Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

UNIX ASSIGNMENT

COMMANDS

tar (tape archive)

- This command is used to compress the directories and files
- Same command with some flag modification can be used to extract the information from a compressed files.

Problem Scenarios

1)When a backup of directory or file is to be made, tar command can be used to compress it as compressed version will take less space.

2)When we want to move files from one system to other or share them across network.

Options

-c :- create a new archive

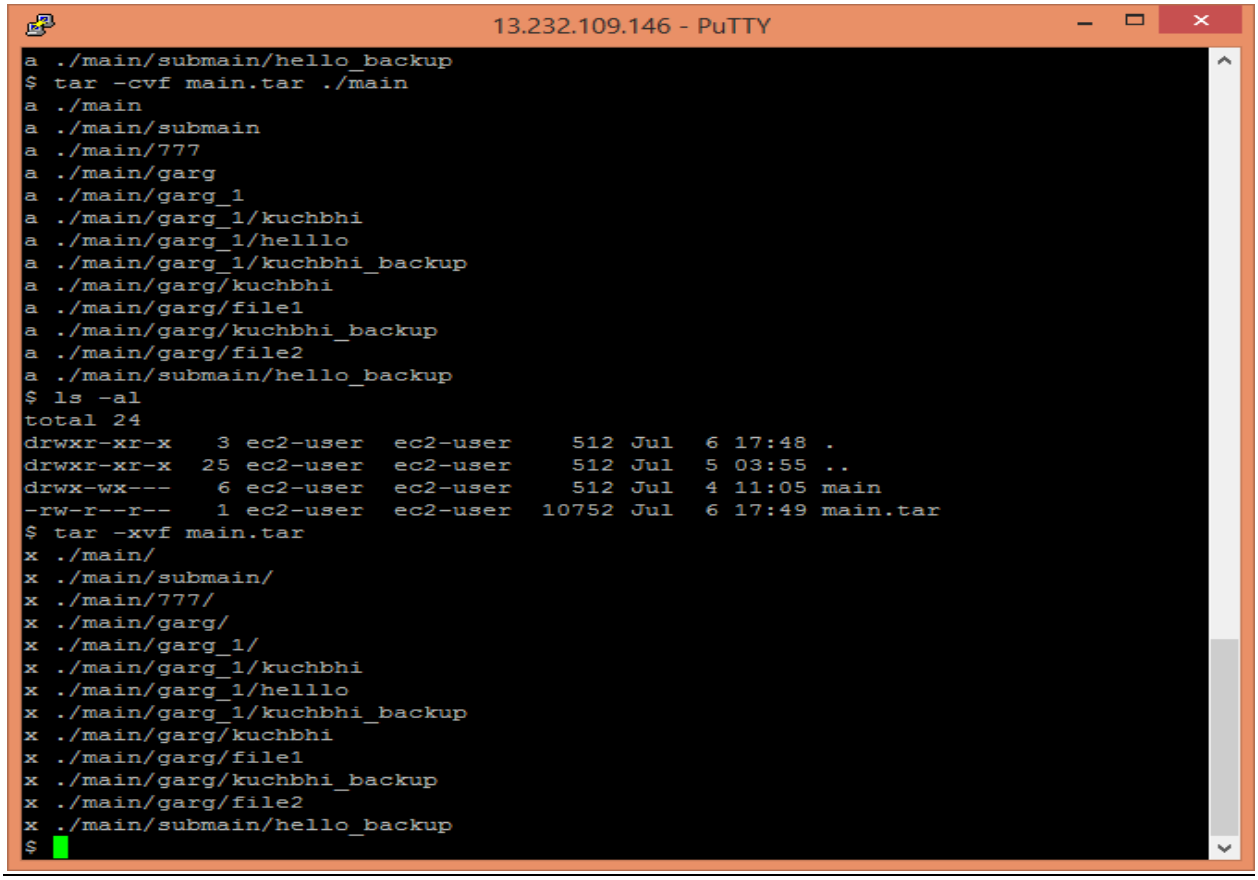
-v:- verbosely show the .tar file progress

-f:- file name of the type archive.

-x:- extracting the files. (untar)

-r:- like -c but new entries are appended to archive. It only works on uncompressed archives stored in regular file. The -f option is required.

