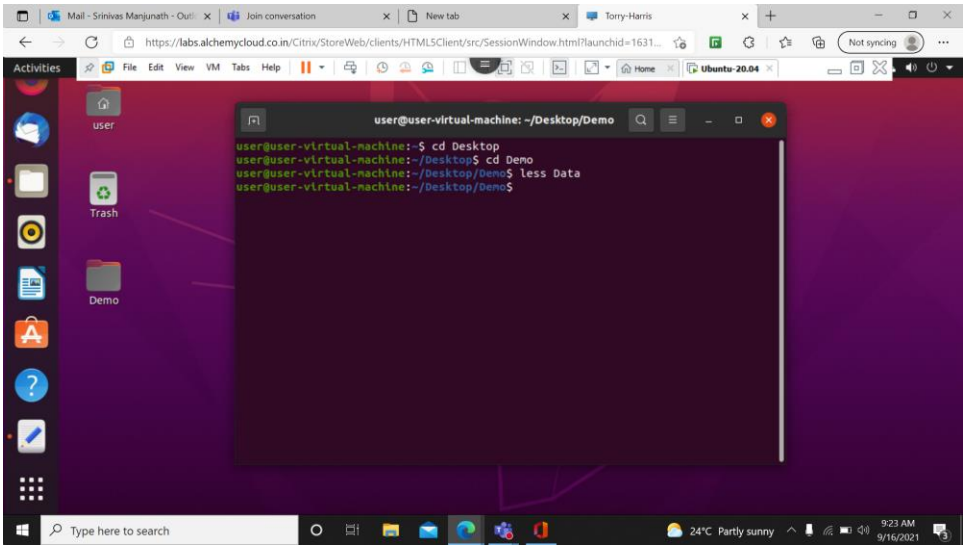
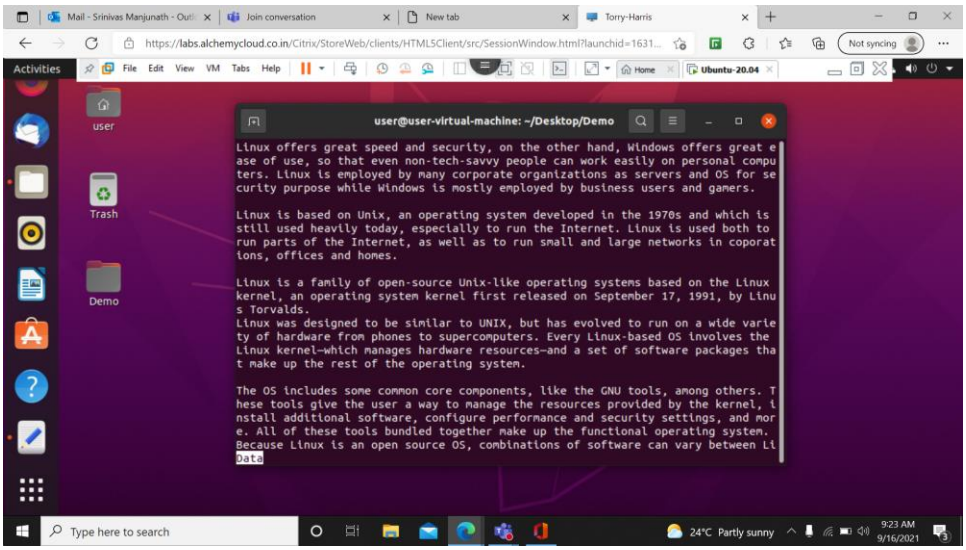
Day 04 Assignment 04

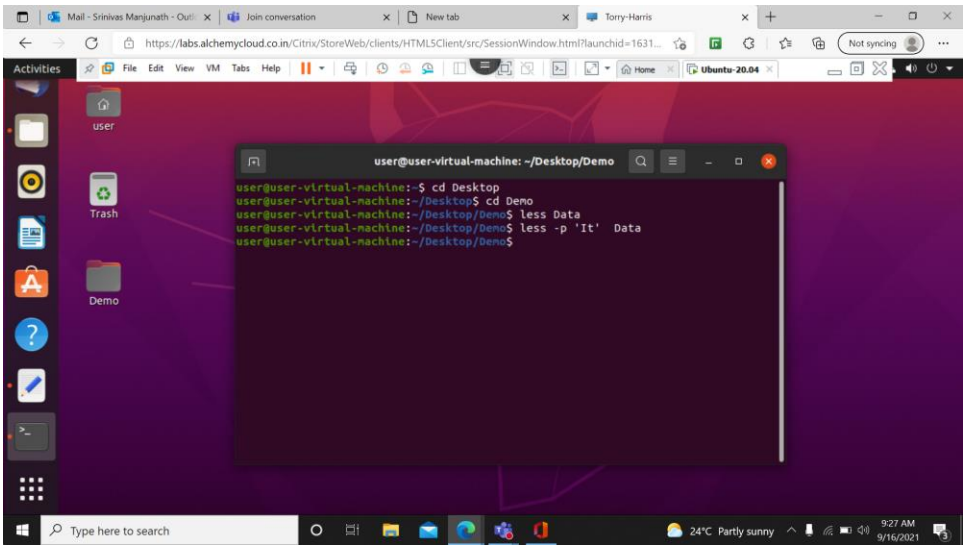
1>Less: Less command is a Linux utility that can be used to read the contents of a text file one page(one screen) at a time. It has faster access because if file is large it doesn't access the complete file, but accesses it page by page.

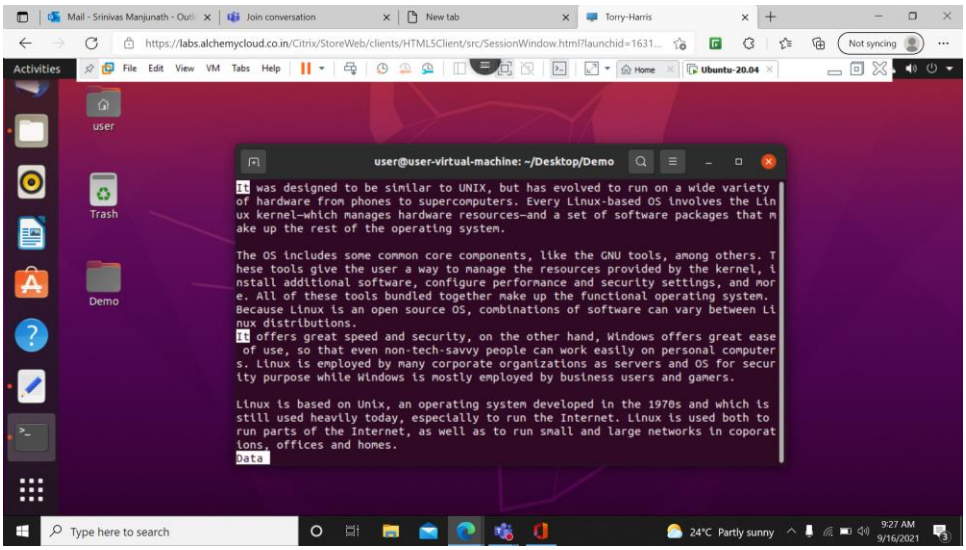




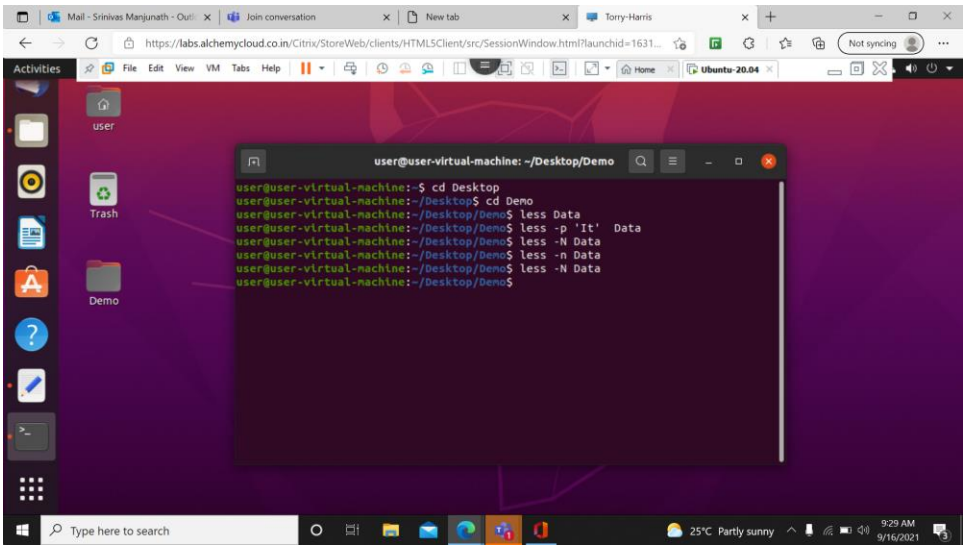
2> less –p: pattern it tells less to start at the first occurrence of pattern in the file.

