Week Report

cat

Description: command is used for displaying the content of a file

syntax: cat + option + files to display

Example

cat todo.lst – display the content of a file located in the pwd cat ~/Documents/todo.lst - display the content of a file using absolute path

tac

Description: command is used for displaying the content of a file in a reverser order

syntax: tac + option + files to display

Example

tac cars.lst – display the content of a file located in the pwd tac ~/Downloads/cars.lst - display the content of a file using absolute path

Head

Description: command display the top N number of lined of a given file.

syntax: Head + option + files

Example

head doc.txt. - Display the first 10 lines of a file head -n 20 doc.txt - Display a specific number of lines from a file

tail

Description: command display the last N number of lines of a given file

syntax: tail + option + file

Example

tail file.txt - Display the last 10 lines of a file tail -n 20 file.txt - Show the last 20 lines of a file

cut

Description: command is used to extract a specific section of each lone of a file and display it to the screen

syntax: cut + option + files

example

cut -f1 doc.txt - Extract the first field from a tab-separated file cut -c3-6 doc.txt - Extract characters 3-6 from each line of a file

Paste command

Description: The paste command is used for joining files horizontally in columns

syntax: paste + option + files

Example: paste car.txt cat.txt - merge two files paste -d ":" car.txt cat.txt - merge two files using a different delimiter

Sort command

The sort command is used for sorting files.

syntax: sort + option + files

Example: sort doc.txt - sort a file sort -r doc.txt - sort a file in reverse order

wc command

Description: The wc command is used for printing the number lines, characters and bytes in a file

syntax: wc + option + files

Example: wc -m doc.txt - display the number of characters in a file wc -l doc.txt - display the number of lines in a file

tr command

Description: tr command is used for translating or deleting characters from standard output

syntax : standard output | tr + option set + set

example cat doc.txt | tr -s "[:space:]" ' ' – translate tab into space

cat pic.txt | tr "[:space:]" '\t' translate white space into tab

diff command

Description: the diff command compares files and displays the difference between them

syntax: diff + option + file1 + file2

Example:

diff doc.txt doc-backup.csv - display the difference between two files diff - y doc.txt doc-backup.csv

grep

Description: grep is used to [search text in given file syntax grep + option + search criteria + files

example grep 'word' file.txt - Search for a word in a file

grep -r 'pattern' directory/ ¬- Search recursively in a directory for a specific pattern

awk

Description: awk is a scripting language used for processing and displaying text

syntax: awk + option + {awk command} + file + file to save

example awk -F: '{print $1}' – print first filed of files

$ awk '{print}' employee.txt - Awk prints every line of data from the specified file

$ awk '/use/ {print}' employee.txt - Print the lines which match the given pattern.

awk - F:'{print toupper($1)}' /documents/cars - convert the first field to upper/lower case

awk '{print length ($0)}' /documnents/doc - Print the length of a line (record)

sed command

Description: The sed command is a stream editor that perform operations on files and standard output

syntax: sed option + sed script + files

example sed 's/blue/red/' color-list.lst - replacing a string in given file

sed '1,3 s/pizza/rice/' shopping list - replacing string on a range of lines

sed '5d' cars-list.txt - to delete a particular line

sed '$d' cars-list.txt - to delete the last line

sed '2,8d' cars-list.txt - to delete line from range x to y