Sample commands



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

find

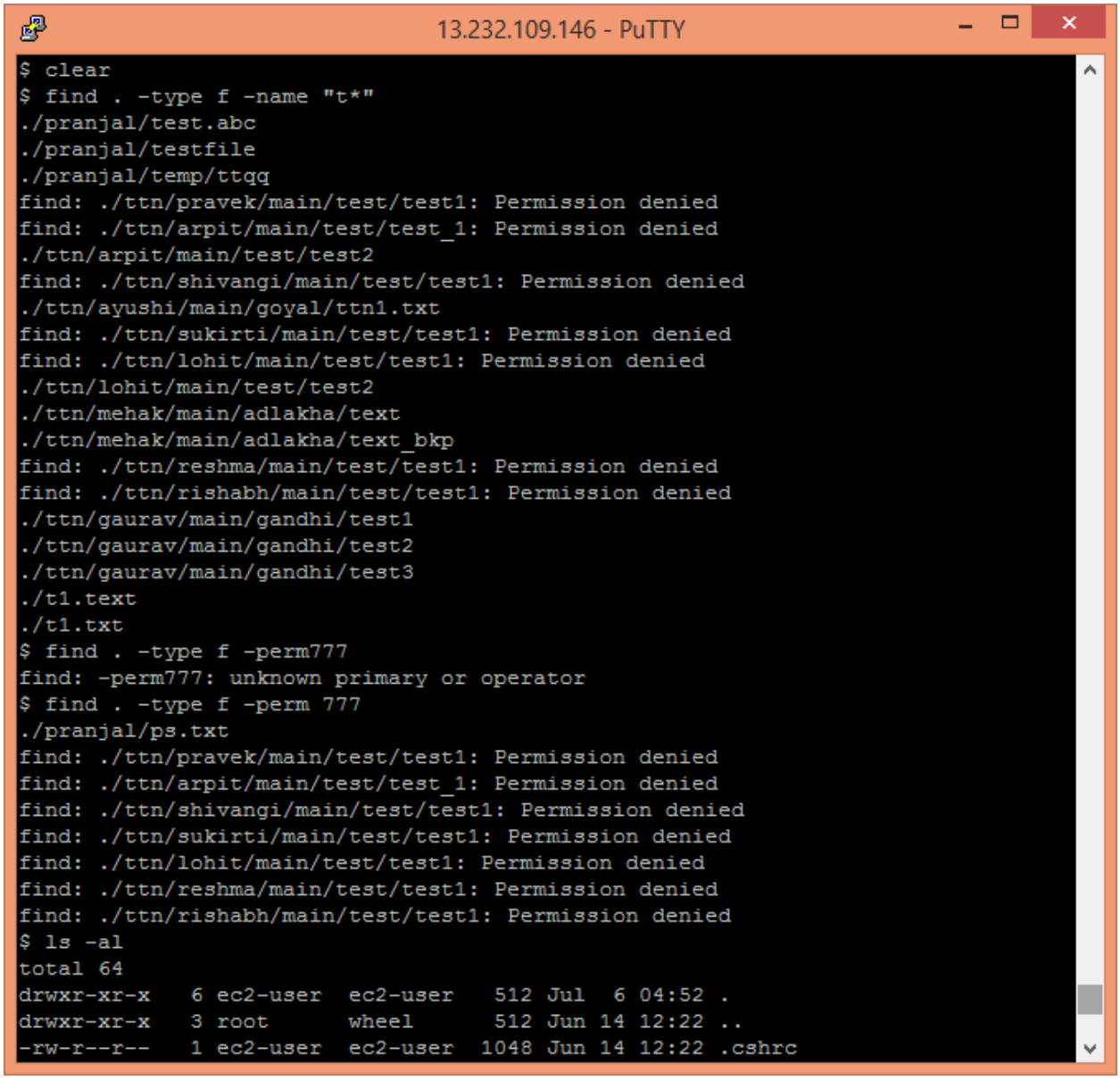
- This command can traverse directories and file hierarchies and can serve as a powerful tool for finding files based on different criteria such as creation date, name, etc.

