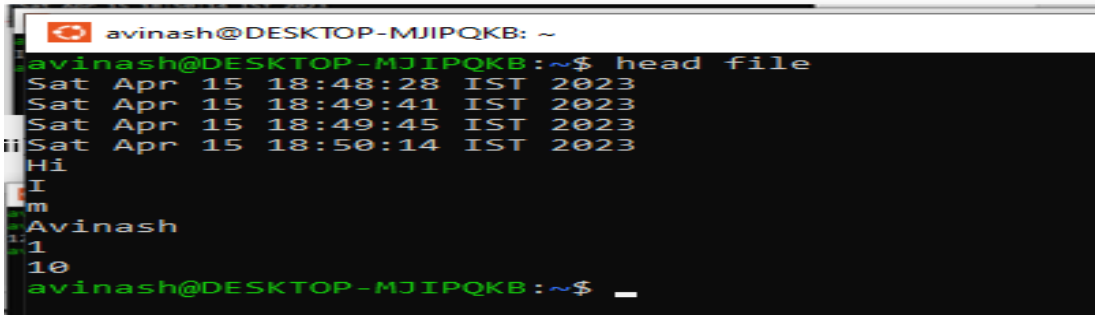
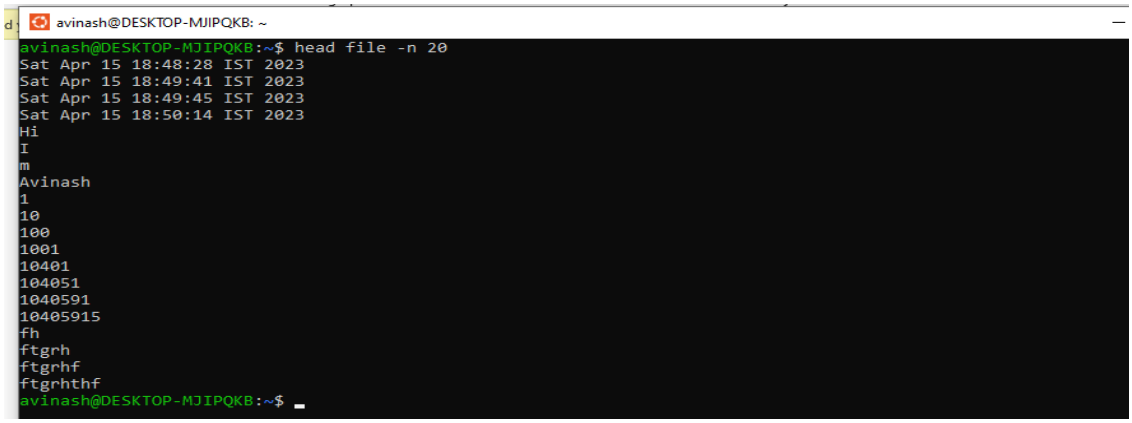
6.

1.Head

It will display the first 10 lines



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



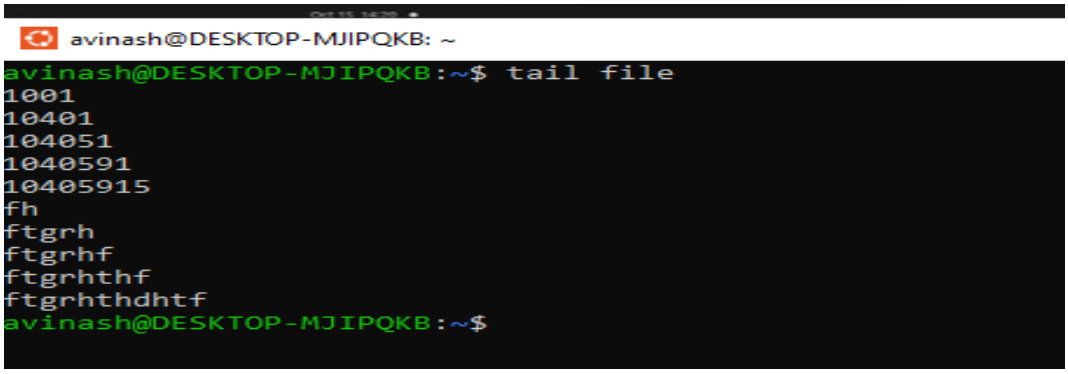
Reference link:

