

4.Using the simple filters verify pr, head, tail, cut, paste, nl, sort grep, egrep, fgrep, write and wall

COMMAND:

pr-Convert text files for printing

Syntax:pr [option] <file>

Option	Meaning
-d	Double space the output
-D format	Use format for the header date
-h header	Use a centered 'header' instead of filename in page header
-l PAGE_LENGTH	Sets the pagelength to PAGE_LENGTH lines
-o MARGIN	Offset each line with MARGIN spaces
-W PAGE_WIDTH	Set page width to PAGE_WIDTH characters

COMMAND:

head-Output the first part of the file

Syntax:head [option] [file]

Example:

\$head -18 filename

Displays the first 18 lines of the file called filename

COMMAND:

tail-Displays last 10(by default) lines of a file

Syntax:tail [option] [filename]

Example:

\$tail -50 file.txt

Displays the last 50 lines of the file.txt

COMMAND:

cut-Remove sections from each line of files

Syntax:cut [option] [file]

Option	Meaning
- b	bytes
-c	characters

Example:

```
$cat a
This is linux
ok
$cut -c2 a
his is linux
k
$cut -c2-3 a
hi
k
$
```

COMMAND: paste- Joins corresponding lines from files

Syntax:paste [option] <file>

Option:

-d=LIST-reuse characters from the list instead of tab for the delimiters

Example:

```
$ cat p1
```

```
1
one
```

```
ONE
```

```
$ cat p2
```

```
2
two
```

```
TWO
```

```
extra
```

```
$ cat p3
```

```
3
three
```

```
THREE
```

```
$ cat p4
```

```
4
four
```

```
FOUR
```

```
$ paste -d="+-=" p3 p2 p1 p4
```

```
3+2-1=4
```

```
three+two-one=four
```

```
THREE+TWO-ONE=FOUR
```

+extra=

COMMAND:

nl-Number lines of files

Syntax:nl [option] [file]

Option	Meaning
-b STYLE	Use style for numbering body lines.Style is one of the following types. 1.a-number all lines 2.t-number only non-empty lines 3.n-number no lines 4.pBRE -number only lines that contain a match for the basic regular expression

Example:

\$nl -b t a

```
1  this is linux
2  ok
3  fine
4  end
```

\$

COMMAND:sort-Sort lines of text files

Syntax:sort [option] <file>

Option	Meaning
-r	Reverse the result of comparisons

Example:

\$ sort a

Alpha

Beta

Gamma

Omega

\$sort -r a

Omega

Gamma

Beta

Alpha

COMMANDS:

grep-Acronym for Global regular expression

Egrep-Extended Global Regular Expressions Print

Fgrep-Fixed-string Global Regular Expressions Print

Syntax: **\$ (e/f)grep [options] reg.exp [filename]**

Examples:

\$grep -n "OS" filename :displays the linenumbers containing OS

\$grep -e "linux" -e "os" filename : Searches for more than one expressions

\$egrep +s filename : The character s matches one or more times

\$egrep 'is|or|go' filename :Lines which contain is/or/go

\$fgrep "." Filename :Do not expand .(dot) , instead searches the lines having . (dot)
literally

COMMAND:

Write -

The write utility sends a message to another user who is logged in. When you and another user use write to send messages to each other, you establish two-way communication. Initially a write command displays a banner on the other user's terminal, saying that you are about to send a message

Syntax: *write username*

Example:

\$ write max

Hi Max, are you there? O

COMMAND:

wall-send a message to everybody's terminal

Syntax: **wall [message] [username]**

The length of the message is limited to 20 lines.