  Problem Scenarios

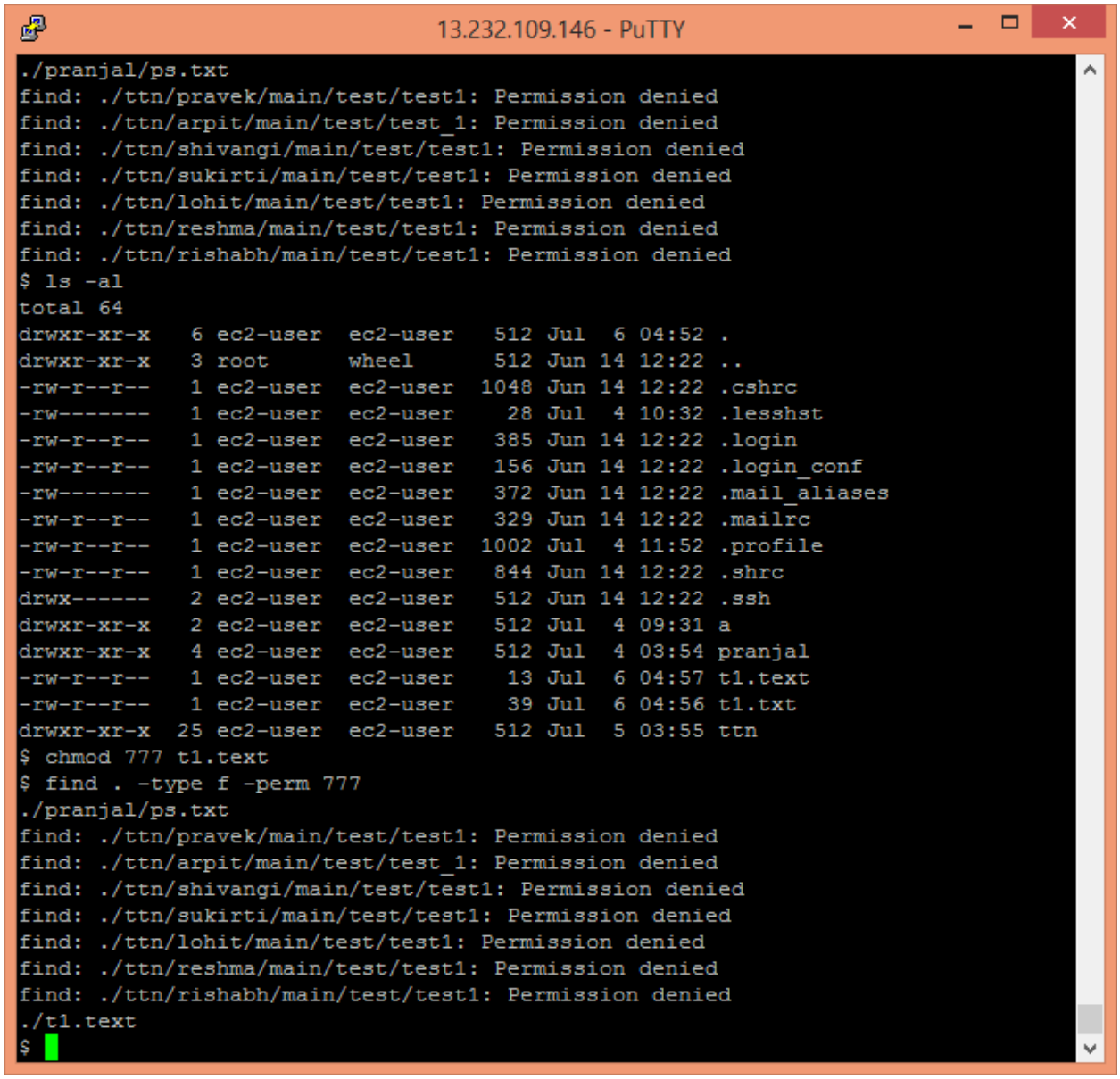
  1)Find all files having permission mode 777(rwxrwxrwx).

  2)Find files whose name matches with certain regular expressions (like starting with a).