1. https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-head

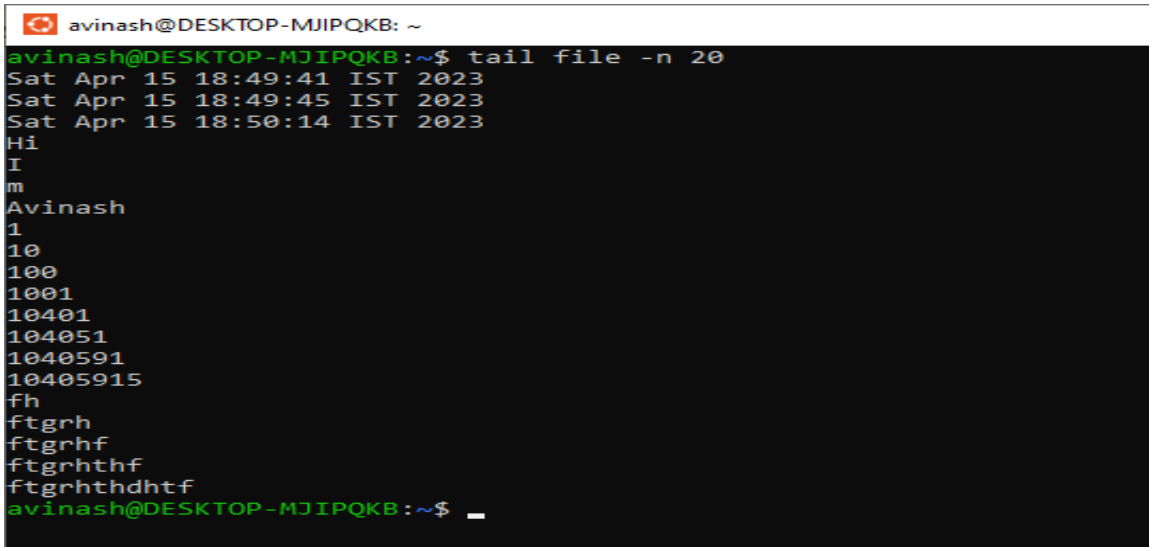
2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/head-command-linux-examples/

2.tail

It will display last 10 lines



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



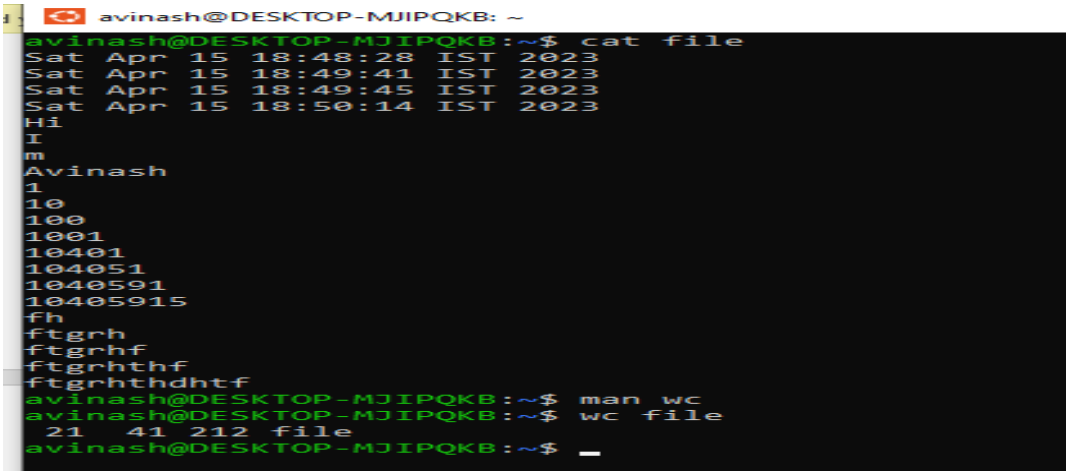
Reference link:

