Linux/Unix commands:

ls:

cd:

mkdir:

mv:

pwd:

clear:

touch: Creates a blank and empty file, files are case sensitive. Spaces are not allowed in the file/folder names, therefore if you have a file/folder with spaces in it, you need to use either ‘’ or “” or escape characters “/”.

rm:

help: Provides a manual for using the command it is being used for.

file: Gives info about the file given.

cp: change path “name” of the file specified to the path “name” given.

nano:

vim:

cat: Shows the content of the file

less: shows the content of the file but not all of it

head: shows only the first 10 lines of the content of the file

tail:

We use the “|” to pipe the programs after each other, so the output of the program to the left hand side of the “|” would be an input to the program to the right hand side of the “|”.

“command > file.extention”: that does put the output from the command into the file

awk: AWK is a programming language with a very well-defined scope.

It follows a general usage pattern of condition {action} where the condition is usually a regular expression or a keyword like BEGIN or END (indicating that this block of code should be executed at the start or end of processing).

If the condition is omitted, the action will apply to all lines of text.

In awk, there are several variables that are already initialized.

-NR: number of the rows in the stream(file) being input into it

-NF: Same as NR but indicates the number of columns(fields) instead

-FILENAME: the name of the current input file

-FS: the separator/delimiter that is being used to separate fields, it is already initialized as “,” unless otherwise changed.

FS can be used also as OFS, which indicates the output file column’s separator/delimiter, it is also “,” by default.