Capgemini

UNIX

Lesson 09 : Essential Commands

Lesson Objectives

- In this lesson, you will learn:
  - Checking file type
  - Filtering contents

9.1:Commands
file

File command recognizes several types of files
Also recognizes empty files and directories.

$ file *
story: english text
cmd: commands text
trash: ascii text
empty: empty

WC

It counts number of lines, words, and characters in the specified file or files.
It uses option -l, -w, -c.

$ wc –lc file1 file2
file1 20 571 => File1 is 20 lines & 571 characters.
file2 30 804 => File2 is 30 lines & 804 characters.

cut

Cut is also a filter, it cuts or picks up a given number of character or fields from the specified file

$ cut –f 2,7 empinfo => prints 2nd & 7th field to screen.
$ cut –f 2-7 empinfo => prints 2nd through 7th field to screen.

If the information is with delimiter":" following format
name:age:address:city:pin:division

$ cut –f 2,7 –d":" empinfo => prints 2nd & 7th field to screen.

$ cut –c1-15 empinfo => prints First 15 characters to screen.

sort Command

The sort command is useful to sort file in ascending order.

```
$sort <filename>
```

- Options are:
  - -r : Reverse order
  - -n : Numeric sort
  - -f : Omit the difference between Upper and lower case alphabets
  - -t : Specify delimiter
  - -k : to specify fields as primary or secondary key
- Example:

```
$ sort -t"|" +1 bookDetails.lst
$sort –k3,3 -k2,2 employee
```

uniq Command

The uniq command fetches only one copy of redundant records and writes the same to standard output.

- –u option: It selects only non-repeated lines.
- –d option: It selects only one copy of repeated line.
- -c option: It gives a count of occurrences.

To find unique values, the file has to be sorted on that field.

- **Example:** To find unique values from file duplist.lst

```
$ uniq duplist.lst
```

find

- **find**
  - finds files.
  - The syntax of this command is: find pathname -name filename -print
  - The pathname defines the directory to start from. Each subdirectory of this directory will be searched. The -print option must be used to display results.
  - You can define the filename using wildcards. If these are used, the filename must be placed in 'quotes'.
  - **Example**
    - find . -name mtg_jan92 -print - looks for the file mtg_jan92 in current directory
    - find ~/ -name README -print - looks for files called README throughout your home directory
    - find . -name '*.fm' -print - looks for all files with .fm suffix in current directory
    - find /usr/local -name gnu -type d -print - looks for a directory called gnu within the /usr/local directory

SUMMARY

- In this lesson, you have learnt:
  - Processing file ,sorting file.
  - Searching file in system.

Review Questions

- Question 1: ___ command characters in file.
- Question 2: ___ used to display duplicate record from sorted file.
- Question 3: ___ command used to search a file in system.