­­Basic Commands

1. mkdir
2. ls, ls\*.txt
3. cd – change to directory
4. touch – create files
5. cat (1. Display content

2. Create new file and writes content Ctrl+D to save content

3. creates new file and content of both the files will be copied to new file

cat>file2.txt

data - Ritwik

cat>file3.txt

data – Ranjan

cat file2.txt file3.txt>filemerge.txt

cat >> file1.txt –edit the file

1. pwd
2. cp – copy a file or directory

cp file3.txt file4.txt

1. mv hello.c /home/Ritwik/Games
2. head- display first 10 lines of code
3. tail – last 10 lines of code
4. tac file1.txt it displays code in reverse order
5. more – if content overflow then more command is displayed
6. id – display used it or group id
7. clear
8. vi – text editor
9. grep- Filter to search givcatcaten pattern in the file content

grep Linux file3.txt

grep o file3.txt

1. diff- compares the content of two different files

diff file2.txt file3.txt

1. ping google.com
2. hostname hostname –ip
3. chmod- change the user or group permissions to access the files

chmod u=r file2.txt

vi file2.txt

1. nl – display the line numbers
2. wc - word +character
3. uniq – remove duplicate(remove only continues duplicates)
4. rmdir – remove empty directory
5. rm – remove file or directory

GREP FILTER( GLOBAL REGULAR EXPRESSION PRINT)

1. search pattern in files
2. Grep “UNIX” file.txt

Cat file1.txt | grep “Linux”

1. grep –c “UNIX” file.txt //count the row in which UNIX is present
2. grep –h “UNIX” file.txt // display the line in which file is present
3. grep –l pattern file – display file name
4. grep -n display all matching lines with line numbers
5. grep –v display all not matching lines
6. grep –o only the matching pattern
7. grep –e “UNIX” –e “LINUX” file1.txt
8. grep ^Ritwik file1.txt // starts with pattern
9. grep Pathak$ file1.txt
10. grep –i

awk

1. awk ‘{print $2}’ data
2. awk ‘{print $2, $4}’ data
3. awk ‘{print $NF}’ data ls –ltr | awk ‘{print $NF}’
4. awk ‘{print NR “: “ $0}’ names
5. awk –F,’{print $4}’ country.txt
6. Awk ‘{if($3>40000) print $0}’ data
7. awk ‘{if($2==”Pol”){$3=80000 print $0}’ data
8. awk ‘/India/ {print $0}’ country.txt
9. awk ‘NR==”8” {print $0}’ country.txt
10. awk ‘NR==”8”, NR==”10” print $0’ country.txt
11. awk ‘NF==0 {print NR}’ data
12. awk ‘END {print NR}’ country.txt
13. awk ‘BEGIN {for(i=0;i<=10;i++) print i;}’
14. awk ‘BEGIN {while(i<10){i++; print “num is “ i}}’
15. awk 'BEGIN {for(i=1;i<=7;i++) if(i>=5){print "YO"} else{print "NO"}}' customer.txt

CUT Command – character level processing

1. cut -c1 names // get first characters
2. Cut –c1,5 names
3. Cut –c1-5 names // c- character
4. Cut –d, -f 2 country.txt //d-delimeter //f - field
5. Cut –d, -f 1- country.txt - -output-delimeter=” | ”
6. cut --complement -d " " -f 1 state.txt
7. Ls –ltr | awk ‘{print $NF}’
8. Ls –ltr | awk ‘{print $NF}’ | cut –c1,2  
     
     
   SED Commands
9. Sed -n ‘3p ‘ filename.txt
10. Sed -n ‘$p’ filename.txt
11. Sed -n ‘2,4p’ filename.txt
12. Sed -n ‘/India/p’ data
13. Sed –n –e ‘2p’ –e ‘4p’ data
14. Sed –n –e ‘/India/p’ -e’/Germany/p’ data
15. Sed –n ‘2,+2p’ data
16. Sed –n ‘ 1~2p’ data
17. Sed –f ex\_file data
18. Sed –n –f ex file
19. Sed ‘s/Pol/Paul/g’ data set value
20. Sed ‘s/India/US/g’ data
21. Sed ‘2 s/India/Us/g’ data
22. Sed ‘2! s/India/Us/g’ data
23. Sed –I ‘2! s/India/Us/g’ data
24. Sed ‘/Pol/ s/India/US/g’ data
25. Sed ‘1d’ data
26. Sed ‘2,4d’ data
27. Sed ‘/Belgium/d’ data
28. Sed –i ‘/^$/d’ data
29. Sed ‘/India/ w IndianUser’ data
30. Sed ‘3 a Hello User’ data
31. Sed ‘/Loko/ a hello User’ data
32. Sed ‘4 c Hello User’ data
33. Sed ‘1 I Hello User’ data
34. Sed –n ‘l’ data
35. sed –n ‘l 20’ data
36. sed ‘3 r externalfile’ data
37. sed ‘/India/ q’ data
38. sed ‘2 e date’ data //add date in 2nd line
39. sed ‘2 e pwd’ data
40. sed ‘=’ data
41. sed –n ‘/^V/p’ data
42. sed –n ‘/a$/p’ data
43. sed –n ‘/[AC]]/p’ data
44. sed –n ‘/[A-D]/p’ data
45. ls –ltr \*.txt

Filters

1. sed –n ‘/[[:digit:]]/p’ posix digit,upper,lower,space,punct,alpha