# sed 's///g'

echo "Vsetko je dobre" | sed 's/Vsetko/Nic/g'

echo "Vsetko je dobre" | sed 's/Vsetko/Nic/g' | sed 's/je/nie je/g'

echo "Vsetko je dobre" | sed 's/Vsetko/Nic/gi' i – nebude citlive na velkost pismena

cat pribeh | sed -n '10p' - vypis 10ty riadok

# awk

echo "adam peter jano" | awk '{print $1}' - vypis prvy stlpec

echo "adam peter jano" | awk -F':' '{print $1}' - -//- -F specifikuje delimiter stlpca

cat pribeh | awk NR==10 - vypis 10ty riadok

cat /etc/passwd | awk -F':' '{printf("moj text %s - druhy stlpec %s \n",$1,$2)}'

cat people.csv | awk -F’:’ ‘{print $1”:text”,$3}’

cat people.csv | awk -F',' '{print $1}'

diff

diff subor1 subor2 - ukaze rozdiely

paste

paste subor1 subor2 - doplni veci z subor1 do subor2

find . “subor” - hladaj .=tuna subor

find ($pwd) -name “subor1” - najde subor od tamadial kde sme   
 ($pwd) je akoby vlozenie commandu do commandu

find /var /etc -name “\*.conf” - najdy vseky conf subory v var a etc

find / -not -path ‘/home’ -not -path ‘/var’ -name “\*.pem” - hladaj .pem subory ale nie v   
 /home a /var