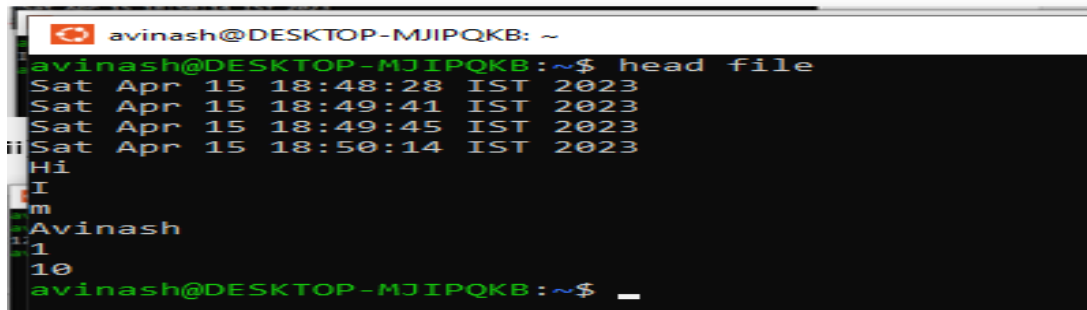


6.

1.Head

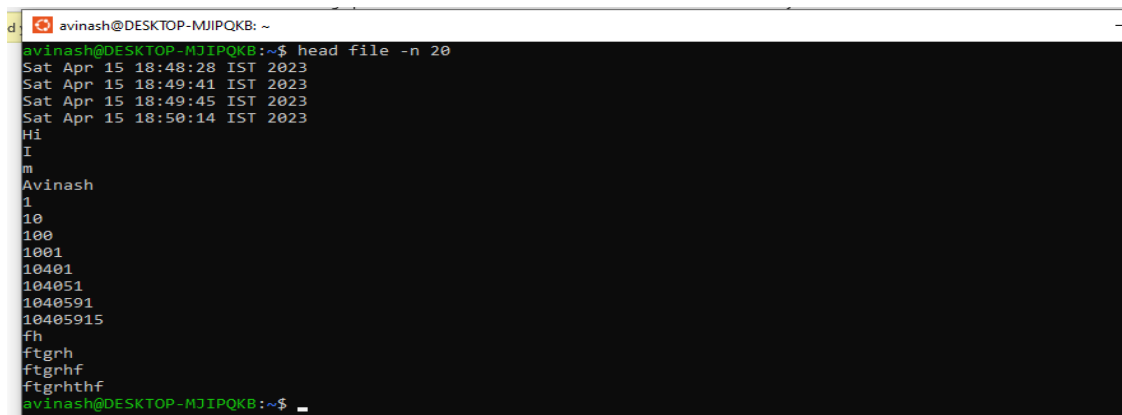
It will display the first 10 lines

A terminal window titled 'avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~' showing the command 'head file' and its output. The output consists of 10 lines: four lines of timestamps, followed by 'Hi', 'I', 'm', 'Avinash', '1', '10', and a blank line.

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~$ head file
Sat Apr 15 18:48:28 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:49:41 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:49:45 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:50:14 IST 2023
Hi
I
m
Avinash
1
10

```

i)-n <count-number> It will display first count mentioned lines

A terminal window titled 'avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~' showing the command 'head file -n 20' and its output. The output consists of 20 lines: four lines of timestamps, followed by 'Hi', 'I', 'm', 'Avinash', '1', '10', '100', '1001', '10401', '104051', '1040591', '10405915', 'fh', 'ftgrh', 'ftgrhf', 'ftgrhthf', and a blank line.

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~$ head file -n 20
Sat Apr 15 18:48:28 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:49:41 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:49:45 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:50:14 IST 2023
Hi
I
m
Avinash
1
10
100
1001
10401
104051
1040591
10405915
fh
ftgrh
ftgrhf
ftgrhthf

```

Reference link:

1. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-head>
2. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/head-command-linux-examples/>

