ASSIGNMENT 05

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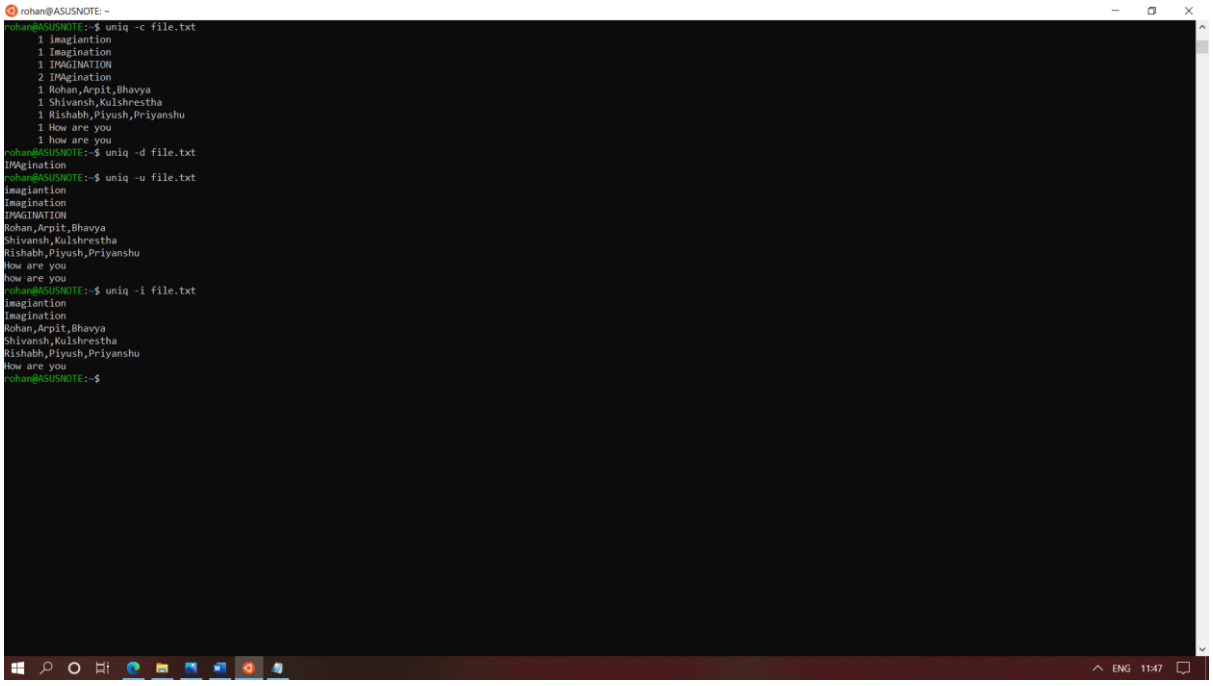
1.UNIQ

USED ALONG WITH SORT COMMAND TO DISPLAY REPEATING LINES ONLY ONCE IF REPEATED LINES ARE ADJACENT.

Syntax-

```
uniq -c filename -It tells no of times a line was repeated by displaying a number as a prefix with the line.
uniq -d filename -It only prints the repeated lines and not the lines which aren't repeated
uniq -u filename -It allows you to print only unique lines.
Uniq -I filename – It allows to print non-repeated lines only.
```



