Filter Commands:

1.To display the content of a file in ascending order

sort file_name

2.To display the content of a file in descending order

sort -r file_name

3.To display the no. of lines from top to bottom

head -n file_name ex: head -3 file_name

4.To display the no. of lines from bottom tom top

tail -n file_name ex: tail -4 file_name

5.To display the uniq content without duplicates

uniq file_name

6.To count no. of duplicates in a file

uniq -c file_name

7.To display the duplicates in the file

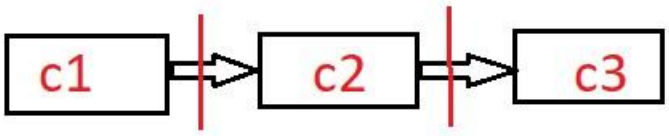
uniq -d file_name

8.To count the words present in the file

wc

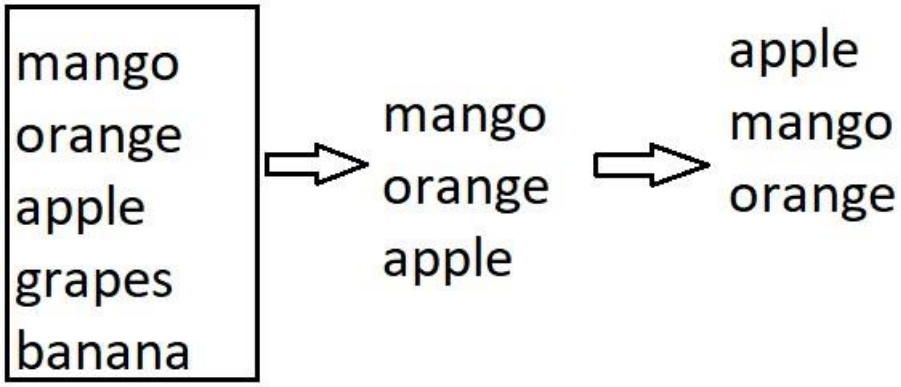
Piping:

Piping is the process of redirecting the output of a particular command as an input for next command.



Symbol: |

Ex: cat file-name | head -3 | sort



Linux I/O Redirection

Redirection is a process where we can copy the output of any command into new file/existing file.

Types of Redirection

1.Input Redirection

2.Output Redirection

3.Error Redirection

Redirection can be done in 2 ways:

Using ">": it will override the content

Using ">>": it will not override the content

1.Input Redirection

By default, commands will be executed in the input redirection.

Syntax: command< filename

Ex: cat < file1

2.Output Redirection:

Redirecting the output of a particular command in separate file.

a. using ">"

Syntax: command > filename

Ex: cat > file1

b. using ">>"

Syntax: command >> filename

Ex: cat >> file1

3.Error Redirection:

Redirecting the error of a command to separate file.

Syntax: command &> filename

Ex: ./filename &> file1

Linux Regex [Regular Expression]

Regular expression is set of special characters that helps us to search for particular data and for matching particular pattern in a file.

Commands:

1.grep

2.sed

1.grep: it is used to search for a character or matching word or pattern in a particular file.

syntax: grep pattern filename ex: grep hello file1

2.concatenating of characters/words:

syntax: grep ab filename

3.one/other: if we are giving 2 characters as input, if one character is present the output should be displayed.

syntax: grep -E 'a|b' filename

4.match end string: searching for last word/character of a line.

syntax: grep a$ filename

5.match starting string: searching for first word/character of a line.

syntax: grep ^a filename

sed[stream editor]:it is used to replace the single character/word in a file.

syntax: sed -i 's/old-content/new-content/' filename

to replace multiple character/words in a file.

syntax: sed -i -e 's/old-content/new-content/' -e 's/oldcontent/new-content/' -e 's/old-content/new-content/' filename

Networking Commands

1.ifconfig: it is used to display the network interface of a system.

syntax: ifconfig

2.ping [packet internet groper]:it is used to ensure that a computer can communicate with a specified device over the network.

ex: ping 43.204.37.207

3.host: it is used to find a domain name associated with ip address or find an ip address associated with domain name.

ex: host amazon.com (or) host 43.204.37.207

4.hostname: it will display the network name

syntax: hostname

5.curl: it is used to exchange the data between a device and a server through a terminal.

ex: curl -o google.html https://www.google.com

6.wget: it is used to download files from the internet.

ex: wget http://example.com/file.txt