

Day 8 : Linux Basic Command

1. cat

Cat(concatenate) command is very frequently used in Linux.

It reads data from the file and gives their content as output.

It helps us to create, view, concatenate files.

So let us see some frequently used cat commands.

To write file: cat>filename

Write some text and pre ctrl+d to save

To view file content: cat filename

2. tail

tail returns the last n (default is 10) lines of each file that it is given.

syntax: tail [-n] filename

3. head

tail returns the top n (default is 10) lines of each file that it is given.

syntax: head [-n] filename

4. tac

tac command in Linux is used to concatenate and print files in reverse.

syntax: tac filename

5. less

less command allows you to view the contents of a file and navigate through file.

less command is faster because it does not load the entire file at once and allows navigation through file using page up/down keys.

syntax: less filename

6. more

more command is used to view the text files in the command prompt, displaying one screen at a time in case the file is large

syntax: more filename

filter file content:

1. sort

SORT command in Linux/Unix with examples. SORT command sorts the contents of a text file, line by line.

sort is a standard command line program that prints the lines of its input or concatenation of all files listed in its argument list in sorted order.

syntax: sort filename

2. cat filename.txt | grep keyword

Search the given keyword in file

3. wc -lwc filename

counts the words, lines and characters in the given file

4. uniq -c filename

The uniq command in Linux is a command line utility that reports or filters out the repeated lines in a file.

5. cut

cut command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks[www.geeksforgeeks.org › cut-command-linux-examples](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cut-command-linux-examples)

The cut command in UNIX is a command for cutting out the sections from each line of files and writing the result to standard output.

syntax: cut -d <delimiter> -f <column> filename

6. comm

compare given sorted files.

syntax: comm filename1 filename2

Basic Commands:

1 ls

2 nano filename

3 touch filename

4 ls -l

5 mv file1 file2

6 rmdir DirectoryName

7 man command_name

8 vi filename

9 rm -rvf filename

10 clear

11 history

12 pr filename

13 pr -12 filename

14 lpr filename

15 sudo

16 mkdir directory

17 cd

18 chmod

19 chown

20 cd ..

21 cd/

22 curl

23 diff

24 echo

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25 exit
26 find
27 grep
28 cat>test2.js
29 cat test2.js
32 pwd
33 nano test.js
34 vi test.js
35 rm test.js
36 move test.js test3.js
37 mv test.js test3.js
38 rename test.js test3.js
39 mv test.js test3.js
40 ls
41 rm test
42 touch test.js
43 mv test2.js
44 mv test3.js
45 mv test.js test3.js
46 ls
47 rmdir Downloads
48 ls
49 mkdir Documents/mydir
50 ls Documents
51 rmdir Documents
52 rm -rvf Documents
53 man
54 man man
55 man ls
56 history
57 clear
58 nano content.txt
59 cat content.txt
60 pr -n content.txt
61 history
62 pr -2 content.txt
63 cat content.txt
64 pr -h "header" content.txt
65 pr -h "This is header" content.txt
66 nano content.txt
67 cat content2.txt
68 cat>content2.txt
69 pr -h "This is header" content2.txt
70 history
71 lpr 12 content2.txt
72 lp 12 content2.txt
73 sudo apt install lpr
74 lpr 12 content2.txt
75 lpr content2.txt
76 lpr -h
82 history
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