

Session-10

Piping (1)

Symbol of pipeline

I/O Redirection

→ cmd → Output } some commands gives us output &
→ cmd → Input } some takes input

eg- > date → always gives output
> tr 'a-z' 'A-Z' → always takes input - }

> date | tr 'a-z' 'A-Z'

here date gives the output to "tr" then print it in.
Caps. letter due to 'A-Z'

★ it means using piping we can combined two or more commands and gets its benefits.

eg. > rpm -qa → it shows the total no. of install in your software

> wc → (word count) it takes input from user & when you press (ctrl+D) to end the file then it shows, no. of word, no. of character & no. of line in your text

> wc abc.txt (or) wc < abc.txt → to count the no. of line, character & no. of line in your file

ques try to create program that remove EOF character from harddisk?

conclusion

EOF is a special character in the end of every file, which tells to CPU that your file data is ended, & file runs stop.

if any how we can achieve/create a prog, which replace the EOF character of file then we can read the entire file even entire harddisk.

> wc -l -w -c f.txt
↓ ↓ ↓
read no. of line tells the no. of word tells the no. of character

> rpm -qa | wc -l

↓
it print no. all available software

↓
it tells the no. of line

> rpm -qa | grep python
↓
used to capture the word

It shows the total no. of available in system.

It grep or capture the all software which having name Python3.

> `ls -F` → It shows all the file available & also director with starting (|)

> `ls -l` → It shows the long list of file with their size & size of creation & also shows the directory with starting (dr) → for Directory
- (r) → for file

Ques Write a command to find all the no. of directory using command.

Ans > `ls -l | grep ^d | wc -l`
↓ ↓ ↓
it will show all the list of file & directory in your system it only check the first character if it is d i.e directory & capture it it will count the directory that captured by `grep ^d` command

> `ls -l | grep -n ^d`

→ In which line your the (d) character it print

> `ls -l | grep -n ^d | wc -l` → + print the no. of line also

> `ls -l | grep -v ^d | wc -l`

→ the line which is not starting with (d) it capture

all that files & print the no. of files.

→ It is reverse of (-n) i.e that item that you are searching it left that's item & print except all the remaining item that you are not searching

{ -v ⇒ invert match } man grep
{ -c ⇒ count }

> `date | tee file | wc -w`

↓
to send the output to different location