**The cat command is used for:**

Display text file on screen

Create a new text file

Read text file

Modifying file

File concatenation

The basic syntax of cat command is as follows:

*$ cat filename*

OR

*$ cat > filename*

OR

*$ cat [options] filename*

**Cat Command Examples**

1) To view a file using cat command, you can use the following command.

*$ cat filename*

2) You can create a new file with the name file1.txt using the following cat command and you can type the text you want to insert in the file. Make sure you type ‘**Ctrl-d’** at the end to save the file.

*$ cat > file1.txt*

*This is my new file in Linux.*

*The cat command is very useful.*

*Thanks*

Now you can display the contents of the file file1.txt by using the following command.

*$ cat file1.txt*

*This is my new file in Linux.*

*The cat command is very useful.*

*Thanks*

3) To create two sample files and you need to concatenate them, use the following command.

*$ cat smaple1.txt*

*This is my first sample text file*

*$ cat sample2.txt*

*This is my second sample text file*

Now you can concatenate these two files and can save to another file named sample3.txt. For this, use the below given command.

*$ cat sample1.txt sample2.txt > sample3.txt*

*$ cat sample3.txt*

*This is my first sample text file*

*This is my second sample text file*

4) To display contents of all txt files, use the following command.

*$ cat \*.txt*

*This is my first sample text file*

*This is my second sample text file*

5) To display the contents of a file with line number, use the following command.

*$ cat -n file1.txt*

*1  This is my new file in Linux.*

*2  The cat command is very useful.*

*3  Thanks*

6) To copy the content of one file to another file, you can use the greater than ‘>’ symbol with the cat command.

*$ cat file2.txt> file1.txt*

7) To append the contents of one file to another, you can use the double greater than ‘>>’ symbol with the cat command.

*$ cat sample1.txt >> sample2.txt*