2.tail

It will display last 10 lines

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ tail file  
1001  
10401  
104051  
1040591  
10405915  
fh  
ftgrh  
ftgrhf  
ftgrhthf  
ftgrhthdhtf  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

i) -n <count-number> It will display last count mentioned lines

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ tail file -n 20  
Sat Apr 15 18:49:41 IST 2023  
Sat Apr 15 18:49:45 IST 2023  
Sat Apr 15 18:50:14 IST 2023  
Hi  
I  
m  
Avinash  
1  
10  
100  
1001  
10401  
104051  
1040591  
10405915  
fh  
ftgrh  
ftgrhf  
ftgrhthf  
ftgrhthdhtf  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

Reference link:

1. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tail>
2. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tail-command-linux-examples/>

3.wc

It gives the word count for file

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
$ cat file  
Sat Apr 15 18:48:28 IST 2023  
Sat Apr 15 18:49:41 IST 2023  
Sat Apr 15 18:49:45 IST 2023  
Sat Apr 15 18:50:14 IST 2023  
Hi  
I  
m  
Avinash  
1  
10  
100  
1001  
10401  
104051  
1040591  
10405915  
fn  
ftgrh  
ftgrhf  
ftgrhthf  
ftgrhthdhtf  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ man wc  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ wc file  
21 41 212 file  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

21 -> Number of lines 41 -> no.of words 212 -> no.of bytes file -> file-name

i)no.of lines alone -> -l

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
$ wc file -l  
21 file  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

ii)no.of words alone -> -w

```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
$ wc file -w  
41 file  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

iii)no.of bytes alone -> -c

```
and avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
$ wc file -c  
212 file  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

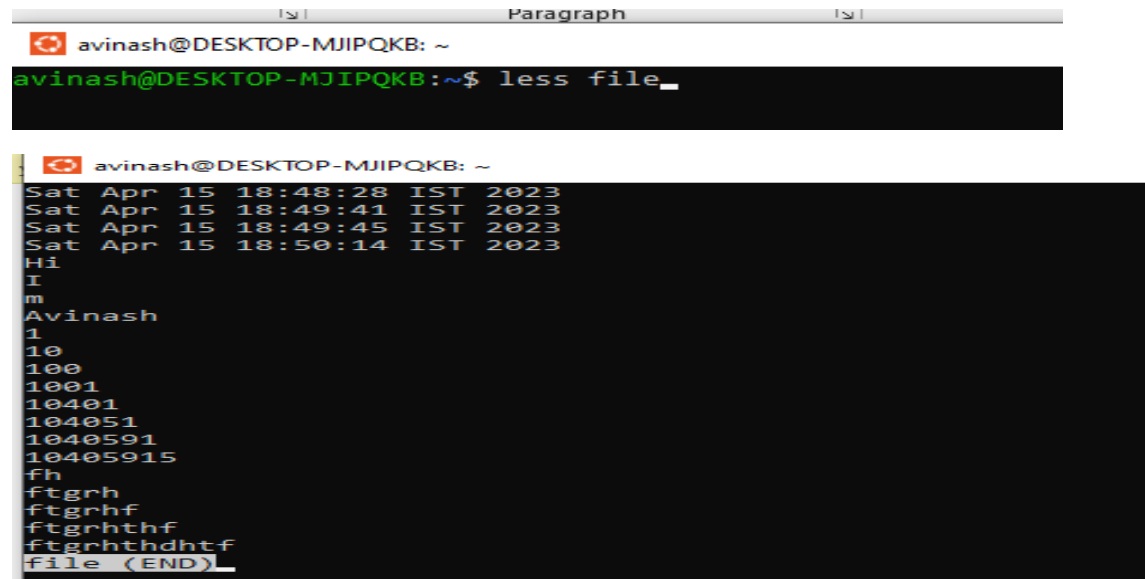
vi)Both words & bytes

```
Paragraph  
id avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~  
$ wc file -wc  
41 212 file  
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

Reference : <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-wc>

4.less

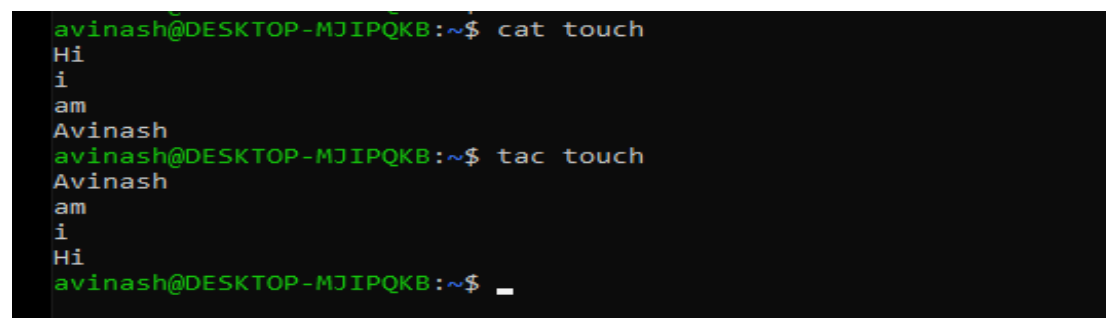
It will show information in interactive mode 'q' for exit