  Sample Commands



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

locate

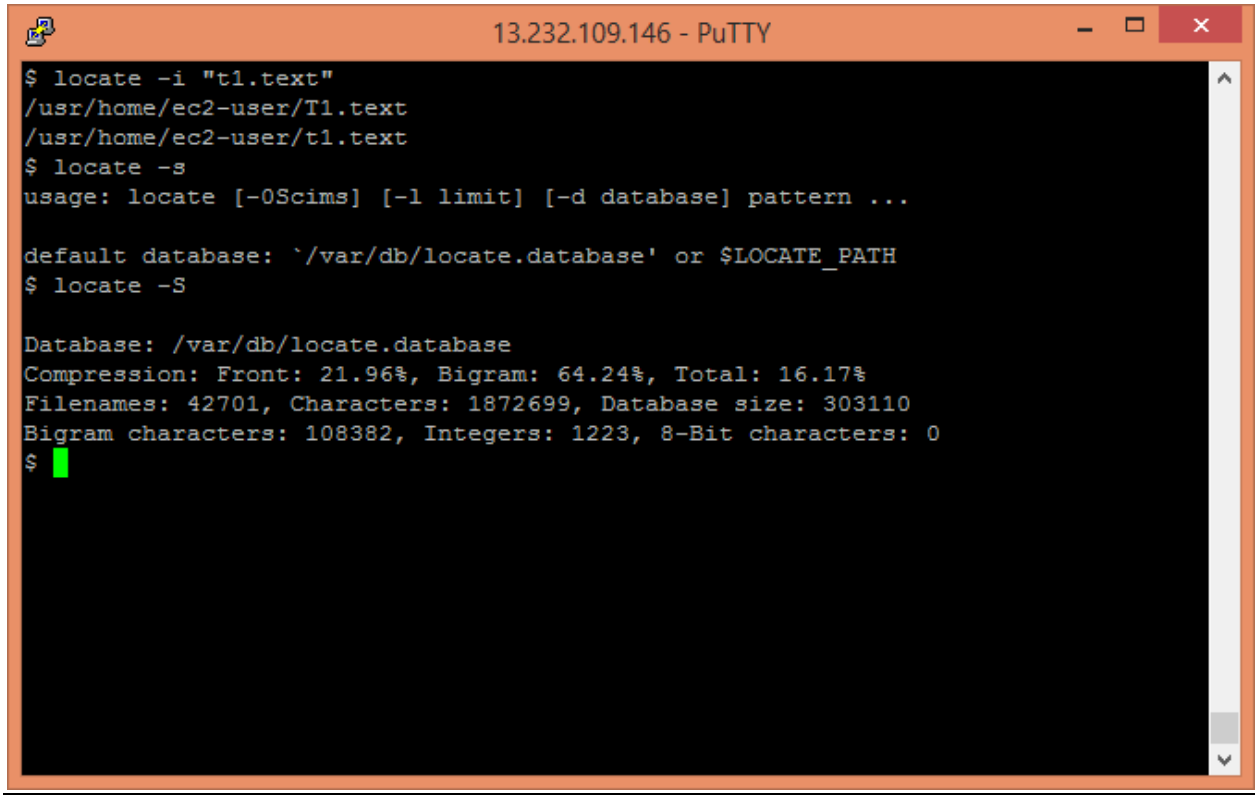
- Analogous to find it can also serve as a tool for searching files.
- The difference lies in the way of processing. Unlike find(searching file system), locate searches file with the help of a database for all pathnames which matches the specified pattern.
- It is comparatively faster than find.

Problem Scenarios

1) Case insensitive file searching.

2)Check status of mlocate db.

