Linux command: --

Head , tail ,less, more

Generally we use cat command is used for to see the content in the file..

if more data available if we want to see that is not possible , if less then cat is the correct command..

head

tail

less

more also used for see the content in the file only..

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head:-- head command is used to see the specific content from the top of the file..

if file1.txt having 100 lines of data , to see the first 10 lines then

head file1.txt (head will give 10 as default)

head -n 5 file1.txt (gives only 5 lines from the file)

head -n 20 file1.txt (gives 20 lines from the file) or head -20 file1.txt

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Tail :--- tail command is used to see the specific content from the bottom of the file.

tail file1.txt (give last 10 as default)

tail -n 20 file1.txt or tail -20 file1.txt

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if want middle of the file...

head & tail we need to use..

head -n 15 file1.txt | tail -n 6

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ls -l | head

ls -l | head -n 3

ls -l | tail

ls -l | tail -n 3

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head -n -q 5 file1.txt file2.txt

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More command: --

more command will give output page by page..

more file1.txt

space is used for to see the content in page by page, it will give next page only , not give previous page

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Less command:--

less file1.txt show the less content, display the page 1 and wait , shows page by page only

by less command we can navigate both the directions...

in less command if we use up arrow then we can move to upside..

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more less with ls command...

ls -l | more

ls -l | less

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AWK command:

When to use: ---

when we have column specific data in your file you can use awk command to manipluate the data. row wise also that will work..

ravi|storage|id|4433

shekar|window|id|9404

sai|linux|id|4233

avatar|acoounts|id|8767

awk '{print}' file1.txt

awk '{print$0}' file2.txt

awk '{print$2}' file2.txt

awk '{print$1,$4}' file2.txt

free -m

free -m | awk '/Mem/{print}'

free -m | awk '/Mem/{print$1,$2}'

free -m | awk '/Mem/{print$4,$2}'

free -m | awk '{print NR,$0}'

free -m | awk 'NR==2{print NR,$0}

free -m | awk 'NR==1,NR==3{print NR,$0}

ls -l

ls -l | awk '{print$9}'

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to use in both the file we can use below syntax..

awk 'FNR<=5' file1.txt file2.txt

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ravi|storage|id|4433

shekar|window|id|9404

sai|linux|id|4233

avatar|acoounts|id|8767

awk -F "|" '{print$2,$3}' file3.txt

awk -F "|" 'NR==2,NR==4{print$2,$3}' file3.txt

awk -F "|" 'NF==8{print}' file3.txt >file35.txt

awk -F "|" 'NF>8{print}' file3.txt >file36.txt

wc -l file3.txt

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Sed command:---

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for filetering and transforming the data

cat file6.txt

Nagios Core and Nagios XI has a features to monitoing websit

Nagios supports URL monitoring and there is an command check Nagios http,

Nagios however if you Nagios want to monitor URL like ssl

cat file6.txt | sed 's/Nagios/nagios/'

cat file6.txt | sed 's/Nagios/nagios/g'

cat file6.txt | sed 's/Nagios/nagios/2g'

replace in second line:

cat file6.txt | sed '2 s/Nagios/nagios/g'

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remove lines by using sed command

sed '2d' file6.txt

sed '$d' file6.txt (to remove last line)

sed '2,3d' file6.txt

sed '/Core/d' file6.txt (to remove core presented line)

cat file7.txt | xargs -r

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cut command:

cut -b

ankur

anubhav

charlu

himnshu

ishann

vishal

shravan

sajith

shiva

cut -b 1,2,3 file7.txt

cut -b 1-3,5-7 file7.txt

cut -b -1 file7.txt

cut -b -3 file7.txt

cut -c 2,5 file7,txt

cut -c 2-5 file7.txt

cut -d " " -f 1 file7.txt

ls -l

cut ls -l | cut -d ' ' -f 1