

Section : A

Roll no : 422159

1)grep:

1>grep -c pattern filename~ this prints only a count of the lines that match the pattern(words,nums,charcs).

2>grep -h pattern filename ~ display the matched lines, but do not display the filenames .

3>grep -i pattern filename ~ ignores case for matching.

4>grep -n pattern filename ~ display the matched lines and their line numbers.

5>grep -v pattern filename ~ this prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern.

```
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > file.txt
unix lab
roll no : 422159
section : A

unix lab
roll no : 422159
section : A\
^C
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -c lines file.txt
0
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -c lines file.txt
0
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > newfile.txt
lines
lines
lines
new lines^C
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -c lines newfile.txt
2
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -h lines newfile.txt
lines
lines
lines
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -i lines newfile.txt
lines
lines
lines
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -n lines newfile.txt
1:lines
2:lines
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -v lines newfile.txt
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat >> newfile.txt
unix lab
operatingsystem
^C
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ grep -v lines newfile.txt
unix lab
operatingsystem
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$
```

2. uniq command:

1>uniq -c filename~ it tells how many times a line was repeated by displaying a number as a prefix with the line

2>uniq -d filename ~ it only prints the repeated lines and not the lines which arent repeated

3>uniq -f N - ~ -skip fields(N) : it allows you to skip N fields (a field is a group of characters, delimited by whitespace) of a line before determining the uniqueness of a line

4>uniq -i - ~ -ignore case :By default , comparisons done are case sensitive but with option(i) case insensitive comparisons can be made

5>uniq -s N - ~ skip chars(N) : it doesnt compare the first N characters of each line while determining uniqueness.this is like the -f option but it skips the individual characters rather than fields

6>uniq -u ~ -unique : it allows you to print only unique lines

7>uniq -z ~ -zero terminated: it will make a line end with 0 bytes(NULL),instead of a newline

8>uniq -w N ~ check chars(N) ~it only compares N characters in line

```
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > file2.txt
repeated line
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
^C
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -c file2.txt
 2 repeated line
 1 this is a new line
 1 this is a new line
 1 repeated line
 2 created teh new line that was not repeated
 1 add a new line
 1 delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -d file2.txt
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -fN file2.txt
uniq: N: invalid number of fields to skip
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -f3 file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -i file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -s 3 file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ □
```

```
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -fN file2.txt
uniq: N: invalid number of fields to skip
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -f3 file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -i file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -s 3 file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -u file2.txt
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -z file2.txt
repeated line
repeated line
this is a new line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ uniq -w 3 file2.txt
repeated line
this is a new line
repeated line
created teh new line that was not repeated
add a new line
delete the previous line
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$
```

3)tr command

- 1>cat filename | tr [a-z] [A-Z] ~ converts lower case characters to upper case characters
- 2>cat filename | tr [:lower:] [:upper:] ~ converts lower case characters to upper case characters
- 3>echo "sentence" | tr [:space:] '\t' ~ translates white-space characters to tabs
- 4>\$ tr "{}" "()" newfile.txt~ translates braces into parenthesis.
- 5>echo "sentence" | tr -s " " ~ to squeeze a sequence of repetitive characters using -s option
- 6>tr -s " " <<< "sentence" ~to squeeze a sequence of repetitive characters using -s option but using a string here
- 7>echo "sentence" | tr -d W~ to delete specified characters using -d option.
- 8>tr -d W <<< "sentence" ~ to delete specified characters using -d option using a string here.
- 9>echo " sentence containing digits" | tr -d [:digit:]~to remove all the digits from string.
- 10>tr -d [:digit:] <<< "sentence contaning digits" ~ to remove all the digits from string .
- 11>echo "sentence containing digits" | tr -cd [:digit:]~complement the sets using -c option .
- 12>tr -cd [:digit:] <<< "sentence containing digits" ~complement the sets using -c option

```
student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT: ~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1
student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT: ~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file3.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
working on teh system
oooooooooooooooo
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file3.txt | tr [a-z] [A-Z]
WE WERE IN THE UNIX LAB
ASSIGNMENT1
WORKING ON TEH SYSTEM
oooooooooooooooo
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file3.txt | tr [:lower:] [:upper:]
WE WERE IN THE UNIX LAB
ASSIGNMENT1
WORKING ON TEH SYSTEM
oooooooooooooooo
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ echo " welcome to unix lab " | tr [:space:] "\t"
welcome to      unix      lab      (base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ ^C
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ tr "{}" "[]" <file3.txt>file4.txt
bash: file3.txt: No such file or directory
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ tr "{}" "[]" <file3.txt>file4.txt
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file4.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
working on teh system
oooooooooooooooo
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ echo "welcome to unix lab" | tr -s " "
welcome to unix lab
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ echo "welcome to unix lab" | tr -d " "
welcometounixlab
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ echo " welcome to unix 422159 " | tr -cd [:digit:]
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$
```

4)pr command:

1>pr -k filename ~ we can print the content in k columns .

