**Splitting a single file in 4 small files and displaying them**

In the file “Read” I first inserted 4 lines. Appended 4 more lines afterwards and displayed them. After this I have used the split command. Let us dive into it.

To split large files into smaller files, we can use this command utility in Linux.

Syntax

split [options] filename prefix

You can replace filename with the name of the large file you wish to split. And "prefix" with the name you wish to give the small output files. You can exclude [options], or replace it with either of the following:

-a –suffix-length=N use suffixes of length N (default 2)

-b –bytes=SIZE put SIZE bytes per output file

-C –line-bytes=SIZE put at most SIZE bytes of lines per output file

-d –numeric-suffixes use numeric suffixes instead of alphabetic

-l –lines=NUMBER put NUMBER lines per output file

The split command will give each output file it creates the name prefix with an extension tacked to the end that indicates its order. By default, the split command adds aa to the first output file, proceeding through the alphabet to zz for subsequent files. By default, most systems use x as the prefix.

**Examples**

split -b 22 newfile.txt new

Split the file **newfile.txt** into three separate files called **newaa**, **newab** and **newac**..., with each file containing 22 bytes of data.

split -l 300 file.txt new

Split the file **newfile.txt** into files beginning with the name **new**, each containing 300 lines of text.

In my program you will find that I have used the split command with -l or splitted the file based on the number of lines. I have divided it into total 4 files of 2 lines each.