2. CHMOD

USED FOR CHANGING FILE PERMISSIONS

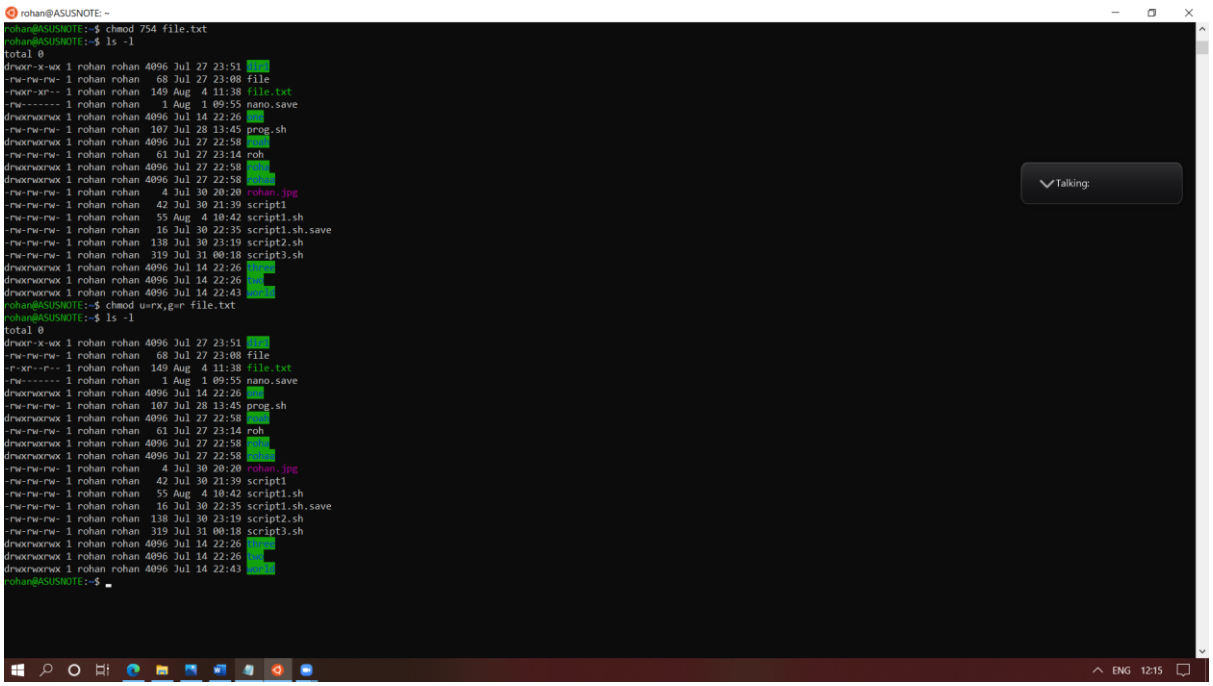
SYNTAX

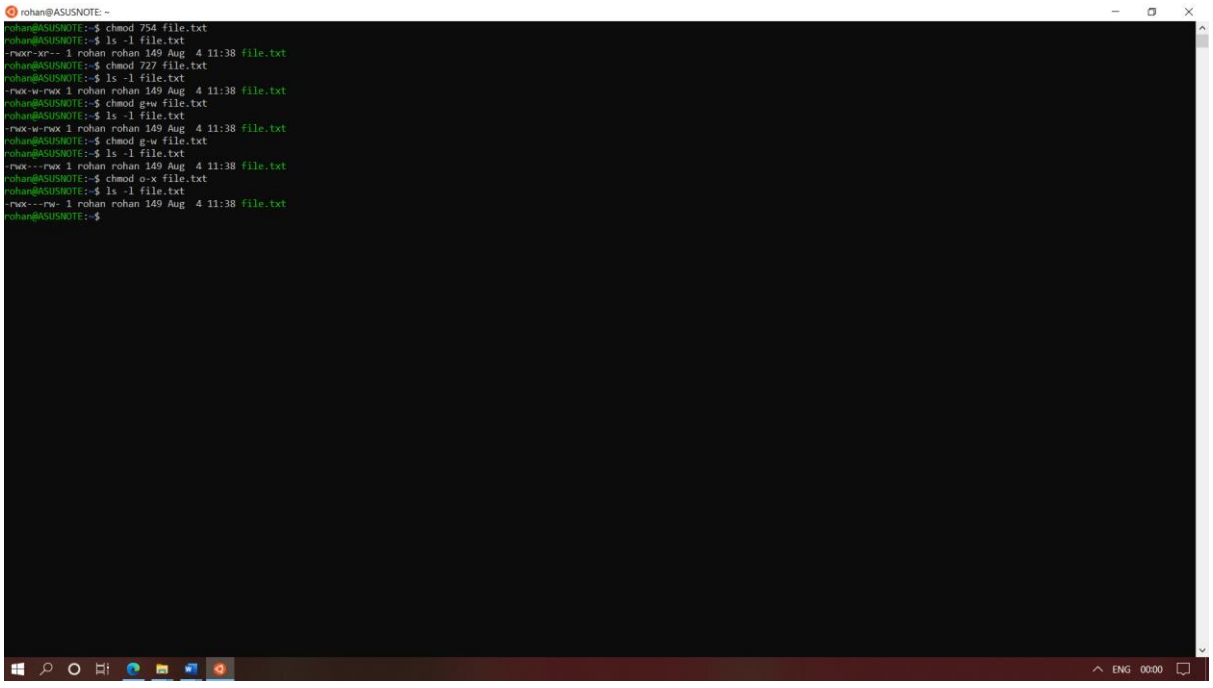
chmod [reference][operator][mode] file

- 0 No permission
- 1 Execute permission
- 2 Write permission
- 3 Write and execute permissions
- 4 Read permission
- 5 Read and execute permissions
- 6 Read and write permissions
- 7 Read, write and execute permissions

Operator	Description
+	Adds the specified modes to the specified classes
-	Removes the specified modes from the specified classes
=	The modes specified are to be made the exact modes for the specified classes

Reference	Class	Description
u	owner	file's owner
g	group	users who are members of the file's group
o	others	users who are neither the file's owner nor members of the file's group
a	all	All three of the above, same as ugo