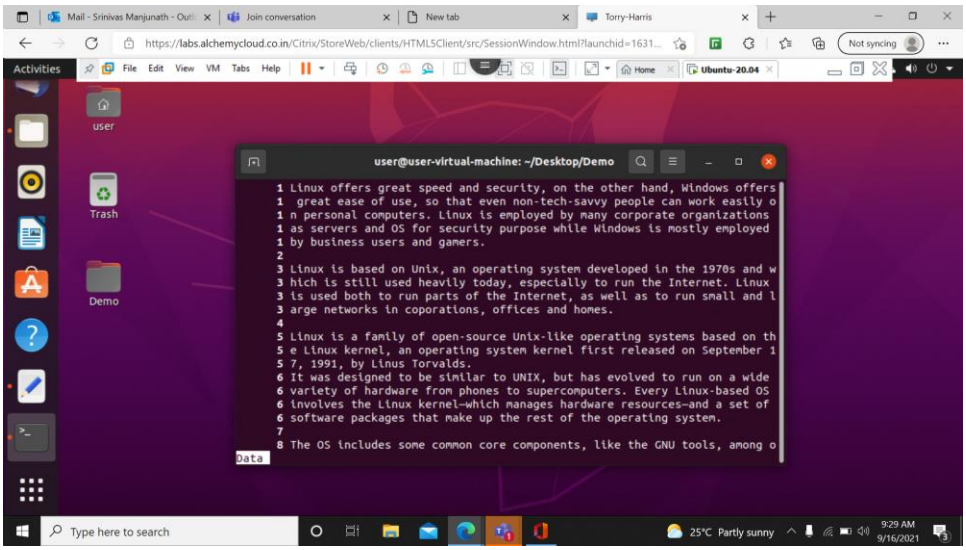
Note: press enter for next line , Space bar for next paragraph, p for previous page and q for quit.



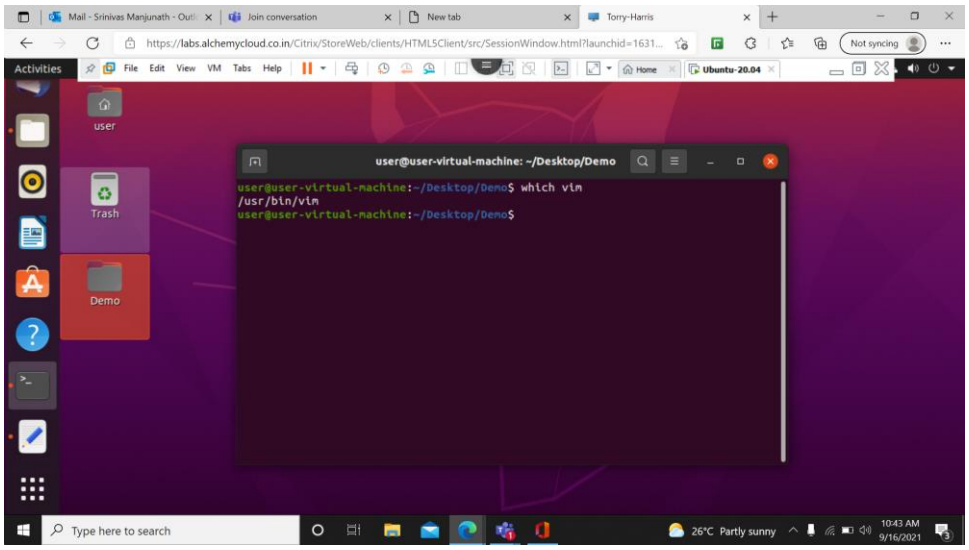


3> less –N: Display the line number.



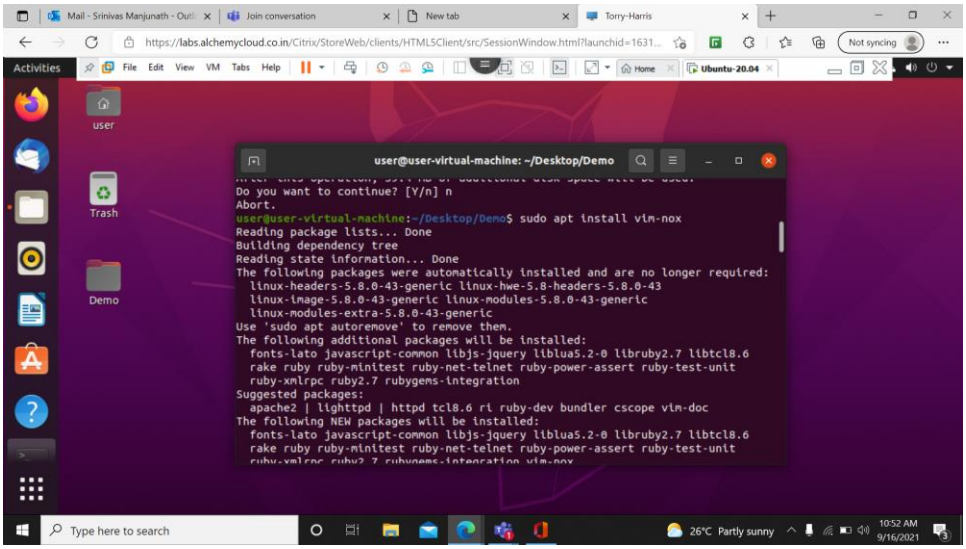


4> which: Used to locate the executable file associated with the given command by searching it in the path environment variable.

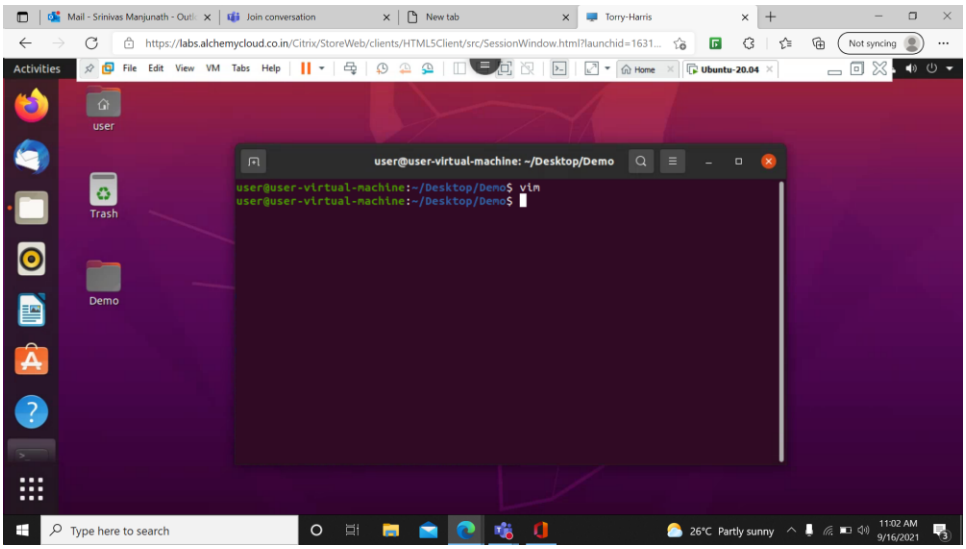


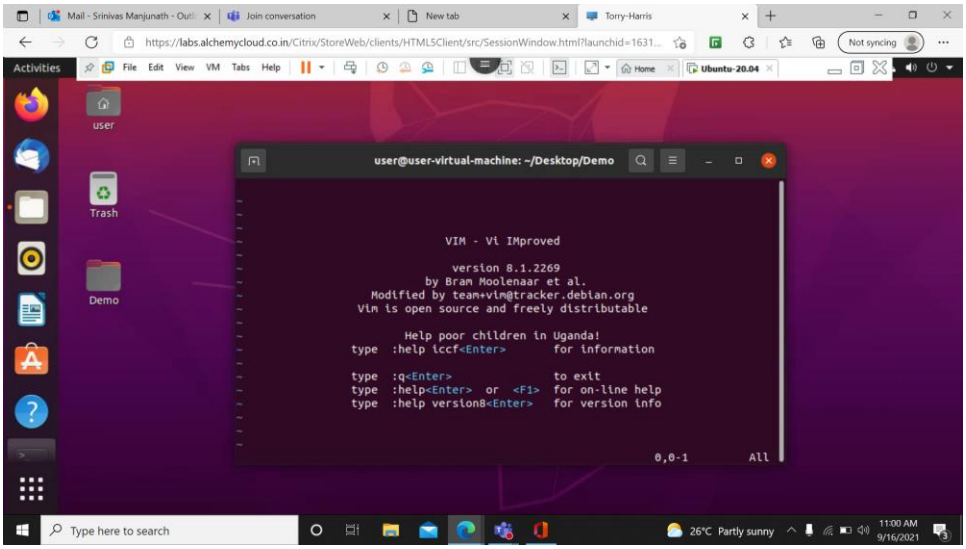
5> Install vim: $sudo apt-get install vim or $sudo apt install vim-nox

Vim is an advanced and highly configurable text editor built to enable efficient text editing. Vim text editor is developed by Bram Moolenaar. It supports most file types and vim editor is also known as a programmer's editor. We can use with its plugin based on our needs.

