FILE MANIPULATION COMMANDS

a)cat–this create, view and concatenate files. Creation: Syn:$cat>filename Viewing: Syn:$cat filename Add text to an existing file: Syn:$cat>>filename Concatenate: Syn:$catfile1file2>file3 $catfile1file2>>file3 (no over writing of file3)

b)grep–used to search a particular word or pattern related to that word from the file. Syn:$grep search word filename Eg:$grep anu student

c)rm–deletes a file from the file system Syn:$rm filename

d)touch–used to create a blank file. Syn:$touch file names

e)cp–copies the files or directories Syn:$cpsource file destination file Eg:$cp student stud

f)mv–to rename the file or directory syn:$mv old file new file Eg:$mv–i student student list(-i prompt when overwrite)

g)cut–it cuts or pickup a given number of character or fields of the file. Syn:$cut Eg: $cut –c filename $cut–c1-10emp $cut–f 3,6emp $ cut –f 3-6 emp -c cutting columns -f cutting fields

h)head–displays10 lines from the head(top)of a given file Syn:$head filename Eg:$head student To display the top two lines: 5 | P a g e Syn:$head-2student

i)tail–displays last 10 lines of the file Syn:$tail filename Eg:$tail student To display the bottom two lines; Syn:$ tail -2 student

j)chmod–used to change the permissions of a file or directory. Syn:$ch mod category operation permission file Where, Category–is the user type Operation–is used to assign or remove permission Permission–is the type of permission File–are used to assign or remove permission all Examples: $chmodu-wx student Removes write and execute permission for users $ch modu+rw,g+rwstudent Assigns read and write permission for users and groups $chmodg=rwx student Assigns absolute permission for groups of all read, write and execute permissions k)wc–it counts the number of lines, words, character in a specified file(s) with the options as –l,-w,-c