Text Manipulation

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echo | Printing Text

Displays a line of text or variables.

Syntax

- echo [options] [text]

Additional Options

-e	Enable interpretation of backslash escapes.
-n	Suppress trailing newline.
-E	Disable interpretation of backslash escapes.

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grep | Searching Text

Searches for patterns in files or output.

Syntax

- grep [options] [pattern] [filename]

Additional Options

-i	ignore-case: Ignore case distinctions.
-v	invert-match: Invert the sense of matching
-n	line-number: Display line numbers.

sed | Stream Editor

Edits text stream by performing operations like search, find, replace, insert, or delete.

Syntax

- sed [options] 'command' [filename]

Additional Options

-e	Add the script to the commands to be executed.
-i	Edit files in place
-n	Suppress automatic printing of pattern space.

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awk | Text Processing

Processes text files line by line and performs operations like pattern scanning and text processing.

Syntax

- awk [options] 'pattern { action }' [filename]

Additional Options

-F	Specifies the field separator
-v	Assigns value to a variable
-f	Specifies a script file containing the awk commands.

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wc | Word Count

Counts the number of lines, words, and characters in a file.

Syntax

- wc [options] [filename]

Additional Options

-l	Prints the number of lines.
-w	Prints the number of words.
-c	Prints the number of bytes.

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head command

The head command in Linux is used to display the first few lines of a file.

Syntax

- head [options] [file(s)]

Additional Options

-n	Specify the number of lines to display.
Default is 10.-c <num>	Display the first <num> bytes instead of lines.

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tail command

The tail command in Linux is used to display the last few lines of a file.

Syntax

- tail [options] [file(s)]

Additional Options

-n	Specify the number of lines to display. Default is 10
-f	Follow the output of a file in real-time (like watching a log file).

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cut command

The cut is a command-line utility in Linux used to extract sections from each line of files.

Syntax | cut [options] [filename]

Options

-d	**--delimiter <DELIM>:** Specify the delimiter character.	Default is TAB.
-f	**--fields <LIST>:** Select only these fields; also print any line that contains no delimiter character, unless the -s option is specified.	-f1,3 selects the first and third fields.
-c	**--characters <LIST>:** Select only these characters.	-c1-5 selects characters 1 to 5 of each line.
-s	**--only-delimited:** Do not print lines not containing delimiters.	-s only prints lines with the specified delimiter.
-n	Do not split multi-byte characters.	-n avoids splitting multi-byte characters.

Demonstrations

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