Sample Commands



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

diff

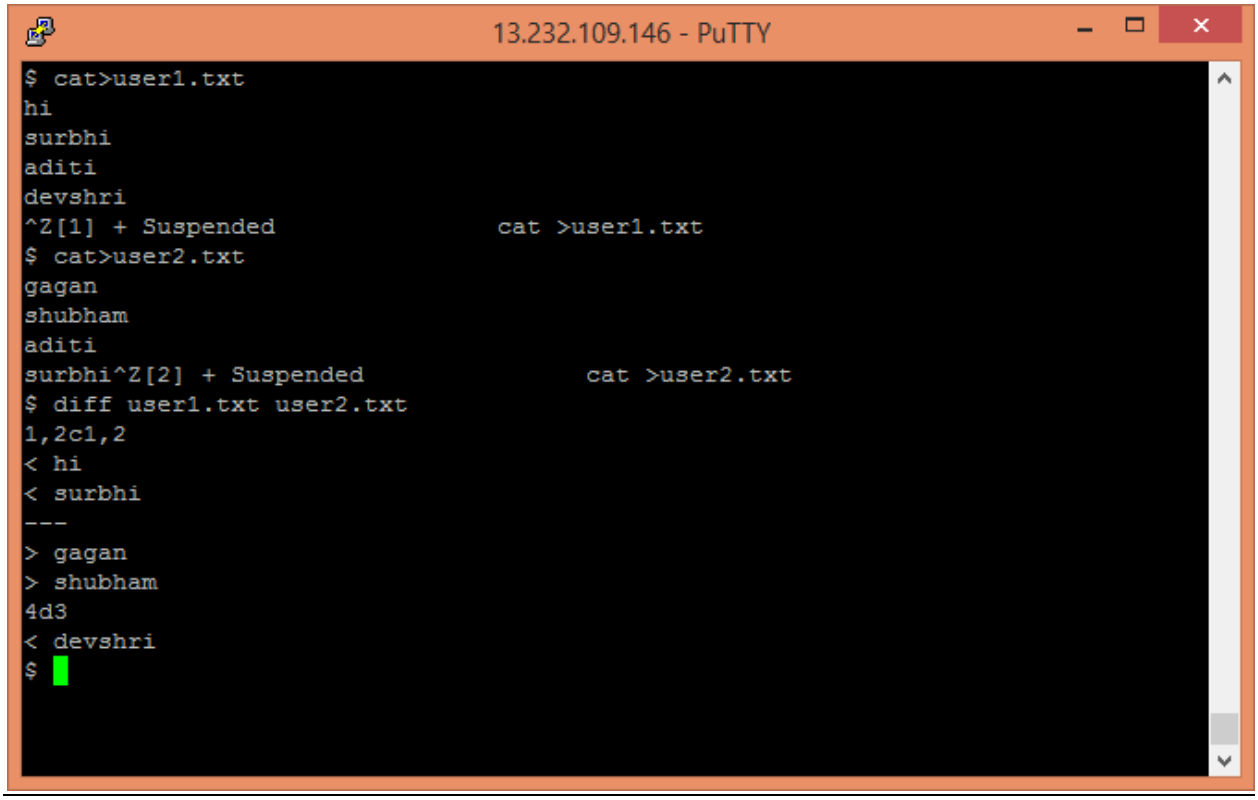
- It is a command which compares file line by line with an additional advantage, i.e., it tells the line number and instructions that are to be followed to make two files identical
- Symbols used for instructions are (a: add, c: change, d: delete)

Problem Scenarios

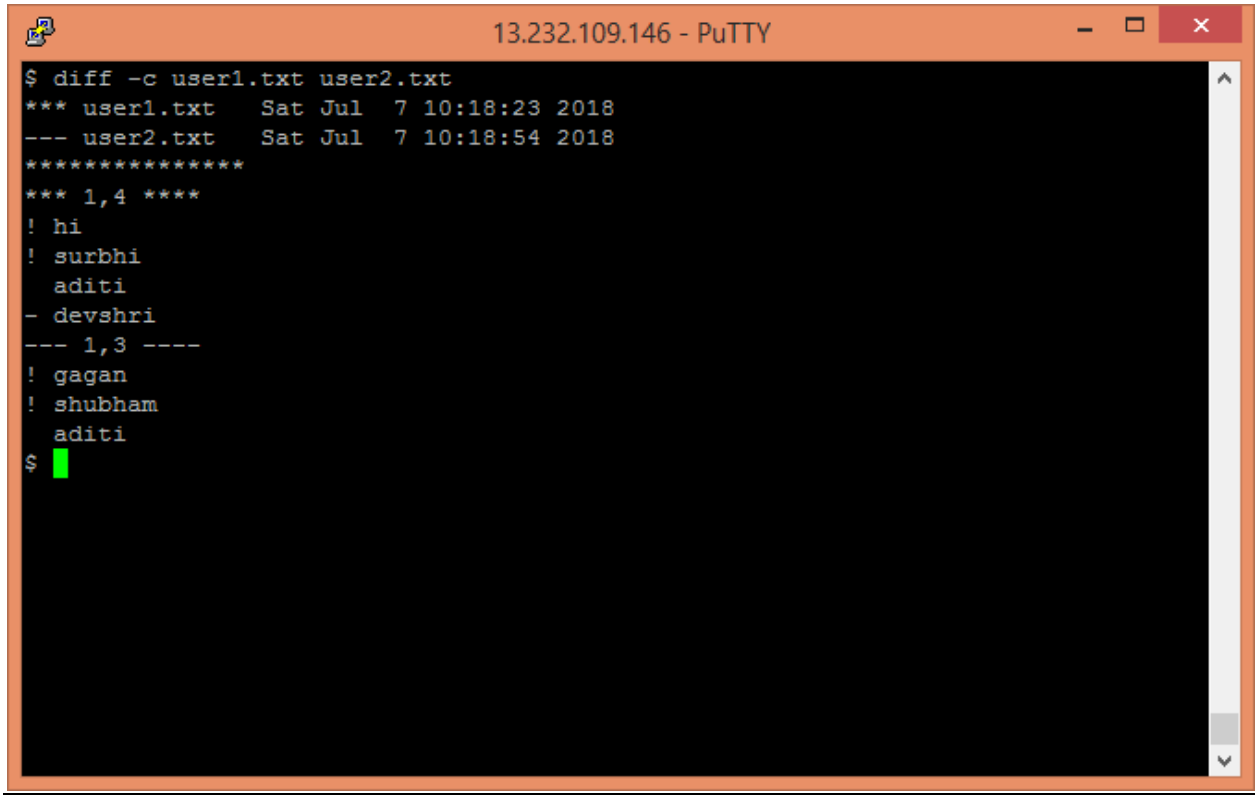
1) To find the differences between two files at different location but for same purpose

