

Q1

awk

Description: Used for pattern scanning and processing.

Syntax: `awk 'pattern { action }' filename`

Examples:

`awk '{print $2}' filename.txt` `awk '{sum+=$3} END {print sum}' filename.txt` `awk '/pattern/' filename.txt`

cat

Description: Concatenate and display the content of files.

Syntax: `cat [options] file1 file2...`

Examples:

`cat filename.txt` `cat file1.txt file2.txt` `cat -n filename.txt`

cp

Description: Copy files or directories.

Syntax: `cp [options] source destination`

Examples: `cp file.txt /path/to/destination/` `cp -r source_directory/ destination_directory/` `cp -a source/ destination/`

cut

Description: Remove sections from each line of a file.

Syntax: `cut [options] filename`

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Syntax: `cut [options] filename`

Examples: `cut -d ',' -f 1,2 filename.csv` `cut -c 3-7 filename.txt` `cut -f 2,4 -d ':' filename.txt`

grep

Description: Search for patterns in files.

Syntax: `grep [options] pattern filename`

Examples: `grep "search_word" filename.txt` `grep -i "pattern" filename.txt` `grep -n "pattern" filename.txt`

head

Description: Display the beginning of a file.

Syntax: `head [options] filename`

Examples: `head filename.txt` `head -n 5 file1.txt file2.txt` `head -n 20 filename.txt`

ls

Description: List directory contents.

Syntax: `ls [options] [files or directories]`

Examples: `ls` `ls -l` `ls -R`

man

Description: Display the manual for a command.

Syntax: `man [command]` Examples `man ls` `man grep` `man awk`

Q2

1. You can work with multiple terminals by opening new terminal windows or tabs. Most terminal emulators support keyboard shortcuts to open new tabs (e.g., Ctrl+Shift+T) or new windows (e.g., Ctrl+Shift+N). You can run different commands or processes in each terminal, allowing you to multitask and manage various tasks simultaneously.
2. To access manual pages, you can use the `man` command followed by the command you want to learn about. For example: `MAN LS`
3. You can search for specific words in the manual page using the `less` pager. After invoking `man` for a command, type `/` followed by the word you want to search for and press Enter. Use `n` to find the next occurrence and `N` to find the previous one.
4. `>` is used to redirect the output of a command to a file. For example: `ls > filelist.txt` This will redirect the output of the `ls` command to a file named `filelist.txt`. `|` (pipe) is used to pass the output of one command as input to another. For example: `ls | grep keyword`.
5. You can use `>>` to append the output of a command to a file.
6. `[]` matches any one of the enclosed characters.
7. You can use wildcards with the `cp` and `mv` commands to copy or move multiple files simultaneously. For example:
8. Brace expansion allows you to generate strings by specifying patterns. This is useful for creating entire directory structures in a single command.

q3
