

# Question 1

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For every command in this list, include the following:

Description formula/syntax 3 examples that you understand well

**awk**

awk used for processing and displaying text

*awk + options + {awk command} + file + file to save*

awk '{print \$2,\$3}' ~/Documents/Books/bible.txt

awk 'NR > 5 {print}' ~/Documents/Books?dracula.txt

awk '{print \$NF}' ~/Documents/homework.txt

**cat**

cat is used for displaying the content of a file

*cat + option + File to display*

cat -n bible.txt

cat -bn dracula.txt bible.txt

cat -s bible.txt

**cp**

cp copies files/directories from a source to a destination *cp + files to copy + destination*

cp Downloads/cars.txt Documents/

cp -r cis106/ Documents/Linux/

cp Downloads/\* ~/pictures/

**cut**

cut extract a specific section of each line of a file and displaying it to the screen

*cut + option + file*

cut -b 1-10 bible.txt

cut -d ':' -f1,7 --output-delimiter=' ' /etc/passwd

cut -d ':' --complement -s -f5 /etc/passwd/

**grep**

grep is used to search text in given file.

*grep + option + search criteria + file*

grep -c bin/bash /etc/passwd

grep amen ~/Documents/Books/bible.txt

grep -in 'dracula' ~/Documents/Books/dracula.txt

## head

head displays the top N number of lines of a file by default prints 10 lines *head + option + file*

head ~/Documents/books/bible.txt

head -5 bible.txt

head dracula.txt

## ls

-ls is used for listing the contend of a given directory.

*ls + option + directory to list*

ls -al /Downloads

ls -Ggh

ls -l --time-style=iso

## man

mas describe commands, linux shell, executable programs, etc

*man + comman*

man ls

man pwd

man vim

## mkdir

*mkdir + name of the directory*

-mkdir is used for create directories

mkdir ~/Downloads/games

mkdir -p ~/Wallpapers/Principal/cars

mkdir downloads/games wallpapers/cars music/rap

## mv

-mv moves and renames directories

*mv + source + destination mv + file/directory to rename + new name*

mv Downloads/file1.txt Documents/

mv cars.txt toyota.txt

mv Downloads/file1.txt Downloads/file2.txt Documents/

## tac

tac is used for displaying the content of a file in reverse mode

*tac + option + file*

tac -n bible.txt

tac -bn dracula.txt bible.txt

tac -s bible.txt

## tail

tail is used for displaying the last 10 lines of a file

*tail + option + file*

tail ~/Documents/books/bible.txt

tail -5 bible.txt

tail dracula.txt

## touch

*touch + file name*

-touch is used for creating files

touch Downloads/cars.txt Music/rap.mp3

touch ~/Videos/carlos.mp4

touch "carlos 9.txt"

## tr

tr is used for translating or deleting characters from standard output

*standard output / tr + option + set + set*

cat file.txt | tr ' ',''

```
cat /etc/passwd | tr ':' '/'
```

```
cat bible.txt | tr "[:space:]" '\t'
```

tree

used for displaying the directory structure of a file system in a tree-like format.

*tree + option + Directory*

```
tree -a Documents/
```

```
tree -d Documents/
```

```
tree ~/Music/
```

## How to work with multiple terminals open?

Using tilix there is an option to add terminals

## How to work with manual pages?

Use `man [command]` to access the manual page for a command. for example *man ls*

## How to parse (search) for specific words in the manual page

first initiated `man` then press `/` and type the word that you are looking for.

## How to redirect output (> and |)

Using `>` will save the output of the command in a given file for example

```
ls > files.txt
```

will write the output of `ls` inside `files.txt`

Using `|` pass output as input to another command for example `ls | grep "test"` filters the output of `ls` for lines containing 'test'

## How to append the output of a command to a file

Using `>>` we can append output for example `echo 'new line' >> file.txt` will add "new line" to the end of `file.txt`

## How to use wildcards

```
cp ??txt /destination/folder/ mv file[1-9].txt /destination/folder/
```

## How to use brace expansion

Brace expansion is useful for creating complex directory structures efficiently. For example, `mkdir -p project/{src,bin,docs/{html,pdf},tests}` will create a project directory with subdirectories `src`, `bin`, `docs` (and further subdirectories `html` and `pdf` under `docs`), and `tests`