2)To find difference between files in context mode.

Commands



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

tail

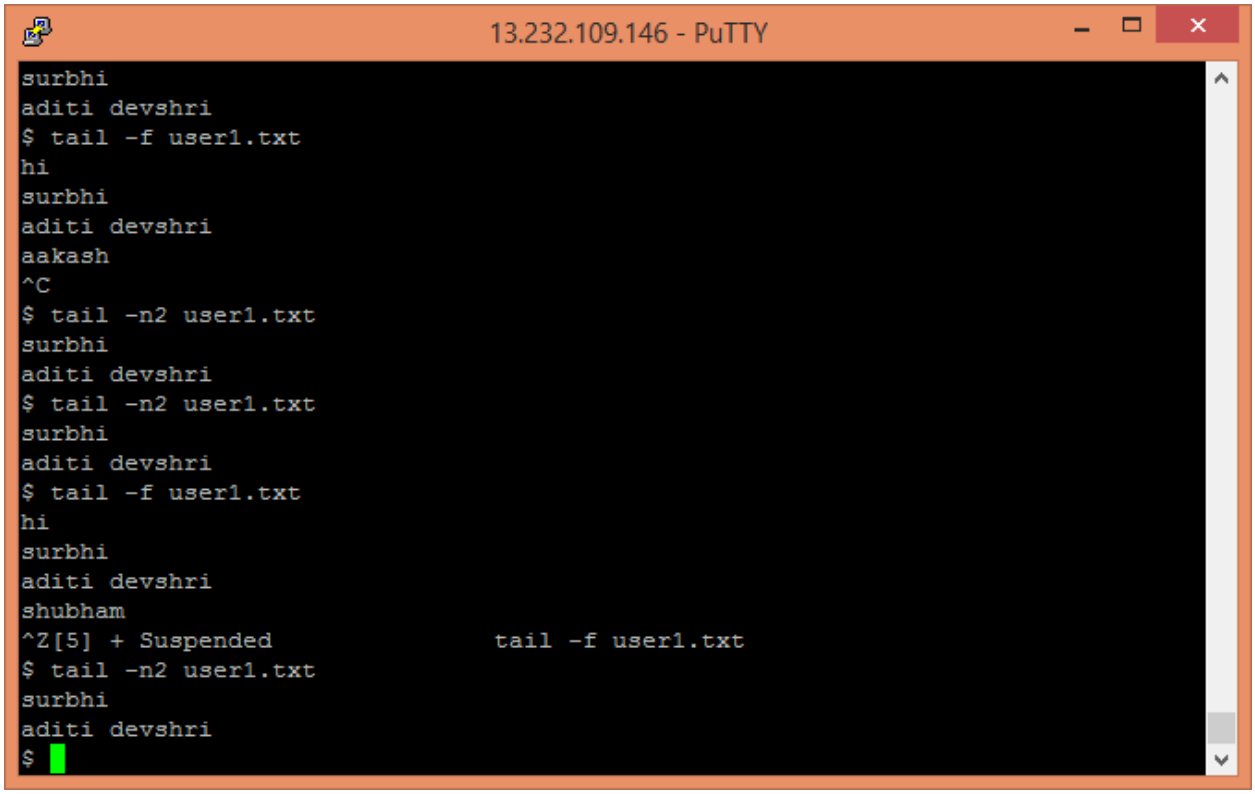
- It is a utility command to see the last lines added to files through standard input.