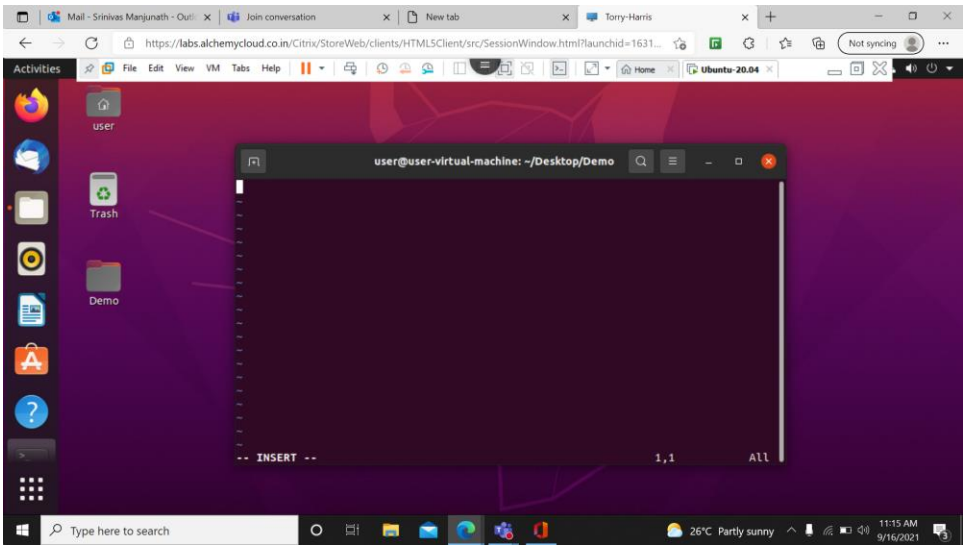


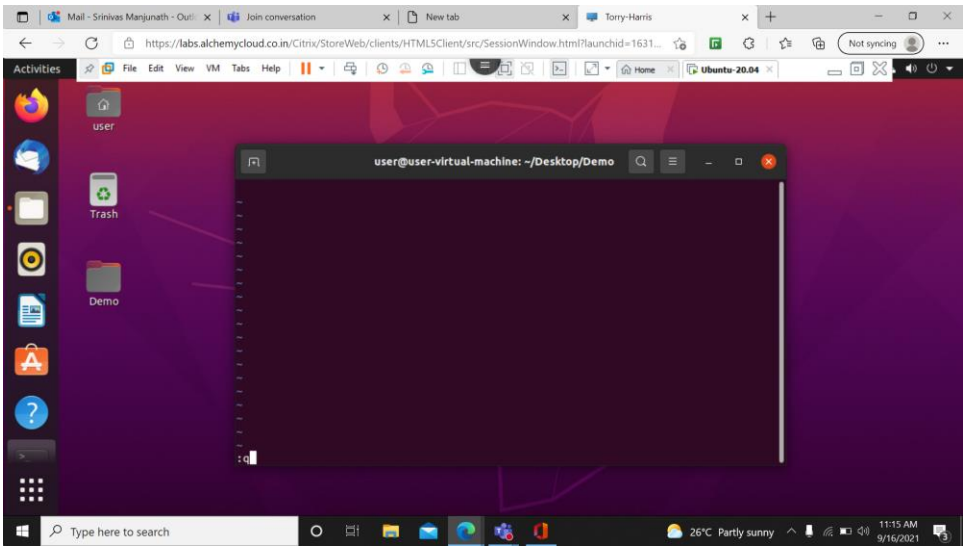
6> Vim: is a free and open-source, screen-based text editor program for Unix.



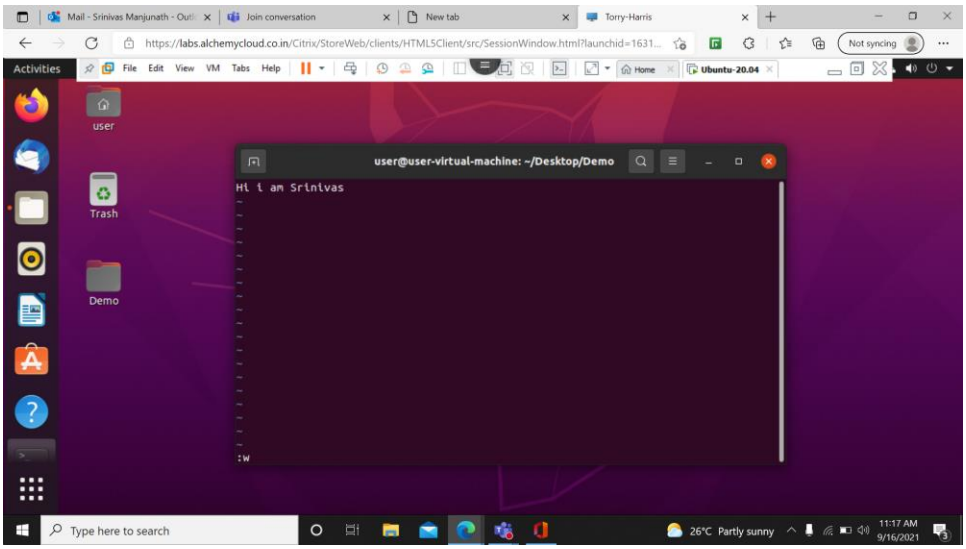


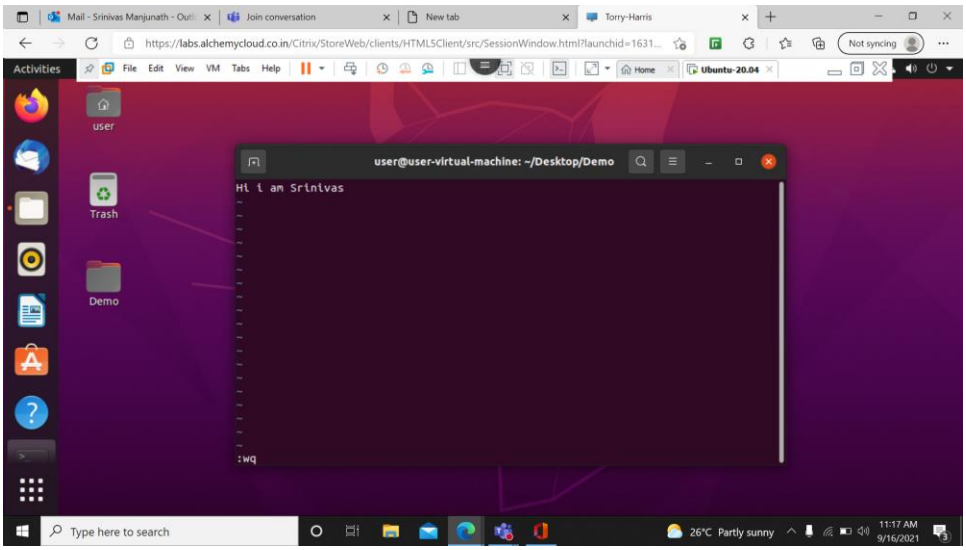
7> write data we need to go in insert mode. To go into write mode type i. And also we can type A or a or I for inserting. To exit press esc and type command :q.



