Linux Filters, Redirections & Basic Commands

--- Filters in Linux ---

1. grep - Searches for a pattern in a file.

Example: grep "error" logfile.txt

2. sort - Sorts lines in a file.

Example: sort names.txt

3. uniq - Filters out duplicate lines.

Example: sort names.txt | uniq

4. wc - Counts lines, words, characters.

Example: wc -l file.txt

5. sed - Stream editor to find and replace text.

Example: sed 's/old/new/g' file.txt

6. awk - Pattern scanning and processing.

Example: awk '{print $1}' file.txt

7. head - Outputs first N lines.

Example: head -n 5 file.txt

8. tail - Outputs last N lines.

Example: tail -n 5 file.txt

--- Redirections in Linux ---

1. > : Redirect output to a new file (overwrite).

Example: echo "Hello" > file.txt

2. >> : Append output to an existing file.

Example: echo "World" >> file.txt

3. < : Take input from a file.

Example: wc -l < file.txt

4. | : Pipe output of one command to another.

Example: cat file.txt | grep "text"

--- Basic Linux Commands ---

1. pwd - Print current directory
2. ls - List files
3. cd - Change directory
4. mkdir - Create directory
5. rmdir - Remove directory
6. touch - Create file
7. cp - Copy file
8. mv - Move/Rename file
9. rm - Remove file
10. cat - View file content
11. nano - Simple text editor
12. vim - Advanced text editor
13. chmod - Change file permissions
14. chown - Change file ownership
15. useradd - Add new user
16. passwd - Set user password
17. su - Switch user
18. sudo - Execute command as superuser
19. ps - View running processes

20. top - Real-time system monitor

Use `man command` to see detailed help for any command.