Filter Commands:

There are many filter commands which helps us to filter the output based on our requirement.

1. Less
2. More
3. Tail
4. Head
5. Grep
6. Egrep
7. Find
8. Sort
9. Sed
10. Cut

Less:

Less command will display the starting content of file which fits for screen resolution and for next data we can use space bar or downward keys.

Syntax:

less <file-name> ----> to filer the content and q to quit out from less command.

More:

More command will display the starting content of file in terms of percentages.

Syntax:

more <file-name> ------> to filter content of a file.

tail:

tail command is for listing the last content of a file.

Syntax:

tail -n <number of lines to display>   <file-name>

head:

Head command is for listing the starting content of a file.

Syntax:

head   -n <number of lines to display>   <file-name>

grep:

grep stands for global regular expression print which is used to filter the output based on patterns.

Syntax:

grep ro /etc/passwd ----> to list all the lines which has ro characters.

grep -w root /etc/passwd ----> to list all the lines which has root string.

grep –iw root /etc/passwd ---> case in-sensitive.

grep –A2 root /etc/passwd --> to display 2 lines after the line which has root string.

grep -B2 root /etc/passwd ----> to display 2 lines before the line which has root string.

grep –C2 root /etc/passwd ----> to display 2 lines around the line which has root string.

grep –E "root|tom" /etc/passwd -----> to list all the lines which has the words root and tom.

grep -v root /etc/passwd --------> to list all the lines which doesn't have root string.

Egrep:

Egrep is same as grep –E and we can use all options which we use with grep.

Find:

Find command is used to filter output based on type of file or dir and files belongs to particular user and files belongs to particular group and files based on Size etc…

Finding files based on name:

   find . –name <file-name/dir-name> -----> to find a file/dir with particular name under current working directory.

   find / -name <file-name/dir-name> ------> to find the file under /(root) directory.

Finding files based on type:

   find . –type f -------> to all the files in current working directory.

   find . –type f -name <file-name> ------> it will list the respective if it a file and if it is available.

   find . –type d ------> to list only the direcotries.

Finding files based on user and group:

   find . –user <user-name> ----> to list all the files belongs to particular user.

   find . –group <group-name> -----> to list all the files belongs to particular group.

Finding files based on size:

   find . –size <size> -----> to list all the files of specified size.

   find . –size +<size> -size -<size> -----> to list all the files of size between that range

Finding files based on timestamp:

   find . –m <days> ----> to list all the files which are modified in last n number of days.

find . –m +<days> -----> to list all the files which are modified n number of days back.

Sort:

Sort is used to sort the content of a file according to alphabetical order or numerical order.

Syntax:

sort <file-name> ---> to sort in alphabetical order.

sort -r <file-name> -----> to reverse the previous output.

sort -n <file-name> -----> to sort the numerical content.

Sed:

Sed stands for stream editor is used to modify the content of a file.

Syntax:

sed 's/y/Y/g' <file-name> ------> search for small y and replace it with Y.

sed 'nd' <file-name> ---------> to delete particular line in a file.

sed 'n,nd' <file-name> -----> to delete particular range of lines in a file.

Cut:

Cut is used to filter the output based on delimiters.

Syntax:

cut -d ":" -f <field> <file-name> --------> to list 1st field content which is separated as a delimiter :