

Notes 6

awk

- Definition Awk is a scripting language used for processing and displaying text. Awk can work with a text file or from standard output. Awk was created in bell Labs during the 70s
- Usage `awk + options {awk command} + file +file to save (optional)`
- Examples `awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd` `awk -F: '{print $NF}' /etc/passwd`

sed

- Definition *Sed* is a stream editor that performs operations on files and standard output. For instance it can search, find and replace, insert, and deletion. By using *sed* you can edit files without opening them.
- Usage `sed options + sed script + file`
- Examples `sed '1,3 s/pizza/rice/' shopping-list.lst` `sed 's/pizza/rice/4' shopping-list.lst`

less

- Definition Linux utility which can be used to read contents of text file one page (one screen) per time. It has faster access because if the file is large, it doesn't access the complete file, but accesses it page by page.
 - Usage `less + option + filename`
 - Example `less -F /home/Mandeep/test/first.erl` `dmesg | less -N`

alias

- Definition A shorthand for a more complicated command they do not persist unless you save them to `.bashrc` or `.bash_aliases` file
- Usage (how to create) `alias name_of_alias="command here"`
- Examples `alias add="git add ."` `alias qpush="git add.; git commit-m 'quick push'; git push"`

> + >> or redirection operators

- Definition The redirection operators redirect output or input to a file either by re-writing the file or by appending to it. If you want to re-write a file, then you have to use the single angle bracket (>) syntax. If you want to append to a file, you'll have to use the double angle bracket (>>).
- Examples `echo "dsd" > test` `echo "bssss" >> test`

| or pipe operator

- Definition The pipe operator directs the output of the preceding command as input to the succeeding command. It is most commonly used to filter data with the `grep` command.
- Examples `cat test | grep -i "makeuseof"` `ls -l | grep '.txt'`