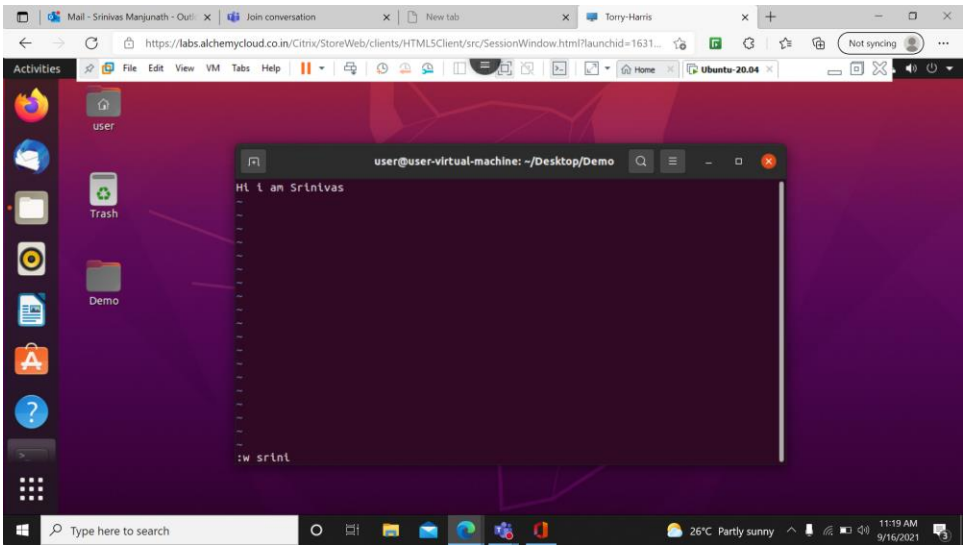


8>To save the file use :w or :wq to save and exit.

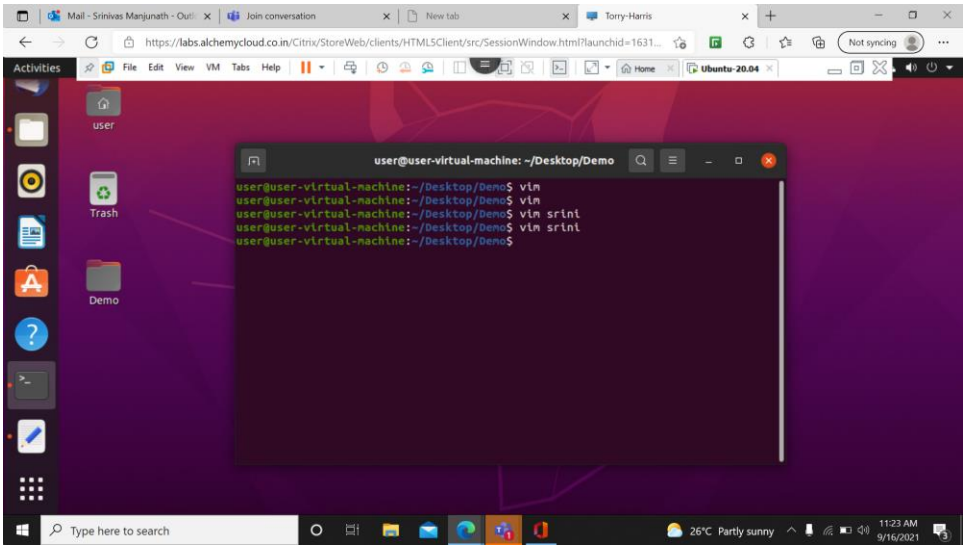




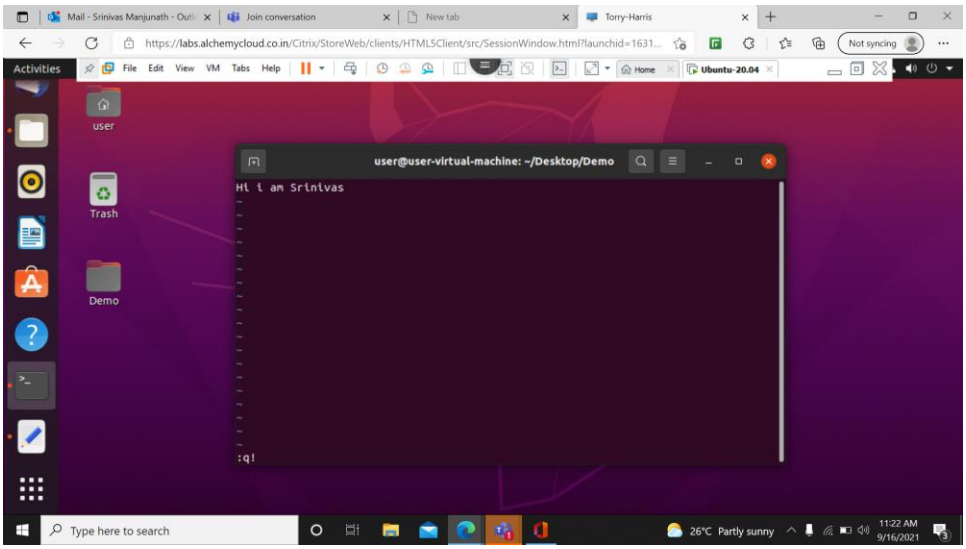
9>To save the file with file name use :w filename.



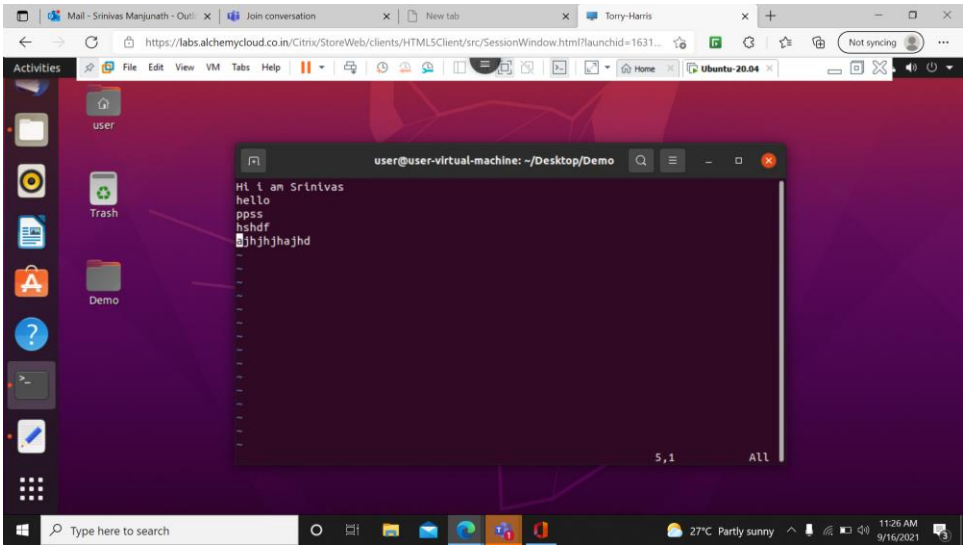
10> To open the existing file $vim filename.



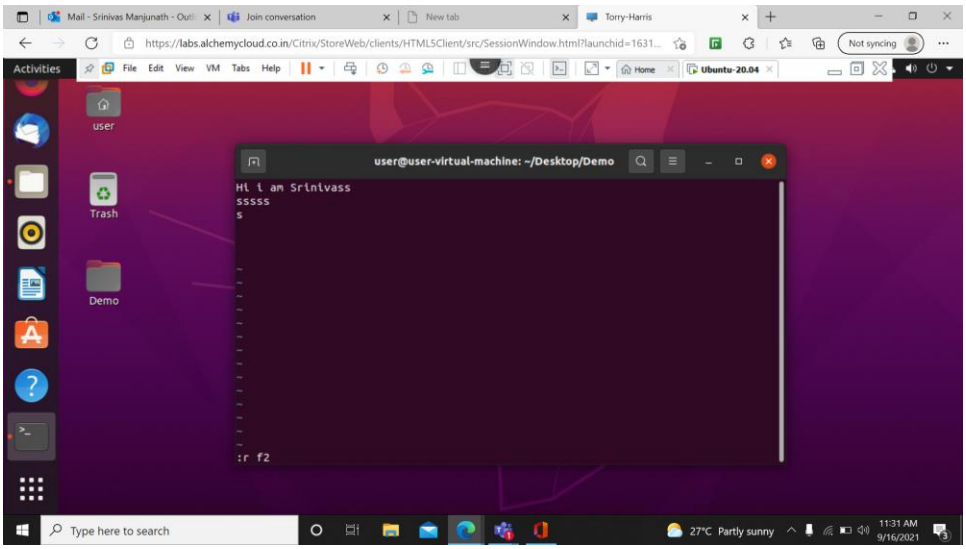
11> to quite the file without saving it :q!