1. https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-tail

2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tail-command-linux-examples/

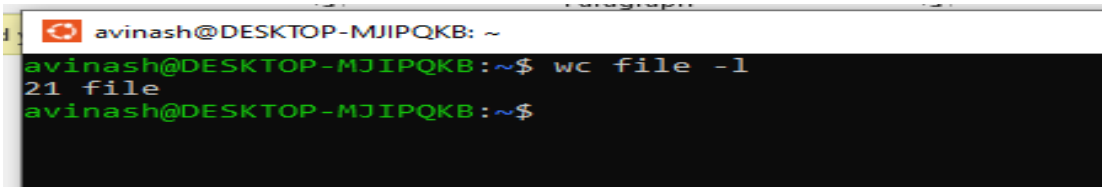
3.wc

It gives the word count for file

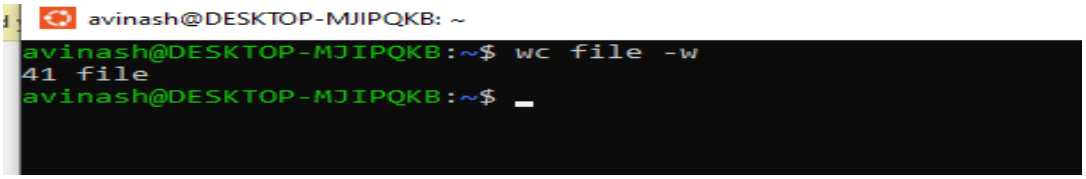


21 -> Number of lines 41 -> no.of words 212 -> no.of bytes file -> file-name