2>pr -d filename ~ to double paces input, reduces clutter -d option is used.

3>pr -n filename ~ to provide the number lines which helpss in debugging the code -n option is used

.4>pr - -help ~it gives the detail of all options of pr.

5>pr - -version ~ to print the version number of command pr

5>pr -v ~ to print the version numbe

```
(base) student@al-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-NT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - . $  
(base) student@al-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-NT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - . $ pr -d file5.txt  
  
2024-02-14 15:35                                file5.txt                                Page 1  
  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10
```

```
(base) student@al-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-NT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - . $ pr -n file5.txt  
  
2024-02-14 15:35                                file5.txt                                Page 1  
  
1 1  
2 2  
3 3  
4 4  
5 5  
6 6  
7 7  
8 8  
9 9  
10 10
```

```
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > file5.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
^C
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ pr -5 file5.txt

2024-02-14 15:35                                file5.txt                                Page 1

1          3          5          7          9
2          4          6          8         10
```

```
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ pr --version
pr (GNU coreutils) 8.30
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Written by Pete TerMaat and Roland Huebner.
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ pr --help
Usage: pr [OPTION]... [FILE]...
Paginate or columnate FILE(s) for printing.

With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
+FIRST_PAGE[:LAST_PAGE], --pages=FIRST_PAGE[:LAST_PAGE]
    begin [stop] printing with page FIRST_[LAST_]PAGE
-COLUMN, --columns=COLUMN
    output COLUMN columns and print columns down,
    unless -a is used. Balance number of lines in the
    columns on each page
-a, --across
    print columns across rather than down, used together
    with -COLUMN
-c, --show-control-chars
    use hat notation (^G) and octal backslash notation
-d, --double-space
    double space the output
-D, --date-format=FORMAT
    use FORMAT for the header date
-e[CHAR[WIDTH]], --expand-tabs[=CHAR[WIDTH]]
    expand input CHARs (TABs) to tab WIDTH (8)
-F, -f, --form-feed
    use form feeds instead of newlines to separate pages
    (by a 3-line page header with -F or a 5-line header
    and trailer without -F)
-h, --header=HEADER
    use a centered HEADER instead of filename in page header,
    -h "" prints a blank line, don't use -h""
-i[CHAR[WIDTH]], --output-tabs[=CHAR[WIDTH]]
    replace spaces with CHARs (TABs) to tab WIDTH (8)
-J, --join-lines
    merge full lines, turns off -W line truncation, no column
    alignment, --sep-string[=STRING] sets separators
-L, --length=PAGE_LENGTH
    set the page length to PAGE_LENGTH (66) lines
    (default number of lines of text 56, and with -F 63).
    implies -t if PAGE_LENGTH <= 10
-m, --merge
    print all files in parallel, one in each column,
    truncate lines, but join lines of full length with -J
-n[SEP[DIGITS]], --number-lines[=SEP[DIGITS]]
    number lines, use DIGITS (5) digits, then SEP (TAB).
```

5) paste command:

1>paste file1 file2 file3 ~ without any option paste merges the files in parallel. The paste command writes corresponding lines from the files with tab as a delimiter on the terminal .

2>paste -d "|" file1 file2 file3 ~ it prints even if any character is specified.

3>paste -d "|," file1 file2 file3 ~ it prints even multi characters are specified.

4>paste -s file1 file2 file3 AND paste -s -d ":" file1 file2 file3 ~ we can merge the file in sequentially manner using the -s option. It reads all the lines from a single file and merges all these lines into a single line with each line separated by tab . and these single lines are separated by newline.

5>cat file1 | paste - - (or) paste - - - < file~ the paste command can also be used to merge N consecutive lines from file into a single line.here N can be specified by specifying number hyphens (-) after paste.