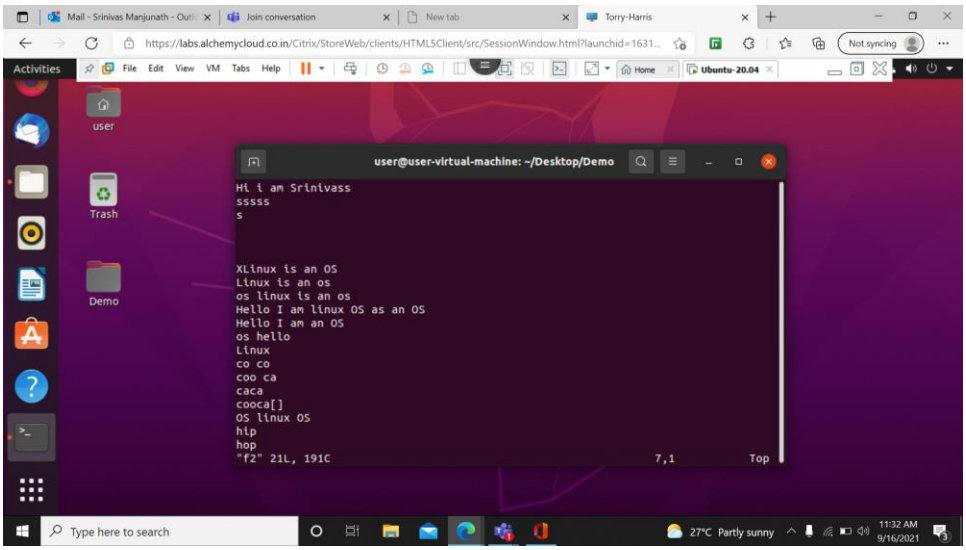


12> Delete commands: we exit from insert mode and press d for line-by-line deletion, u for undo, x for word by word.

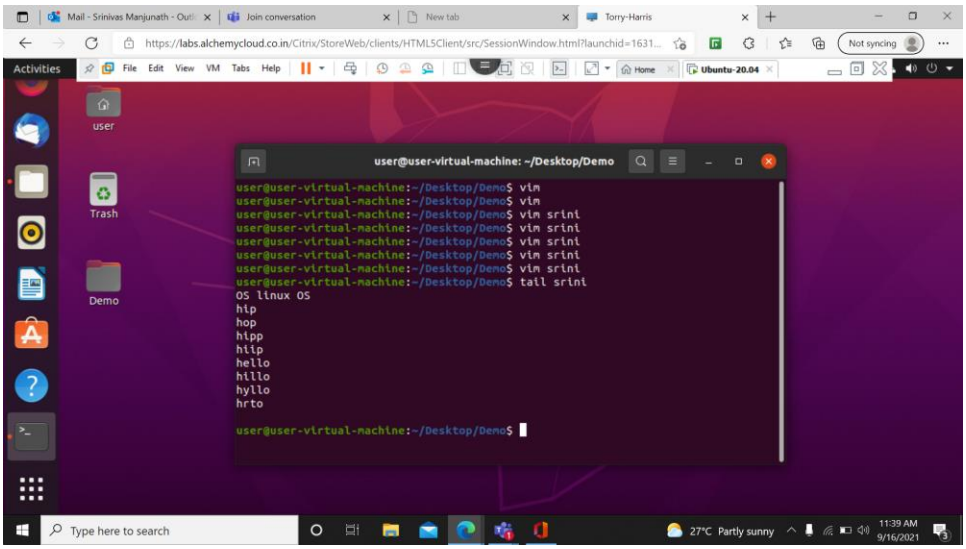


13> to read the existing file in vim :r filename

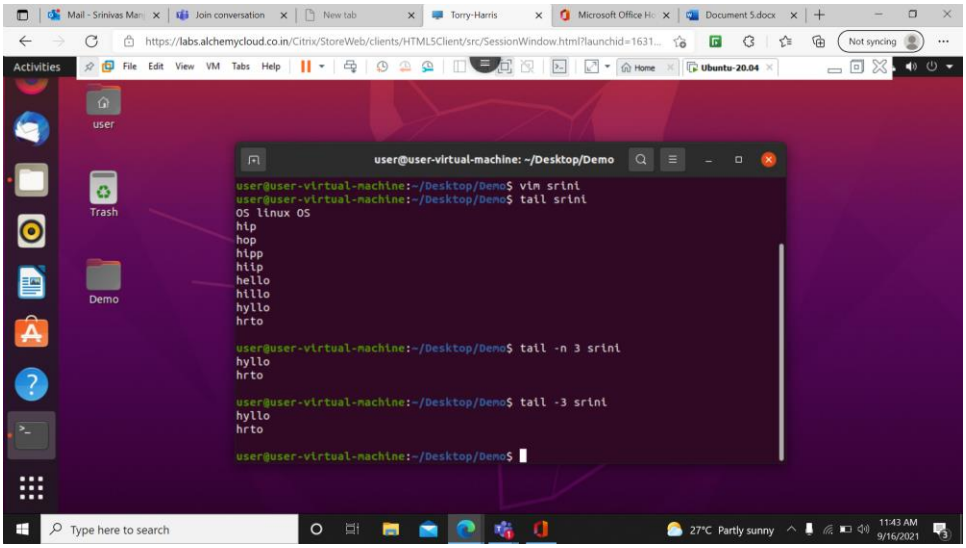




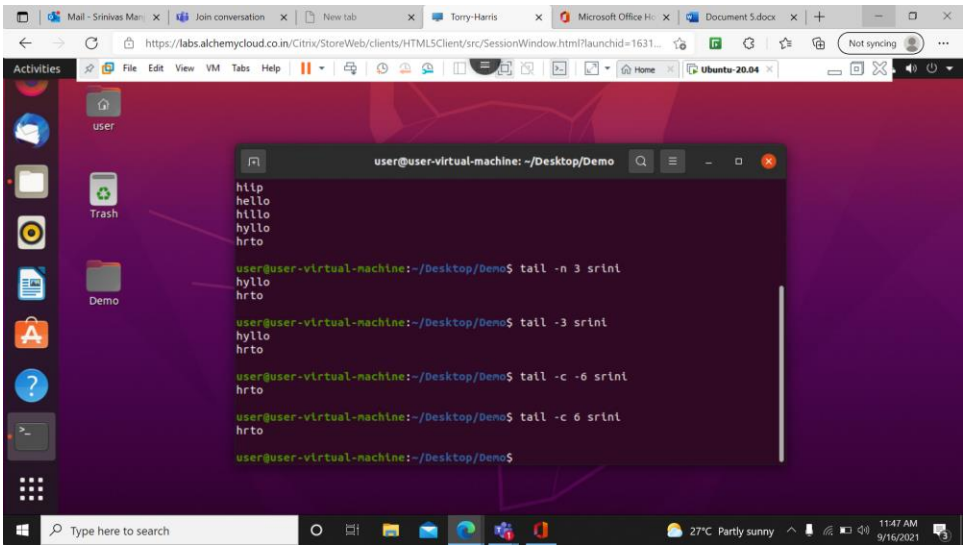
14> tail: The tail command, as the name implies, print the last N number of data of the given input. By default it prints the last 10 lines of the specified files.