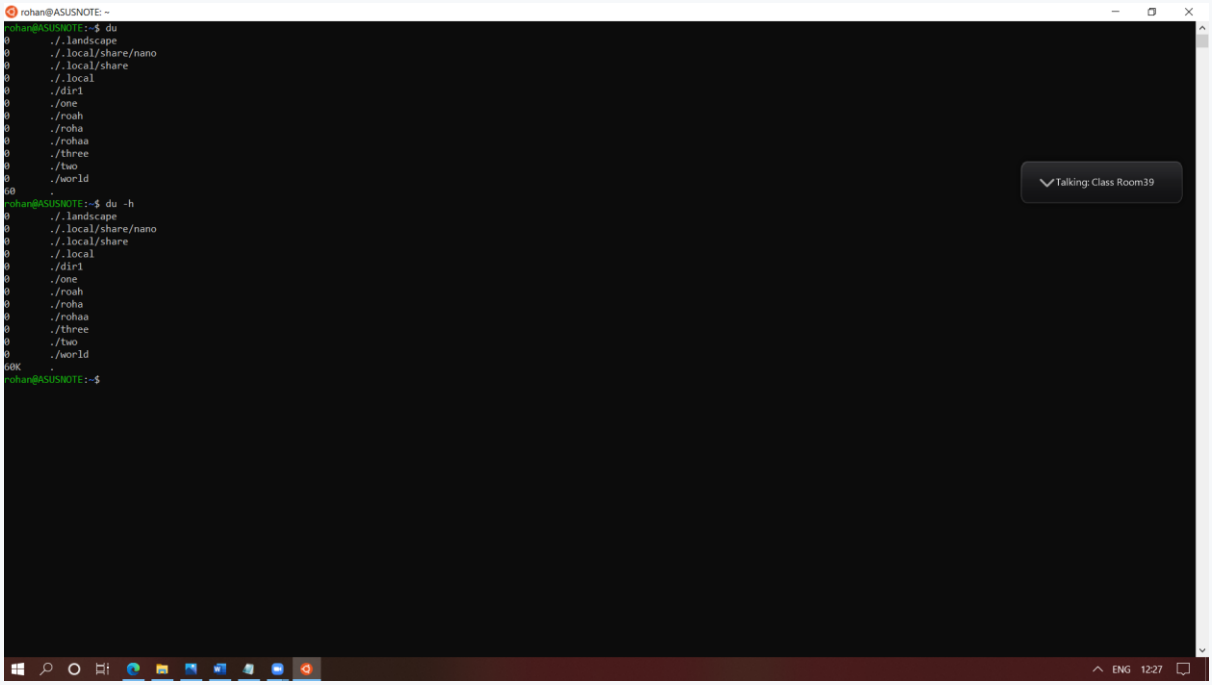
3.DU

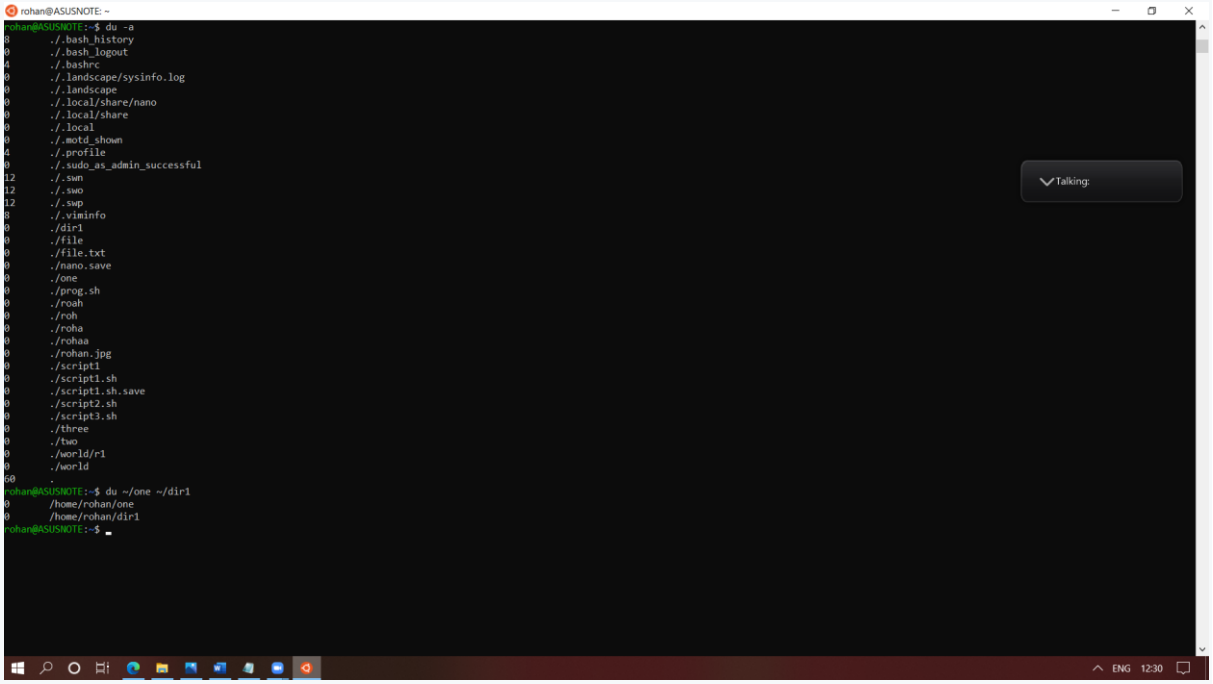
DU COMMAND, SHORT FOR DISK USAGE, IS USED TO ESTIMATE FILE SPACE USAGE.

THE DU COMMAND CAN BE USED TO TRACK THE FILES AND DIRECTORIES WHICH ARE CONSUMING EXCESSIVE AMOUNT OF SPACE ON HARD DISK DRIVE.

`-0, –null : end each output line with NULL`

-a, –all : write count of all files, not just directories
–apparent-size : print apparent sizes, rather than disk usage.
-B, –block-size=SIZE : scale sizes to SIZE before printing on console
-c, –total : produce grand total
-d, –max-depth=N : print total for directory only if it is N or fewer levels below command line argument
-h, –human-readable : print sizes in human readable format
-S, -separate-dirs : for directories, don’t include size of subdirectories
-s, –summarize : display only total for each directory
–time : show time of last modification of any file or directory.
–exclude=PATTERN : exclude files that match PATTERN

