





Команда cat

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⊙ Термінал. Запуск





⊙ Команда саt. Опис



```
~/cat folder
CAT(1)
                                 User Commands
                                                                         CAT(1)
NAME
      cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output
SYNOPSIS
      cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
      Concatenate FILE(s) to standard output.
      With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.
      -A, --show-all
              equivalent to -vET
      -b, --number-nonblank
             number nonempty output lines, overrides -n
             equivalent to -vE
       -e
      -E, --show-ends
              display $ at end of each line
Manual page cat(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

⊙ Команда саt



```
~/cat_folder
                                                                               X
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~
$ cd cat_folder/
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ 1s
my_new_file
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
```

Команда cat



```
~/cat_folder
                                                                                             X
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder

$ cat my_new_file |
```

Команда саt



X ~/cat folder three external powers:[4] the Golden Horde the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland - during the 16th century these lands came under the rule of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, then of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (from 1569) the Crimean Khanate (from the 15th century) After a 1648 rebellion of the Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealt h, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky agreed to the Treaty of Pereyaslav in January 1654. The exact nature of the relationship established by this treaty between the Cos sack Hetmanate and Russia remains a matter of scholarly controversy.[5] The agre ement precipitated the Russo-Polish War of 1654-67. In consequence, by the Treat y of Perpetual Peace, signed in 1686, the eastern portion of Ukraine (east of th e Dnieper River) was to come under Russian rule,[6] 146,000 rubles were to be pa id to Poland as compensation for the loss of the Right Bank of Ukraine,[7] and t he parties agreed not to sign a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire.[7] The treaty was strongly opposed in Poland and was not ratified by the Polish-Lithuan ian Sejm (parliament) until 1710.[7][8] The legal legitimacy of its ratification has been disputed.[9] According to Jacek Staszewski, the treaty was not confirm ed by a resolution of the Sejm until its 1764 session.