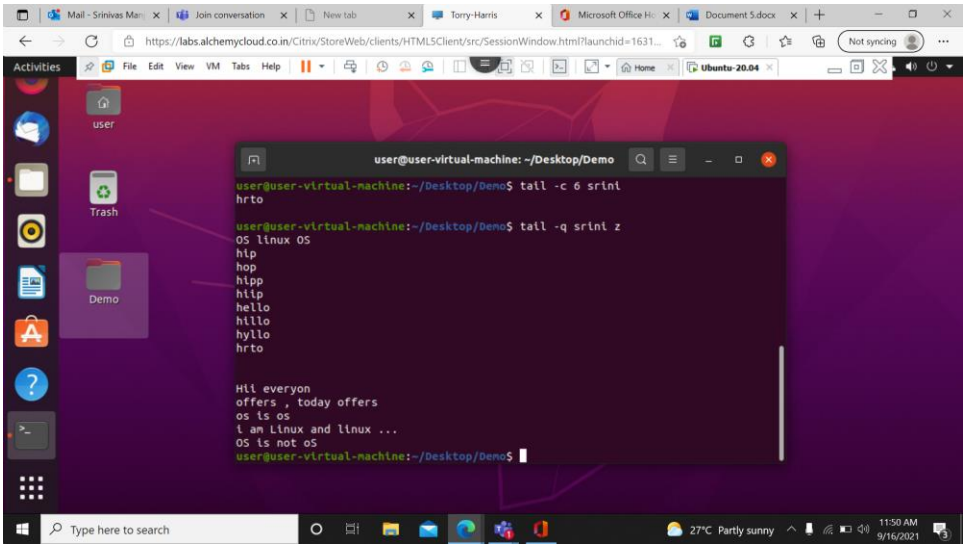
15> tail –n: Prints the last 'num' lines instead of last 10 lines. num is mandatory to be specified in command otherwise it displays an error. **`$ tail -n 3 filename or $ tail –3 filename.`**



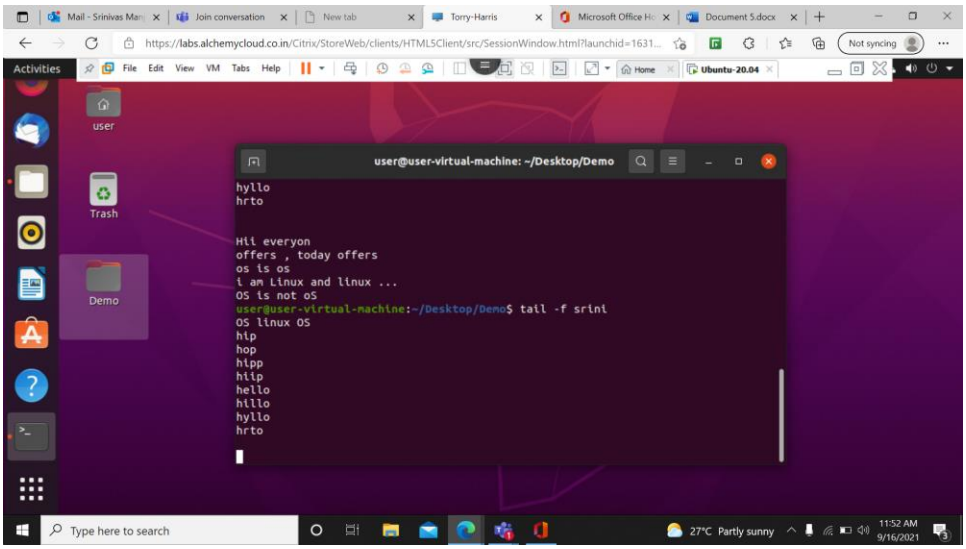
16> tail **-c :** Prints the last 'num' bytes from the file specified. Newline count as a single character, so if tail prints out a newline, it will count it as a byte. **`$ tail -c –6 filename`** or **`$ tail -c 6 filename.`**



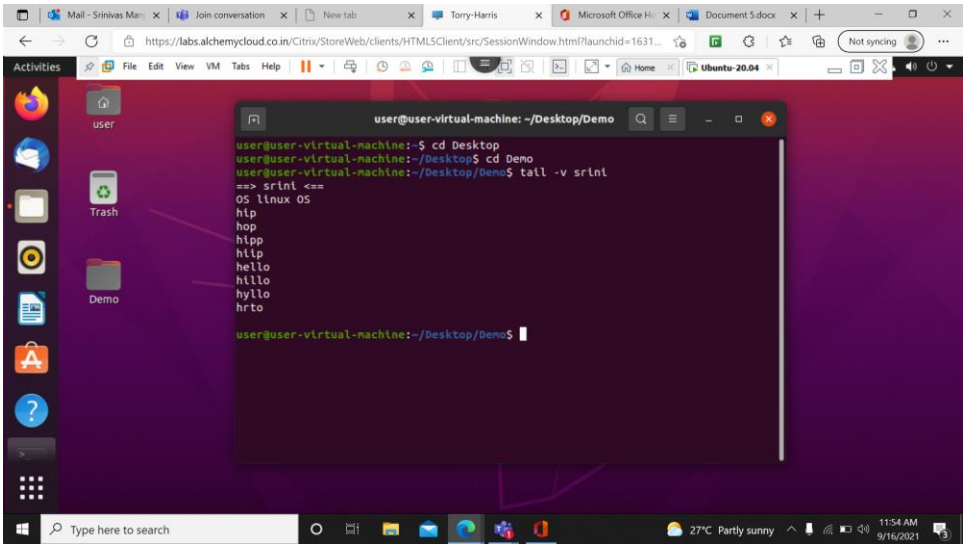
17> tail **-q:** It is used if more than 1 file is given. Because of this command, data from each file is not precedes by its file name.



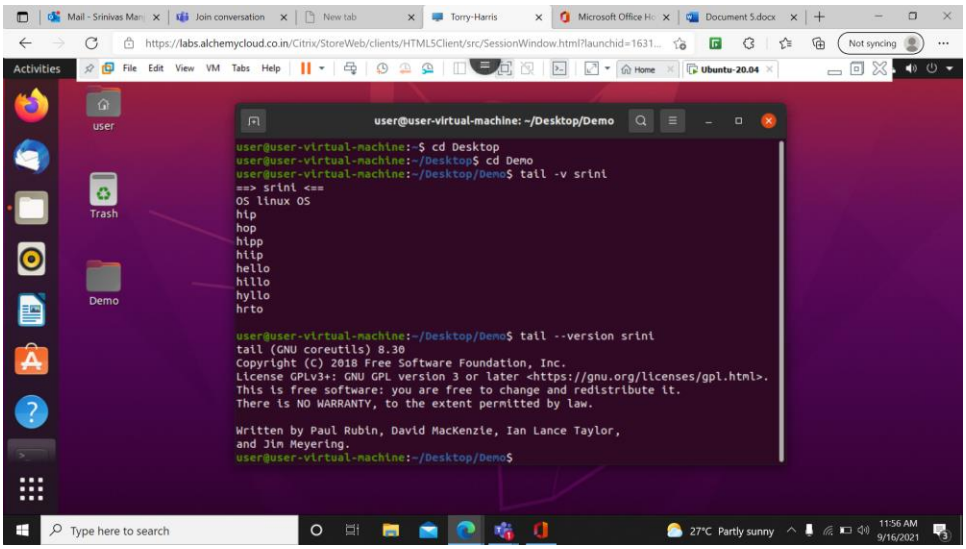
18> tail **-f:** This option is mainly used by system administration to monitor the growth of the log files written by many Unix program as they are running.



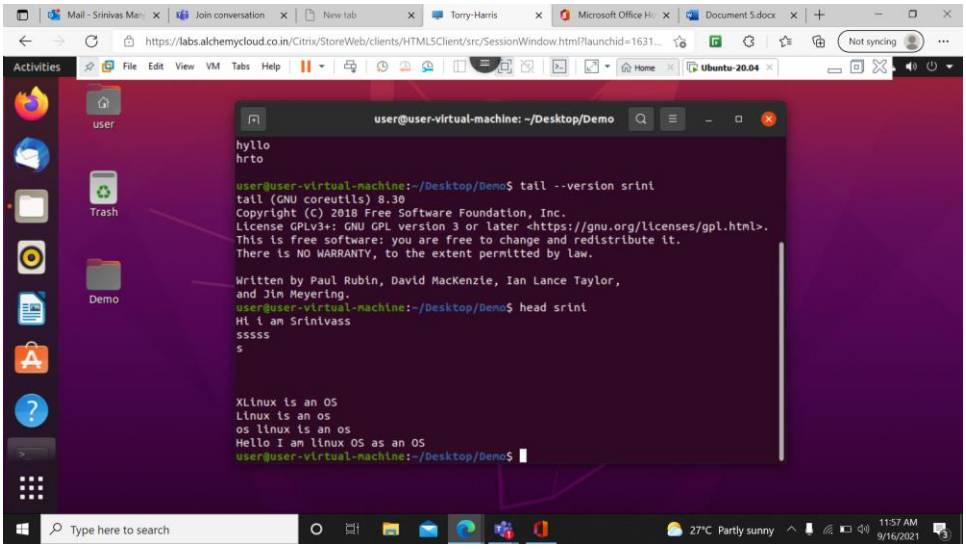
19> tail –v : **-v:** By using this option, data from the specified file is always preceded by its file name.