```
Paragraph
avinas@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~
avinas@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ less file_
Sat Apr 15 18:48:28 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:49:41 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:49:45 IST 2023
Sat Apr 15 18:50:14 IST 2023
Hi
I
m
Avinash
1
10
100
1001
10401
104051
1040591
10405915
fh
ftgrh
ftgrhf
ftgrhthf
ftgrhthdhtf
file (END)_
```

5.tac

Display in reverse order

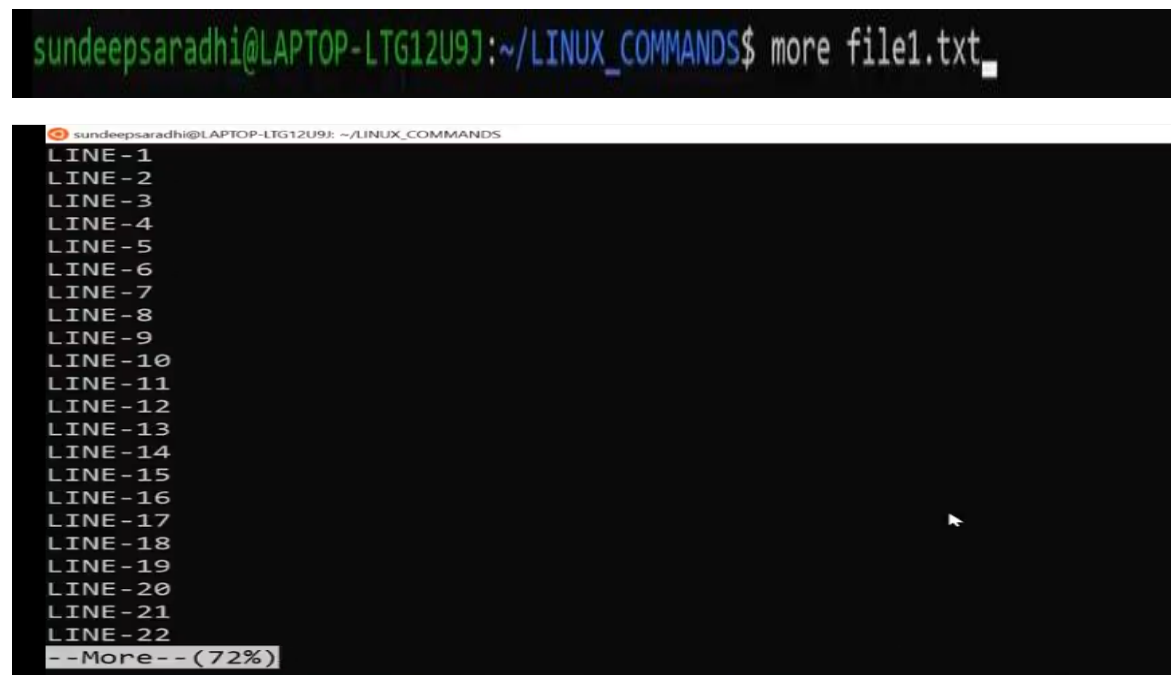


