cat [OPTION] [FILE]
```

Here,

**[OPTION]** : represents various command-line options.

**[FILE]** : the name of the file(s) to be processed. Let's explore some of the common uses of 'cat' along with examples.

```
cat "file1" "file2" "file3" > "merged123"
```

This will concatenate the contents of "file1" "file2" "file3" into "merged123".

```
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~/practice$ ls
file1 file2 file3 merged123 merged_file.txt
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~/practice$ cat file1 file2 file3 merged123
this is file 1
this is file 2

this is file 3

this is exple to merge files.
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~/practice$ cat "file1" "file2" "file3" > "merged123"
administrator@GFG19566-LAPTOP:~/practice$ cat merged123
this is file 1
this is file 2

this is file 3
```