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16. exit: close a terminal

Command:  
\$ exit

SHORT-CUT:  
Ctrl + D

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17. wc: print newline, word, and byte counts for each file.

Command:  
\$ wc [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Examples:

```
$ cat Test/file1.txt
Most of the trees in Bangladesh do not loose leaves completely in winter.
Therefore, Bangladesh looks very green whole year.
[3]+ Done                                gedit Test/file1.txt
```

```
$ wc Test/file1.txt
2  20 125 Test/file1.txt
```

```
$ wc -l Test/file1.txt [print the line number counts]
2 Test/file1.txt
```

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18. sort: sort lines of text files

Command:  
\$ sort [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Examples:  
\$ sort -M monthName.txt

Notes:

- d, --dictionary-order  
consider only blanks and alphanumeric characters
- f, --ignore-case  
fold lower case to upper case characters
- g, --general-numeric-sort  
compare according to general numerical value
- i, --ignore-non-printing  
consider only printable characters
- M, --month-sort  
compare (unknown) < 'JAN' < ... < 'DEC'
- n, --numeric-sort  
compare according to string numerical value
- u, --unique  
with -c, check for strict ordering; without -c, output only the first of an equal run

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19. pipe operator(|): pass the output of one command as input to another.

Command:

```
$ command1 | command2 |.....| commandN
```

Examples:

```
$ ls /etc | wc -l
```

```
239
```

```
$ ls /etc | grep 'sangeeta' | wc -l
```

```
3
```

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20. history: show which commands are given to the CLI

Command:

```
$ history
```

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21. apt list: display information about available as well as installed packages.

Command:

To display both installed packages and packages available to install.

```
$ apt list
```

To list currently installed software only.

```
$ apt list -installed
```

To check whether a specific package installed or not.

```
$ apt list -a pkgName
```

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22. compgen: list information about commands

Command:

- compgen -c will list all the commands you could run.
- compgen -b will list all the built-ins you could run.
- compgen -k will list all the keywords you could run.

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23. cat: concatenate files and print on the standard output

Command:

```
$ cat fileName
```

```
$ cat file1 file2 file3.... fileN
```

Examples:

```
$ echo "Bangladesh" > file1.txt
```

```
$ echo "Green land" > file2.txt
```

```
$ cat file1.txt
```

```
Bangladesh
```

```
$ cat file1.txt file2.txt
```

```
Bangladesh
```

```
Green land
```

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24. tree: list contents of directories in a tree-like format

Command:

```
$ tree
```

```
$ tree dirName
```