```
avinas@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ cat touch
Hi
i
am
Avinash
avinas@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ tac touch
Avinash
am
i
Hi
avinas@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ _
```

Reference link: <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tac>

6.more

Display more content by entering ENTER



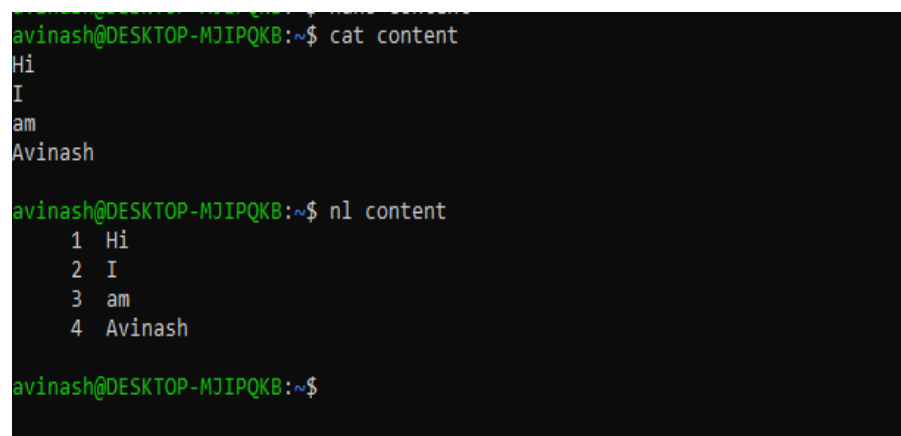
```
sundeepsaradhi@LAPTOP-LTG12U9J:~/LINUX_COMMANDS$ more file1.txt
LINE-1
LINE-2
LINE-3
LINE-4
LINE-5
LINE-6
LINE-7
LINE-8
LINE-9
LINE-10
LINE-11
LINE-12
LINE-13
LINE-14
LINE-15
LINE-16
LINE-17
LINE-18
LINE-19
LINE-20
LINE-21
LINE-22
--More-- (72%)
```

Reference link:

1. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-more>
2. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/more-command-in-linux-with-examples/>

7.nl

It provides number to lines



```
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ cat content
Hi
I
am
Avinash

avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ nl content
 1 Hi
 2 I
 3 am
 4 Avinash

avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

Reference link: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/nl-command-in-linux-with-examples/>

8.tree

It is used to list the contents in a folder like tree

```
sandipan2224@Sandipan-Laptop:/mnt/c/Users/User/Desktop/Linux$ tree
.
├── Projects
│   ├── Src
│   │   └── index.js
│   ├── index.html
│   ├── script.js
│   └── style.css
├── test1.txt
└── test2.txt

2 directories, 6 files
sandipan2224@Sandipan-Laptop:/mnt/c/Users/User/Desktop/Linux$ |
```

i)tree -f

display the full path of each working directory and file inside the current working directory

```
sandipan2224@Sandipan-Laptop:/mnt/c/Users/User/Desktop/Linux$ tree -f
.
├── ./Projects
│   ├── ./Projects/Src
│   │   └── ./Projects/Src/index.js
│   ├── ./Projects/index.html
│   ├── ./Projects/script.js
│   └── ./Projects/style.css
├── ./test1.txt
└── ./test2.txt

2 directories, 6 files
sandipan2224@Sandipan-Laptop:/mnt/c/Users/User/Desktop/Linux$ |
```

Reference link:

1. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tree-command>
2. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tree-command-unixlinux/>

9.cut

The cut command is used to select a specific column of a file. The '-d' option is used as a delimiter, and it can be a space (' '), a slash (/), a hyphen (-), or anything else. And, the '-f' option is used to specify a column number.