Problem Scenarios

1) To find last n modifications in a file

2) To track real time changes in a file.

Commands



tail -F user1.txt :- to track the real time changes in a file.

Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

less

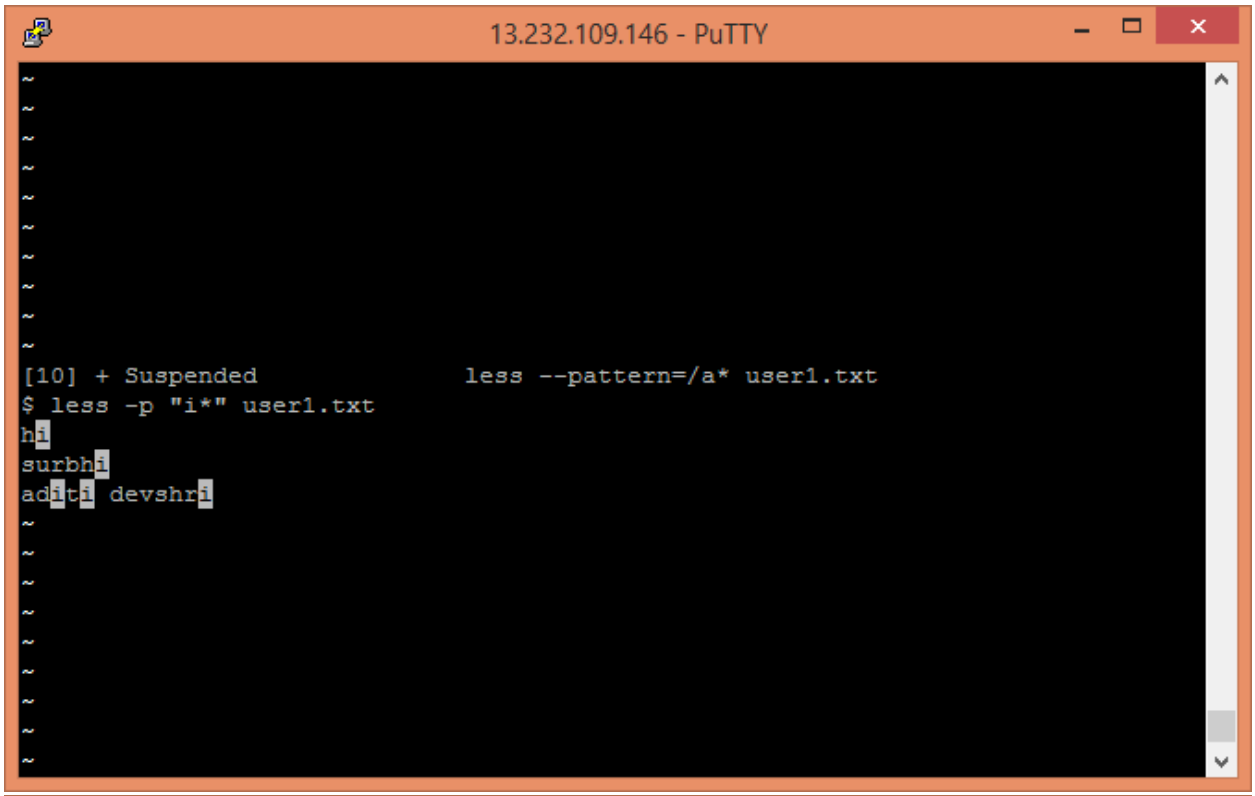
- less command is generally used with large files to view the contents of file page by page.
- it is fast because it loads the content page wise rather than complete file at a time.

Problem Scenarios

1)Read a file page by page and exit when it reaches to end of file

2)find pattern in a file

Commands



Surbhi Garg
Intern-To The New

ln

- This command is used to create links between files.
- Links help many files to refer to refer to or point to a single file in case of hard link and soft link respectively.

Problem Scenarios

1)Create hard link between two files.

2)Create soft link between two files.(ln -s)

Commands