cat (concatenate)

Definition: The cat command is used to display the contents of a file, concatenate files, or create new files.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code cat [options] [file...]

tac (concatenate and reverse)

Definition: tac is the reverse of cat. It concatenates and displays the contents of files, but it outputs the lines in reverse order.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code tac [options] [file...]

head

Definition: The head command outputs the first part (default 10 lines) of a file or input.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code head [options] [file...]

tail

Definition: The tail command outputs the last part (default 10 lines) of a file or input.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code tail [options] [file...]

cut

Definition: The cut command is used to remove sections from each line of a file or input, typically by specifying delimiters, fields, or characters.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code cut [options] [file...]

sort

Definition: The sort command arranges lines of text files in a specified order (ascending or descending).

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code sort [options] [file...]

wc (word count)

Definition: The wc command is used to count the number of lines, words, and characters in a file or input.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code wc [options] [file...]

tr (translate)

Definition: The tr command is used to translate or delete characters from input.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code tr [options] SET1 [SET2]

diff

Definition: The diff command compares two files line by line and outputs the differences between them.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code diff [options] file1 file2

grep (global regular expression print)

Definition: The grep command searches for patterns within a file or input and outputs the matching lines.

Usage/Formula:

bash Copy code grep [options] pattern [file...]