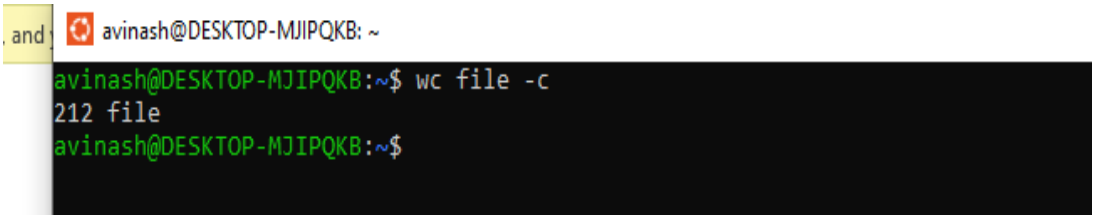
i)no.of lines alone -> -l



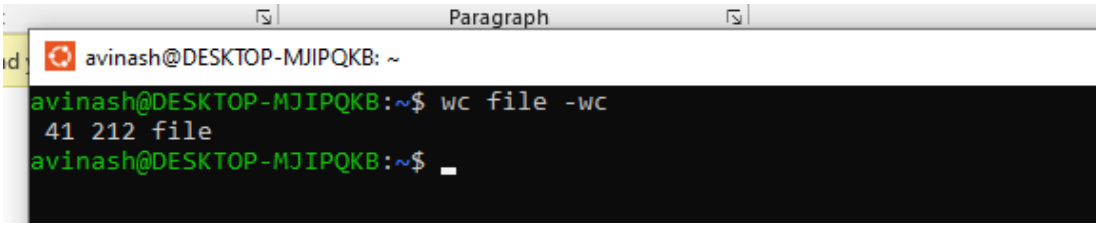
ii)no.of words alone -> -w



iii)no.of bytes alone -> -c



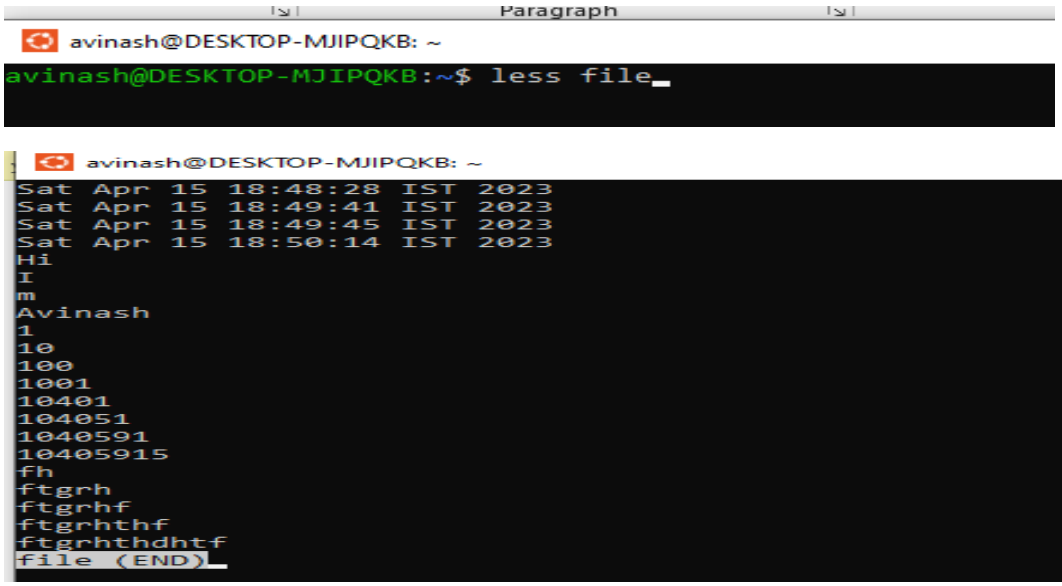
vi)Both words & bytes



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

