**WORKING WITH TEXT FILES**

* **FILE COMMANDS /TEXT PROCESSING**

1. **ls :- it shows /displays directory/file listings**
2. **ll :- long listing.**
3. **ls -ltr :- shows latest created /updated files at bottom**
4. **ls -a :- shows all files .**
5. **ls | grep <file name> :- shows particular files.**
6. **wc < filename> :- gives word count (line,word,character)**
7. **cd :- change directory**
8. **cd – :- previous directory**
9. **cd .. :- previous directory**
10. **pwd :- present working directory**
11. **mkdir :- make /create directory.**
12. **rmdir :- remove /delete directory**
13. **cat :- to view or read content in the file**
14. **more<file name> :-output the contents of the file.**
15. **head<file name> :- output the first 10 lines of the files.**
16. **tail<file name> :- output the last 10 lines of the file.**
17. **touch <file name> :- to create file**
18. **touch <new file name>{1..100} :- to create multiple files at once.**
19. **touch apple,mango,grapes :- to create files with different names.**
20. **cp <source> <destination> :- it is use to copy content(to copy all content use \*) eg. Cp /root/picture/.\* /opt**
21. **mv <source> < destination>**
22. **mv -n :- prevents an existing file from being overwritten.**
23. **mv -i :- the -i option ask the user confirmation before moving file that would overwrite an existing file .**
24. **rm :- to delete the file**
25. **rm :- to remove files**

**-r :-to remove file and directories recursively,**

**-v :-explain what is being done,**

**-f :- forcefully**

**-d :- to remove empty directory.**

* **FILE OPERATIONS**

**Read :- Read operation can be performed to view content of the file. There are five command which can use in read operation.**

1. **Cat :- cat command is use to get data or file as a output on the terminal. Cat command is very useful in reading smaller files with few lines of data in command line.**

**2) More :- More command provides line by line navigation in downward direction but upward scrolling not possible.**

**3)less :- less command allow navigation key for scrolling up and down . thus it is more useful command that any other four command.**

**4)head :- head command shows few lines from top of the file . if head command is use without any option it will show top 10 lines by default .**

* **Head -n :- it is use to give count of lines to be show.**

**5)tail :- tail command show few lines from bottom of file. If tail command is used without any option it will show bottom 10 lines by default.**

* **tail -n :- it is use to give count of line.**

**6)sort :- Sort command will display result in ascending or descending order . Without option data will be showed in ascending order .**

* **Sort -r :- it shows data in reverse order**
* **REDIRECTORS**

**Redirector are used to write terminal output into file output generated from any command on a terminal can be transferred into existing file.**

**If file does not exist it means it can generate /create new file automatically.**

* **TYPES OF REDIRECTORS**

**1)Single Redirector ( > )**

**2)Double Redirector( >> )**

**3)2 Redirector ( 2> )**

**4)& Redirector( &> )**

**1)Single Redirector ( > ) :- Single redirector replace data in the file with newly redirected data. It overwrites content of existing file.**

**2)Double Redirector( >> ) :- Double redirector keeps existing data and add newly redirected data at the end of the file.**

**It appends redirected data in the existing file.**

**3)2 Redirector ( 2> ) :- Transfers the error to the file or redirect the output of error to the file.(only error)**

**Eg . cat <filename> 2> file to show error**

**Eg. ls fffff 2> error.txt**

**4)& Redirector( &> ) :- Both error and output transfer to file .**

* **Pipe ( | ) :- it matches first command output to the second command and executes it**
* **Semicolon ( ; ) :- executes two or more commands in same command line arguments.**