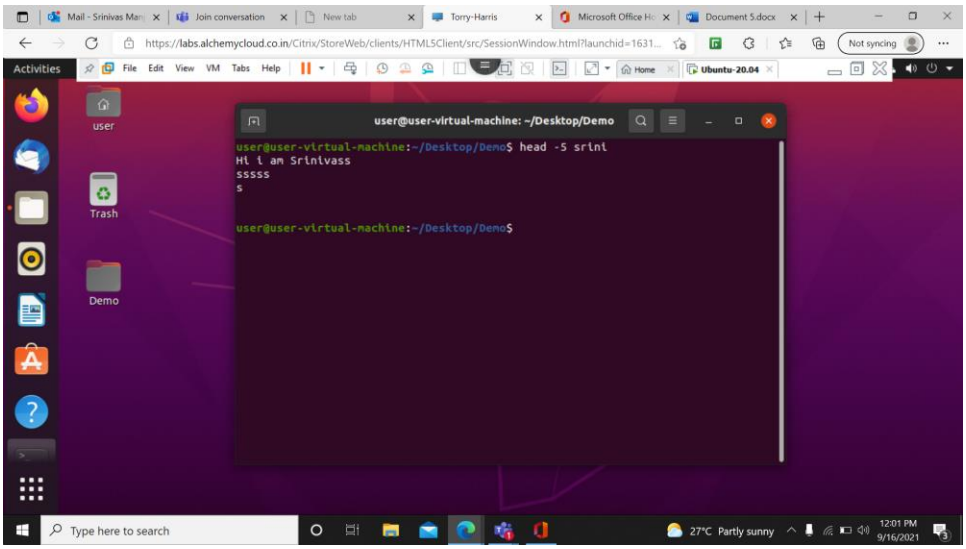
20> tail- –version: This option is used to display the version of tail which is currently running on your system.



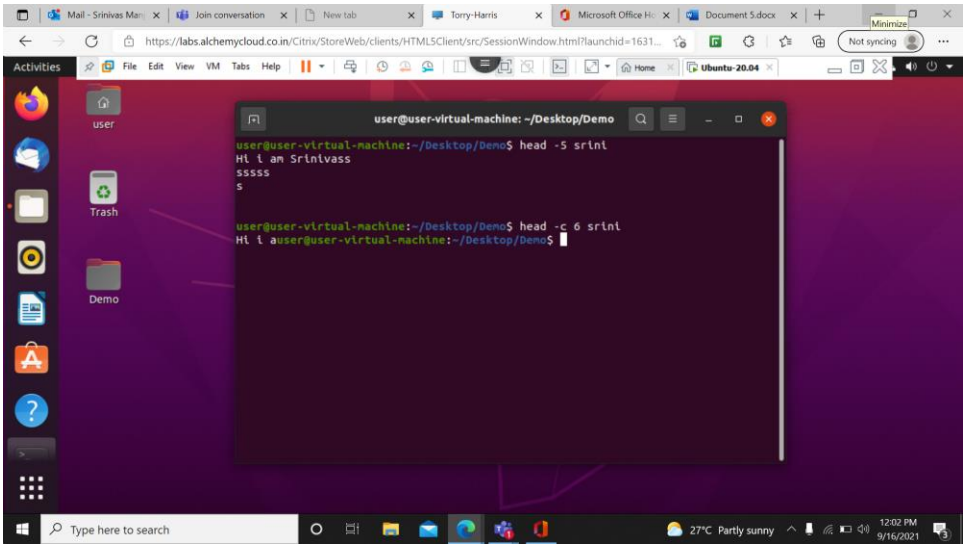
21> head- The head command, as the name implies, print the top N number of data of the given input. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of the specified files.



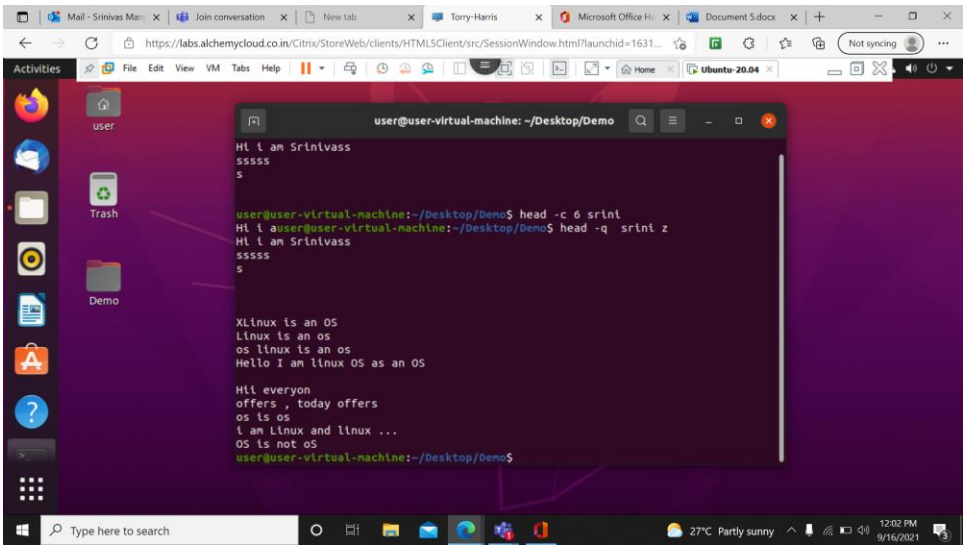
22> head **-n :** Prints the first 'num' lines instead of first 10 lines. **num** is mandatory to be specified in command otherwise it displays an error.



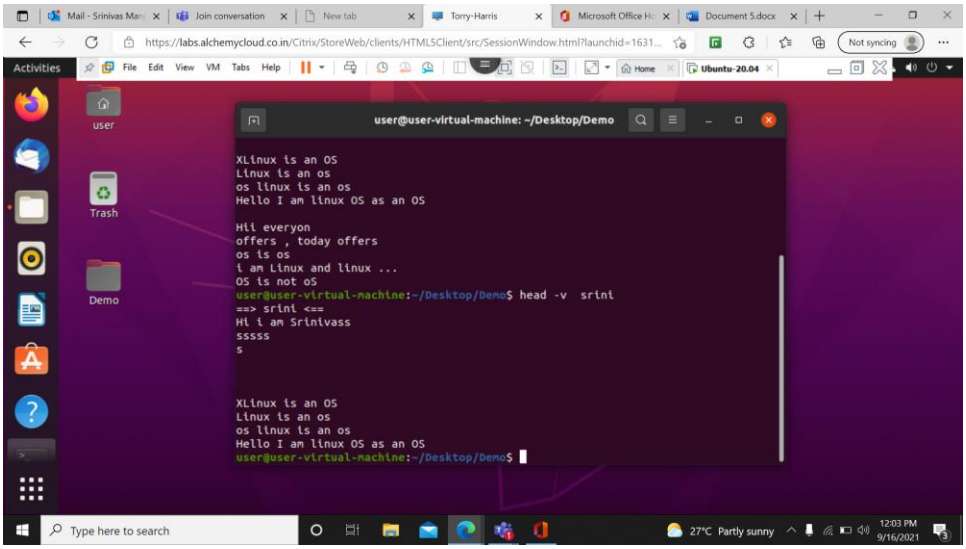
23> **head -c :** Prints the first 'num' bytes from the file specified. Newline count as a single character, so if head prints out a newline, it will count it as a byte.



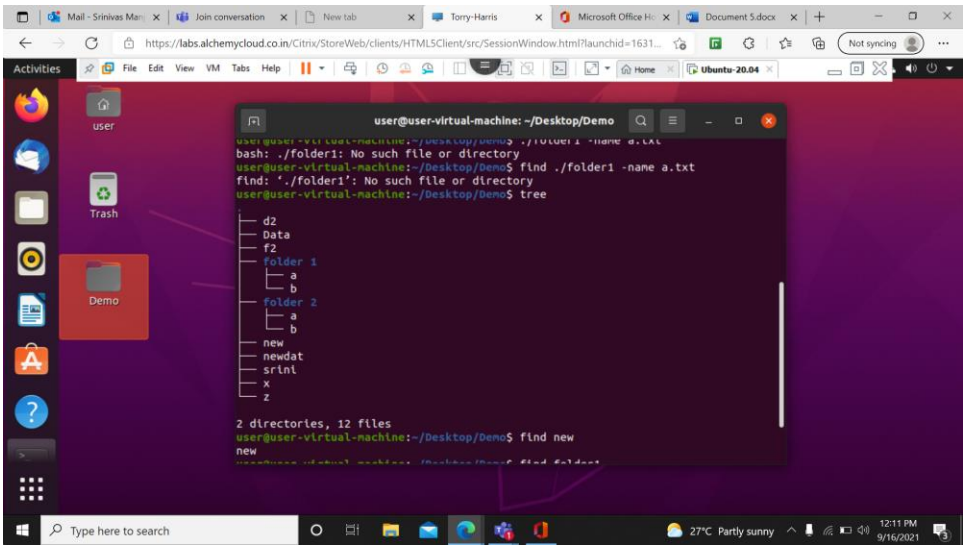
24> head **-q:** It is used if more than 1 file is given. Because of this command, data from each file is not precedes by its file name.



