

# note5:

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## Cat command:

Displays the content of one or two files. `cat + file1 + file2`

## Tac Command:

It is the same thing as CAT but it displays the content of the file in reverse order. `tac + file1 + file2`

## More Command:

A Pager pgram used for displaying the content of a text file one page at a time. `more + file`

## Less command:

Same thing as more command. The only difference is that "less" uses less memory , because "more" loads the entire file and "less" does not. `less + file`

## head command:

Displays the top N number of lines of a file. By default prints 10. `head + option + file` example: `head -5 file.txt` displays the first 5 lines.

## tail command:

Displays the last N number of lines of a file. By default prints 10. `tail + option + file` example: `tail -5 file.txt` displays the last 5 lines.

## cut command:

Used to extract a specific section of each line of a file. `cut + option + file` example: `cut -d : -f1 /etc/passwd` Shows all the users using delimiters.

## Paste command:

Used to join files horizontally in columns. `paste + option + file`

## Sort command:

sort the content of the file in alphabetical order , reverse , by number or by month. `sort + option + file` example: `sort -r file.txt` sort the file in reverse order.

## wc command:

used to print the number of lines , characters and bytes in a file. `wc + option + file` example: `wc -c file.txt` displays the number of bytes in the file

## tr command:

Translate or delete characters from standard output. `output | tr + option + set + set` example: `cat file.txt | tr ' ' ,` file.txt replace a period by a comma.

## diff command:

Compares files and display the differences between them. `diff + option + f1 + f2`

## Grep command (Holy Grail)

Command used to match a string pattern from a file or standard output.

`grep + option + pattern + file` example: `grep "ip" file.txt` search for lines that contains "IP".

## Input and Output

to save the output of a file: `ls > file.txt` save the output and append it `ls >> file.txt`

The pipe "|" allows you to redirect the standard output of a command to the standard input of another.  
example: `man ls | grep "human-readable"`