Notes 7

cat

Description

• The command is used for displaying the content of a file.

Usage

• cat + option + file(s) to display

Examples

- Display the content of a file located in the pwd:
 - cat todo.lst
- Display the content of a file using absolute path:
 - cat ~/Documents/todo.lst
- Display the content of a file with line numbers:
 - cat -n ~/Documents/todo.md
- Display the content of a file showing non-printing characters:
 - cat -v ~/Documents/todo.md

tac

Description

• The command is used for displaying the content of a file in reverse order.

Usage

• tac + option + file(s) to display

Examples

- Display the content of a file located in the pwd:
 - tac todo.md
- Display the content of a file using absolute path:
 - tac ~/Documents/todo.md
- Displays two text files with a separator before the line:
 - tac -b text1.txt text2.txt

tail

Description

• The tail command displays the last N number of lines of a given file. By default, it prints the last 10 lines. If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is preceded by its file name.

Usage

• tail + option + file

Examples

- Display the last 10 lines of a file:
 - tail ~/Documents/Book/dracula.txt
- Display the last 5 lines of a file:
 - tail -5 ~/Documents/Book/dracula.txt
- Display the last 5 lines of multiple files:
 - tail -5 dracula.txt bible.txt war-and-peace.txt
- Display the name of the file in the output:
 - tail -v -n 7 ~/Documents/Books/dracula.txt

cut

Description

• The command is used to extract a specific section of each line of a file and display it to the screen.

Usage

• cut + option + file(s)

Examples

• Display a list of all the users in your system:

```
• cut -d ':' -f1 /etc/passwd
```

• Display a list of all the users in your system with their login shell:

```
• cut -d ':' -f1,7 /etc/passwd
```

• Cut a file using a delimiter but changing the delimiter in the output:

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

sort

Description

• The command is used for sorting files. The sort command supports sorting alphabetically, reverse order, by number, and by month.

Usage

• sort + option + file

Examples

- sort a file:
 - sort users.lst
- Sort a file and save the output to a new file:

```
• sort -o sorted.lst users.lst
```

• sort a file in reverse order:

```
• sort -r users.txt
```

WC

Description

• The command is used for printing the number of lines, characters and bytes in a file.

Usage

```
• wc + option + file(s)
```

Examples

• Display the number of characters in a file:

```
• wc -m users.txt
```

• Display the number of lines in a file:

```
• wc -l users.txt
```

• Display the number of words in a file:

```
• wc -w users.txt
```

tr

Description

• The command is used for translating or deleting characters from standard output.

Usage

• Standard output + tr + option + set + set

Examples

• Translate one character to another (for example a period with a comma):

```
• cat file.txt | tr '.' ','
```

• Translate white space into tabs:

```
• cat program.py | tr "[:space:]" '\t'
```

• Translate tabs into space:

```
• cat file.py | tr -s "[:space:]" ' '
```

diff

Description

• The command is used for printing the number of lines, characters and bytes in a file.

Usage

• diff + option + file1 + file2

Examples

• Display the difference between two files:

```
• diff cars.csv cars-backup.csv
```

• Display the difference between two files in a column format:

```
• diff -y cars.csv cars-backup.csv
```

• Display report only when files differ:

```
• diff -q cars.csv cars-backup.csv
```

grep

Description

• The command is used to search text in a given file. Grep works line by line basis to match the search criteria asked by the user.

Usage

• grep + option + search criteria + file(s)

Examples

• Search any line that contains the word "dracula" in the given file:

```
• grep 'dracula' ~/Documents/dracula.txt
```

• Search any line that contains the word dracula regardless of case and with number line:

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

• Match all the lines that contain the words list, last, lost:

```
• grep -n 'l[aio]st' ~/Documents/Books/dracula.txt
```