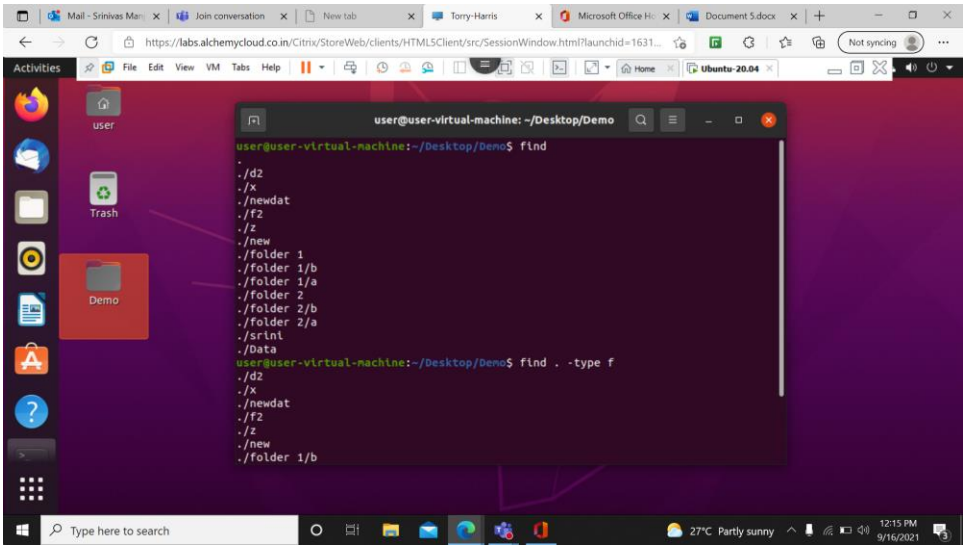
25> **head-v:** By using this option, data from the specified file is always preceded by its file name.



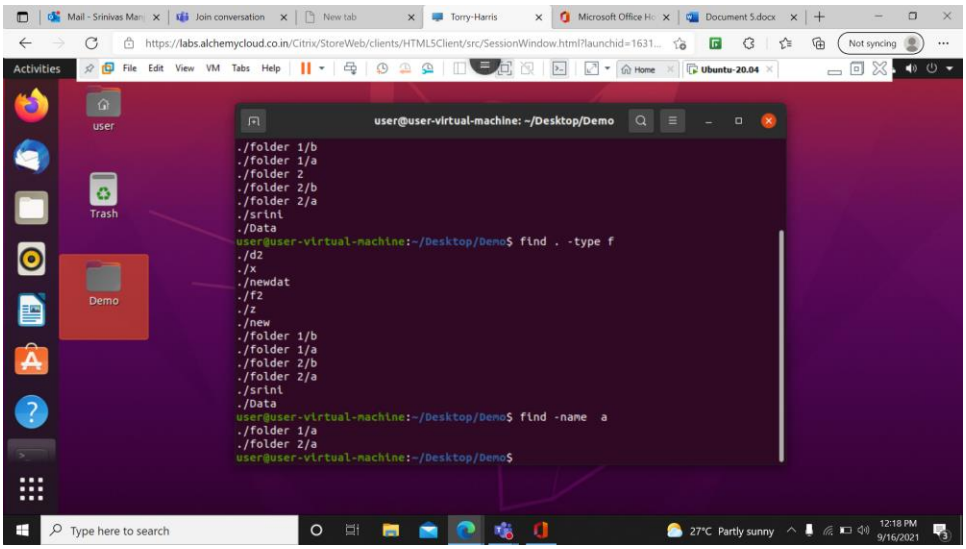
26> find: It can be used to find files and directories and perform subsequent operations on them. It supports searching by file, folder, name, creation date, modification date, owner and permissions.



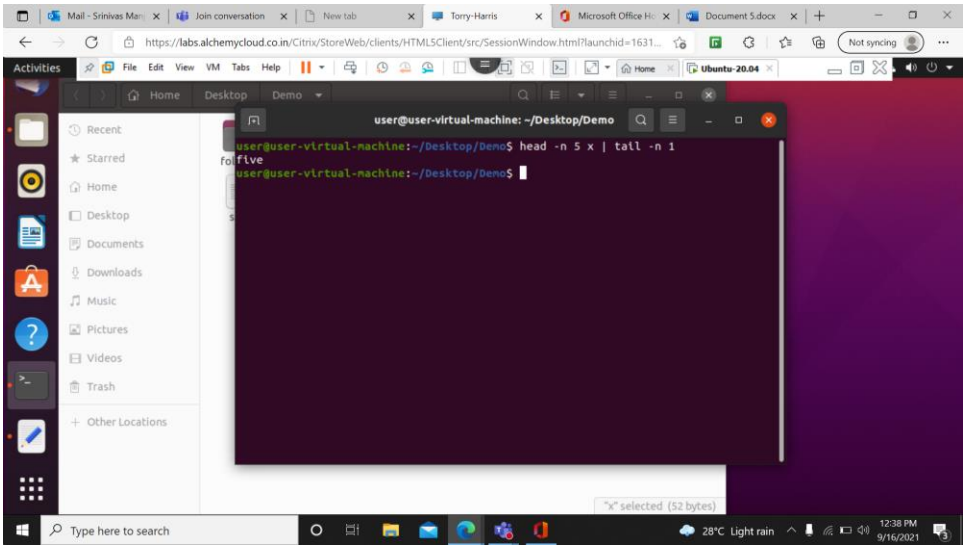
27> $ find or $find . - type f : to name the files in the folder.



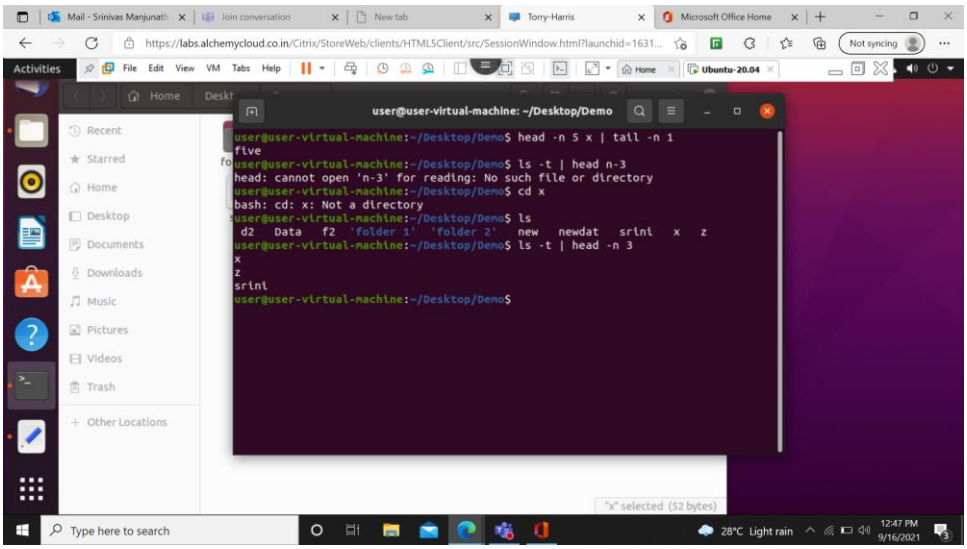
28> $find –name filename : used to find the file in the folder, if the file is present in sub-folders means it shows that also.



29> To find the particular line from a file. $head –n 5 num | tail –n 1.



30> $ls –t | head –n 3


Activities
user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/Demo
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$ head -n 5 x | tail -n 1
five
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$ ls -t | head n-3
head: cannot open 'n-3' for reading: No such file or directory
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$ cd x
bash: cd: x: Not a directory
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$ ls
d2 Data f2 'folder 1' 'folder 2' new newdat srini x z
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$ ls -t | head -n 3
x
z
srini
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$
Recent
Starred
Home
Desktop
Documents
Downloads
Music
Pictures
Videos
Trash
Other Locations
"x" selected (52 bytes)
Type here to search
28°C Light rain
12:47 PM
9/16/2021