6>cut -d " " -f 1 file1 | file2 file3 ~cut command is used with -f option for cutting out first field of state and output is piipelined with paste command having one filename and instead of second file name hyphen is specified (if hyphen is not specified the input from shell is not pasted)

7>cut -d " " -f 1 file1 | paste - file2 ~ ordering of pasting can be changed by altering the location of hyphen

```
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > file6.txt
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
^C
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > file7.txt
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
^C
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat number
cat: number: No such file or directory
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat > number
1
2
3
4
5
6
^C
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ paste number fille6.txt file7.txt
paste: fille6.txt: No such file or directory
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ paste number file6.txt file7.txt
1      a      A
2      b      B
3      c      C
4      d      D
5      e      E
6      f      F
       g      G
       h      H
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ paste -d "|," number file6.txt file7.txt
1|a,A
2|b,B
3|c,C
4|d,D
5|e,E
6|f,F
 |g,G
 |h,H
```



```

2      b      B
3      c      C
4      d      D
5      e      E
6      f      F
       g      G
       h      H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ paste -d "|" number file6.txt file7.txt
1|a,A
2|b,B
3|c,C
4|d,D
5|e,E
6|f,F
|g,G
|h,H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ paste -s -d "|" number file6.txt file7.txt
1|2|3|4|5|6
a|b|c|d|e|f|g|h
A|B|C|D|E|F|G|H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ paste ---<file6.txt
paste: unrecognized option '---'
Try 'paste --help' for more information.
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file7.txt | paste
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file7.txt | paste - -
A      B
C      D
E      F
G      H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file7.txt | paste - - -
A      B      C
D      E      F
G      H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cut -d " " -f 1 file7.txt | paste number
1
2
3
4
5
6
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ 

```

```

B
C
D
E
F
G
H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file7.txt | paste - -
A      B
C      D
E      F
G      H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat file7.txt | paste - - -
A      B      C
D      E      F
G      H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cut -d " " -f 1 file7.txt | paste number
1
2
3
4
5
6
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cut -d " " -f 1 file6.txt | paste number -
1      a
2      b
3      c
4      d
5      e
6      f
       g
       h
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cut -d " " -f 1 file6.txt | paste number - -
1      a      b
2      c      d
3      e      f
4      g      h
5
6
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cut -d " " -f 1 file6.txt | paste - file7.txt
a      A
b      B
c      C
d      D
e      E
f      F
g      G
h      H
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ 

```


7. head command:

- Displays the first few lines of a file. Command used: head filename
- Display a specific number of lines: Command used: head -n 10 filename

```
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ head file2.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
working on teh system
()()()()()()()()()()()
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ head -n 2 file2.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
(base) student@a1-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$
```

8.Tail

- Displays the last few lines of a file. Command used: tail filename
 - Display a specific number of lines: Command used: tail -n 10 filename
- Follow the growth of a file (similar to tail -f): Command used: tail -f filename

```
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ tail file2.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
working on teh system
()()()()()()()()()()
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ tail -n 2 file2.txt
working on teh system
()()()()()()()()()()
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ tail -f file2.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
working on teh system
()()()()()()()()()()
█
```

9.Sort

- Sort a file alphabetically: Command used: sort filename
- Sort a file numerically: Command used: sort -n filename
- Sort a file in reverse order: Command used: sort -r filename

Sort a file and remove duplicate lines: Command used: sort -u filename

Sort a file based on a specific column (using space as the delimiter): Command used: sort -k filename

- Sort a file in a case-insensitive manner: Command used: sort -f filename
- Sort lines in memory for faster sorting: Command used: sort -S filename
- Sort based on the month abbreviation (e.g., Jan, Feb, Mar): Command used: sort -M filename

```

(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort file2.txt
()()()()()()()()()()
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -n file3.txt
{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -r file2.txt
working on teh system
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
()()()()()()()()()()
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -u file2.txt
()()()()()()()()()()
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -k 1 file.txt

Command 'sort' not found, did you mean:
  command 'sort' from deb coreutils (8.30-3ubuntu2)
  command 'sor' from deb pccts (1.33MR33-6build1)

Try: sudo apt install <deb name>

(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -k 1 file2.txt
()()()()()()()()()()
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -k 10 file2.txt
()()()()()()()()()()
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -f file.txt

roll no : 422159
roll no : 422159
section : A\
sectuon : A
unix lab
unix lab
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -s 40 file.txt
sort: cannot read: 40: No such file or directory

```

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(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -n file3.txt
we were in the unix lab
Assignment1
working on teh system
{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort -M file4.txt
{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ sort file2.txt file3.txt > samplefile.txt
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ cat samplefile.txt
()()()()()()()()()()
{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}
Assignment1
Assignment1
we were in the unix lab
we were in the unix lab
working on teh system
working on teh system
(base) student@ai-HP-ProDesk-600-G4-MT:~/Desktop/422159.unix/Assignment - 1$ 

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