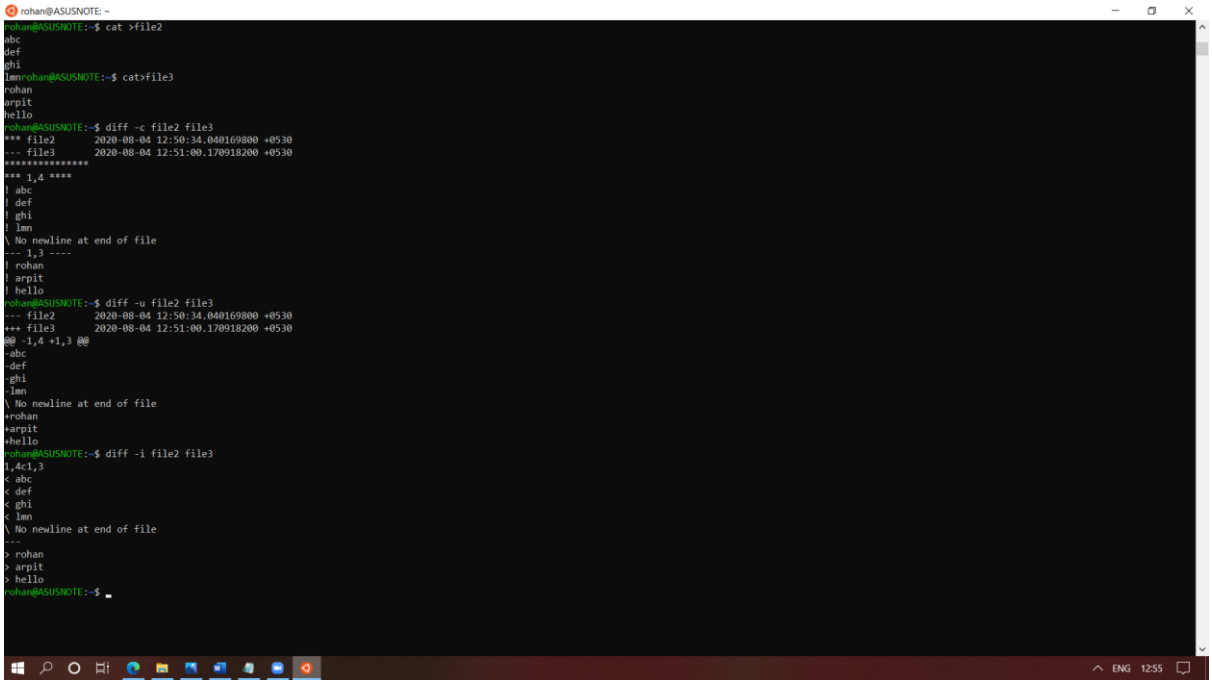




4. DIFF

THIS COMMAND IS USED TO DISPLAY THE DIFFERENCES IN THE FILES BY COMPARING THE FILES LINE BY LINE.

1. -c context mode
2. -u unified mode
3. -i(case insensitive)