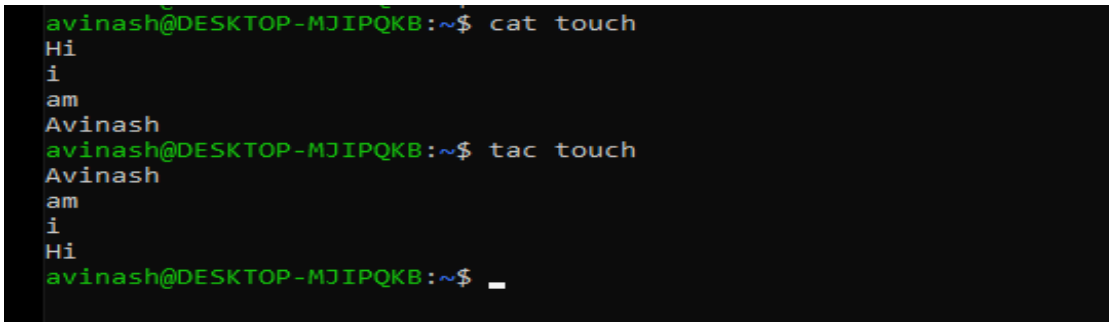
4.less

It will show information in interactive mode ‘q’ for exit



5.tac

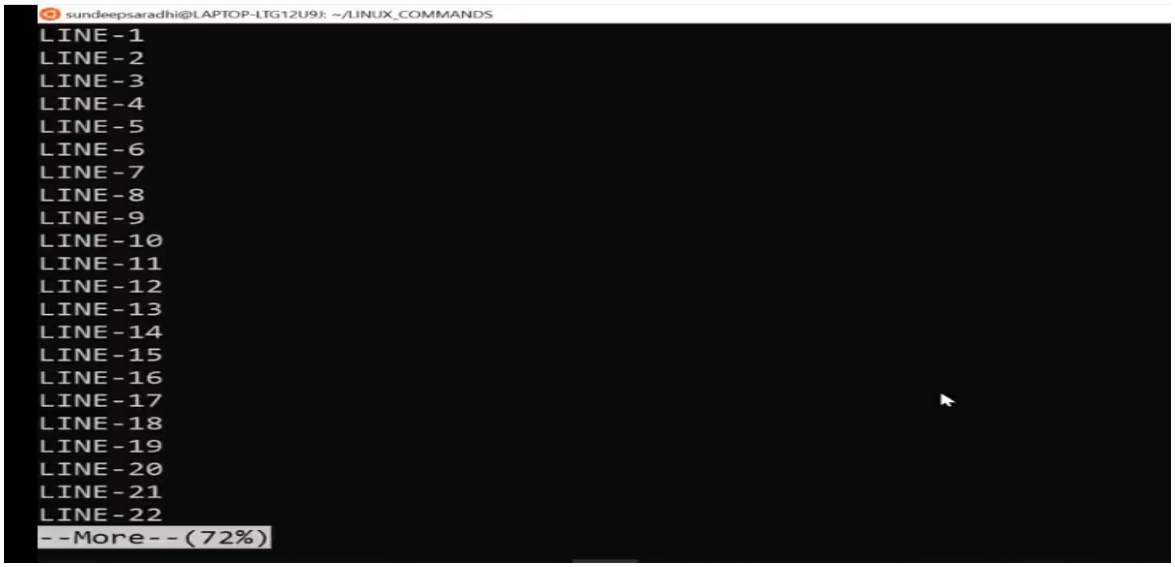
Display in reverse order



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

6.more

Display more content by entering ENTER

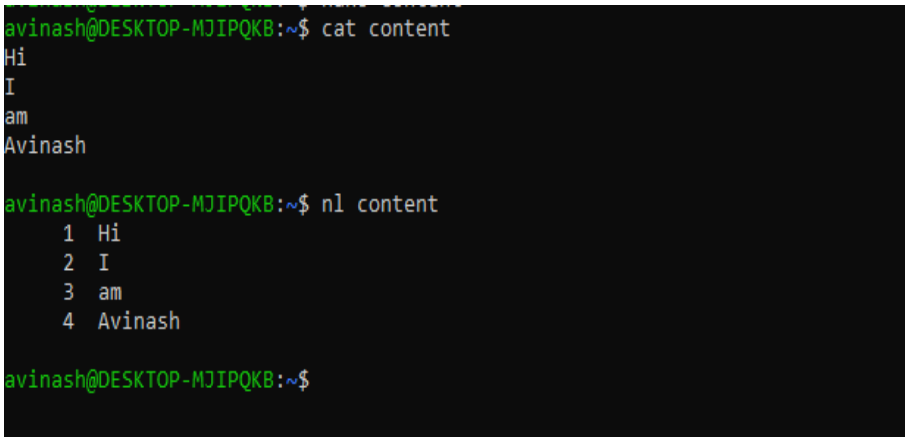


Reference link:

