

Unit - 4

1) Command line arguments

```
echo " Display Position"  
echo "first argument " $1  
echo "second argument "$2  
echo "third argument" $3
```

2) ZIP

1) Zipping a single file and multiple files with zip command

```
$ zip reports.zip reports1.txt  
$ zip archive.zip file1 file2 file3
```

2) Adding a file to a zip archive (-u)

```
$ zip -u reports.zip report4.txt
```

3) View contents of a zipped file

```
$ zipinfo archive.zip
```

4) Zipping all the files in the current directory (*)

```
$ zip archive.zip *
```

5) Delete a file from an archive (-d)

```
$ zip -d reports.zip reports4.txt
```

6) Delete files after zipping (-m)

```
$ zip -m reports.zip reports1.txt reports2.txt reports3.txt
```

7) How to zip a directory (-r)

```
$ zip -r archive.zip folder
```

2) Unzip Command

1) How to view the contents of a zipped file (-l)

```
$ unzip -l archive.zip
```

2) How to view detailed contents of a zipped file (-Z)

```
$ unzip -Z data.zip
```

3) How to unzip/decompress a zipped file (-d)

```
$ unzip data.zip
```

4) Unzip a file to another directory

```
$ unzip data.zip -d /home/linuxtechi/Documents
```

5) Unzip one or more files from an archive

```
$ unzip home.zip hello.txt
```

6) Unzip multiple files

```
$ unzip '*.txt'
```

3) gzip command

GZIP is much better compared to ZIP, in terms of compression, especially when compressing a huge number of files.

The common practice with GZIP, is to archive all the files into a single tarball before compression. In ZIP files, the individual files are compressed and then added to the archive.

1) This command will create a compressed file of mydoc.txt named as mydoc.txt.gz and delete the original file

```
gzip mydoc.txt
```

2) -f : This will forcefully compress a file named myfile.txt even if there already exists a file named as myfile.txt.gz

\$ gzip -f myfile1.txt

2) -k : If you want to compress the file and keep the original file you have to run the gzip command with -k option:

\$ gzip -k mydoc.txt

3) -L : This option displays the gzip license.

\$ gzip -L filename.gz

4) -r : This option can compress every file in a folder and its subfolders. This option doesn't create one file called foldername

gzip -r testfolder

5) -[1-9] : It allows to change the compression level. A file can be compressed in different ways.

\$ gzip -1 mydoc.txt

6) -v : This option displays the name and percentage reduction for each file compressed or decompressed.

\$ gzip -v mydoc.txt

4) File Management

1) listing File

ls

2) All your files and directories in the current directory would be listed and each type of file would be displayed with a different color. Like in the output directories are displayed with dark blue color.

Return details of files and directory

\$ls -l

3) touch command can be used to create a new file.

```
$touch filename
```

4) cat command can be used to display the contents of a file.

```
$cat filename
```

5) cp command could be used to create the copy of a file. It will create the new file in destination with the same name and content as that of the file 'filename'.

```
$cp source/filename destination/
```

6) mv command could be used to move a file from source to destination.

```
$mv source/filename destination/
```

7) mv command could be used to rename a file.

```
$mv filename new_filename
```