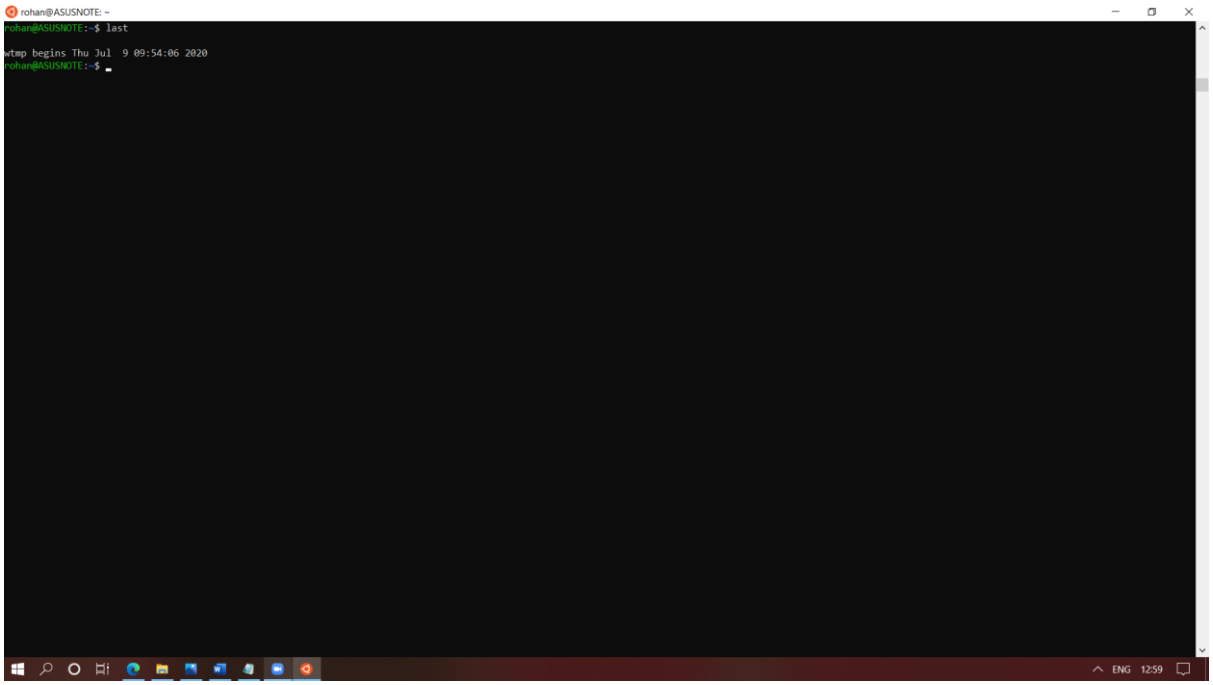
5. HISTORY

HISTORY COMMAND IS USED TO VIEW THE PREVIOUSLY EXECUTED COMMAND.

Syntax :-

- history –show the history
- history -d 3 – to delete that number in history
- history – clear the history

6. LAST –IT IS USED TO VIEW THE LAST LOGIN OF THE USER



7.SORT – IT IS USED TO SORT THE CONTENTS OF A FILE

SYNTAX –

- sort filename –sort the contents of a file(for numbers it only sort the first digit of a number
- sort - n filename –sort according to numbers
- sort -nr filename ---sort numbers in reverse order
- sort -r filename – sort alphabetically
- sort -o file1 file2 – sort and save the contents of file2 in file1
- sort -o file1 -r file2 –sort and save the contents of file2 in file 1 in reverse order

8. SED IS A POWERFUL TEXT STREAM EDITOR. CAN DO INSERTION, DELETION, SEARCH AND REPLACE(SUBSTITUTION).

- sed '0/n/n2/' file7 – to change the first occurrence of n
- sed 's/n/n2/g' file7 – to change all occurrence of n
- sed 's/n/n2/2' file7 – to change upto 2 line
- sed 's/n/n2/2g' file7 – to change from 2nd to the last line

9.SED – TO DELETE

- sed '4d' file7 – delete fourth line
- sed '$d' file7 –to delete last line
- sed '3,4d' file7 -- to delete 3 – 4th line
- sed '3,$d' file7 –to delete 3rd to last line
- sed '/m/d' file7 – to delete 'm' from file
- sed '/m/d ; /o/d' file7 –to delete 'm' and 'o' from file

10.GREP

THE GREP FILTER SEARCHES A FILE FOR A PARTICULAR PATTERN OF CHARACTERS, AND DISPLAYS ALL LINES THAT CONTAIN THAT PATTERN.

SYNTAX:

```
grep [options] pattern [files]
```

- grep “name” file9 –line which match “name”
- grep -v “name” file9 –lines which do not contain “name”
- grep -c “name” file9 –no of lines match
- grep -n “name”file9 – no of line +line
- grep -I “name” file9 – to consider uppercase and lowercase

11.CUT COMMAND—

- cut -c 1 filename ----- to take out the first character from the file
- cut -c 3 filename ------to take out hr 3rd character form the file
- cut -c 3- filename ------to take out the characters no 3 to last from the file
- cut -c 3-5 filename ---- to take out the characters no 3 to the fifth characters from the file
- cut -d ","-f 1 filename – to take out charcaters from the file from the "," delimiter