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

7.nl

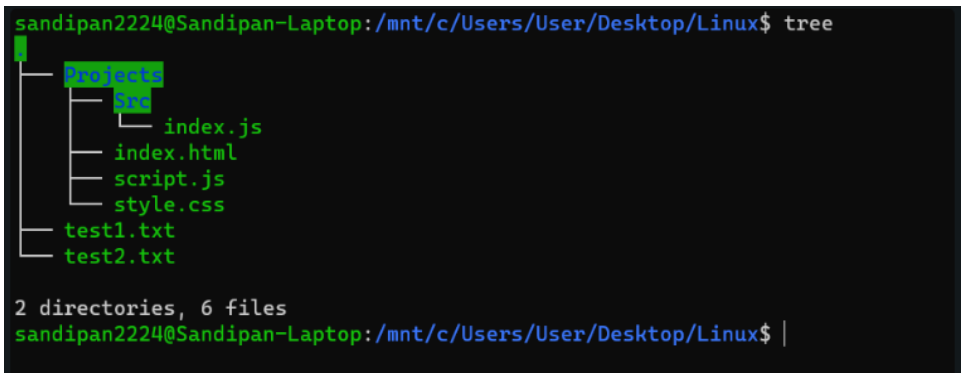
It provides number to lines



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

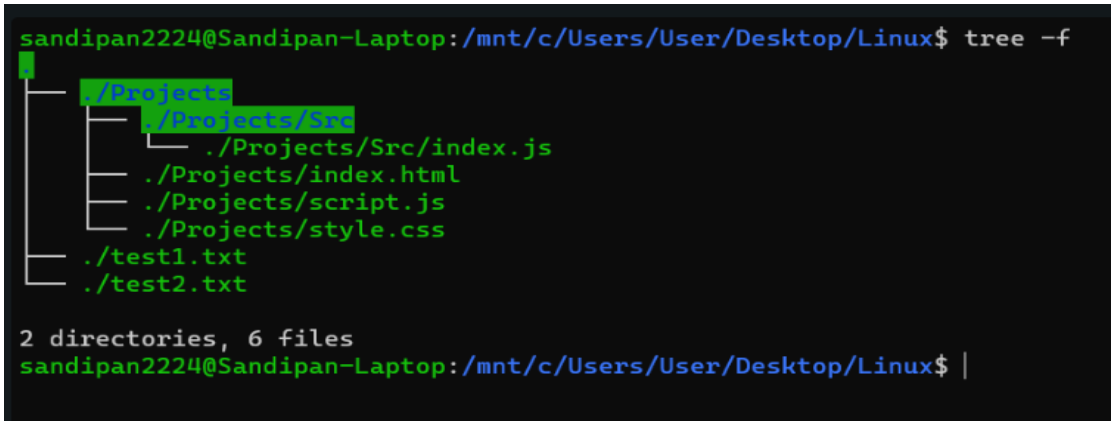
8.tree

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



i)tree -f

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



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

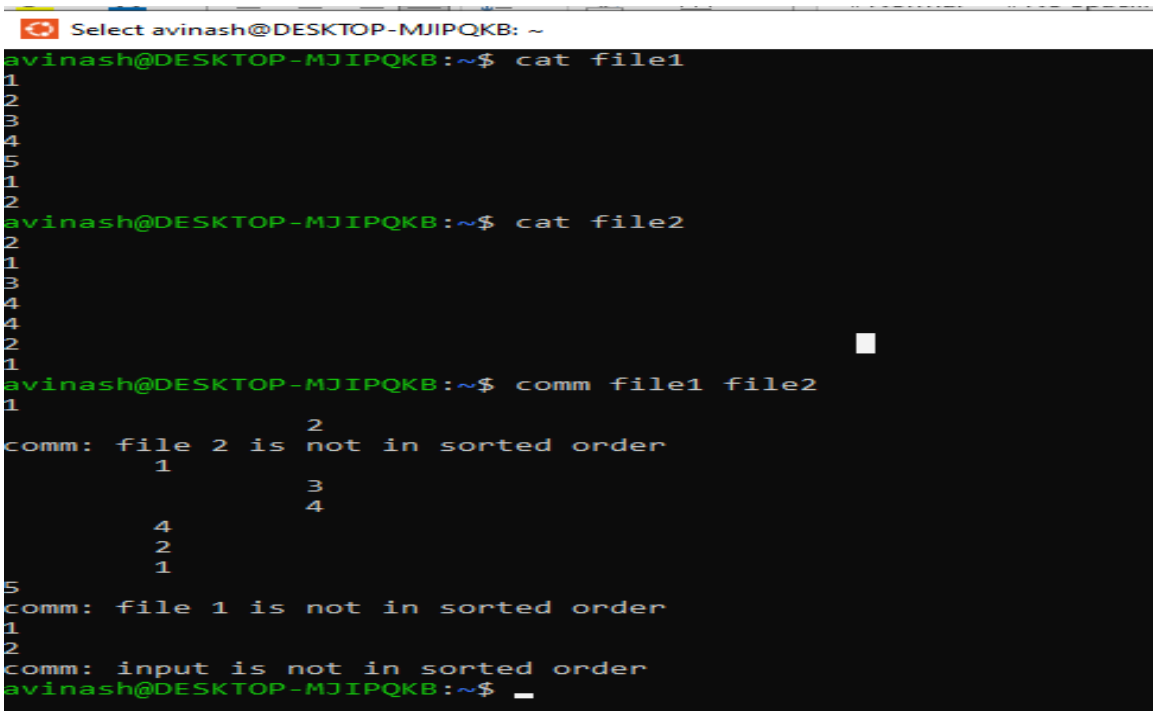
2. https://www.javatpoint.com/linux-cut

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>



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/