Syntax: cut -d(delimiter) -f(columnNumber) <fileName>

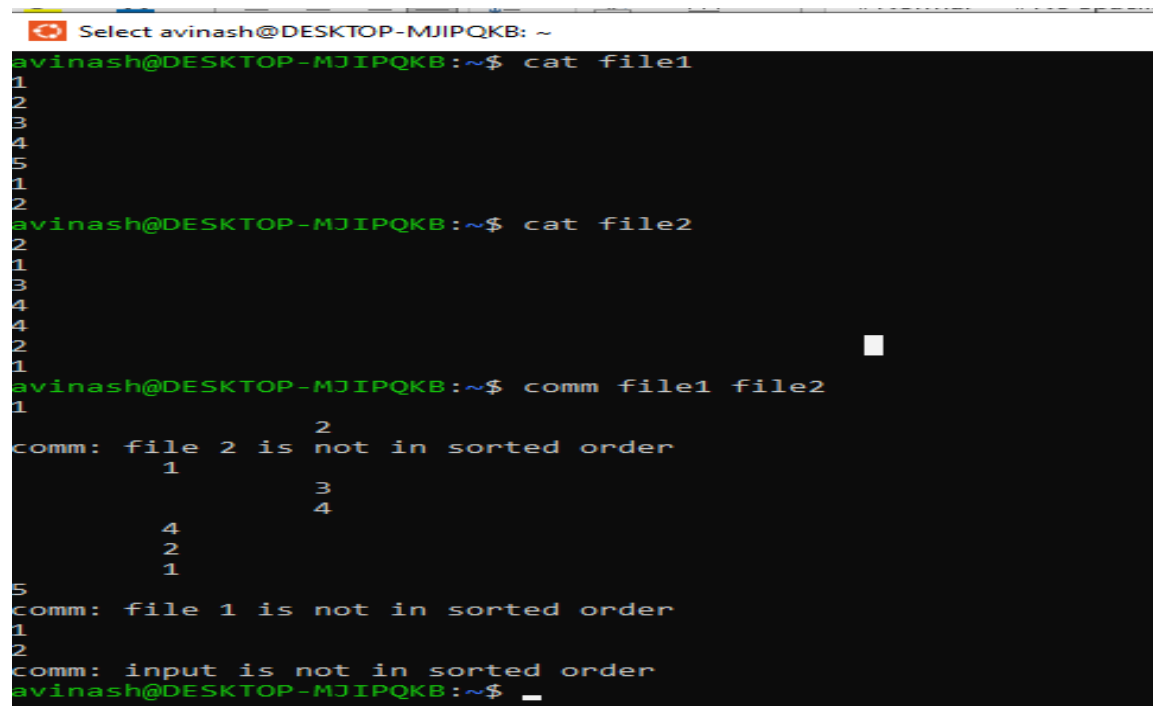
Reference link:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHGCxEVlHd0>
2. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cut>
3. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cut-command-linux-examples/>

10.comm

The 'comm' command is used to compare two files or streams. By default, it displays three columns, first displays non-matching items of the first file, second indicates the non-matching item of the second file, and the third column displays the matching items of both files.

Syntax: comm <file1> <file2>



```
Select avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB: ~
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ cat file1
1
2
3
4
5
1
2
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ cat file2
2
1
3
4
2
1
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$ comm file1 file2
1
comm: file 2 is not in sorted order
1
3
4
4
2
1
5
comm: file 1 is not in sorted order
1
2
comm: input is not in sorted order
avinash@DESKTOP-MJIPQKB:~$
```

Reference:

1. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-comm>
2. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/comm-command-in-linux-with-examples/>

11.tr

The tr command is used to translate the file content like from lower case to upper case.

Syntax: tr <'old'> <'new'>

Reference:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNWdEWWYo50>
2. <https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tr>
3. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tr-command-in-unix-linux-with-examples/>