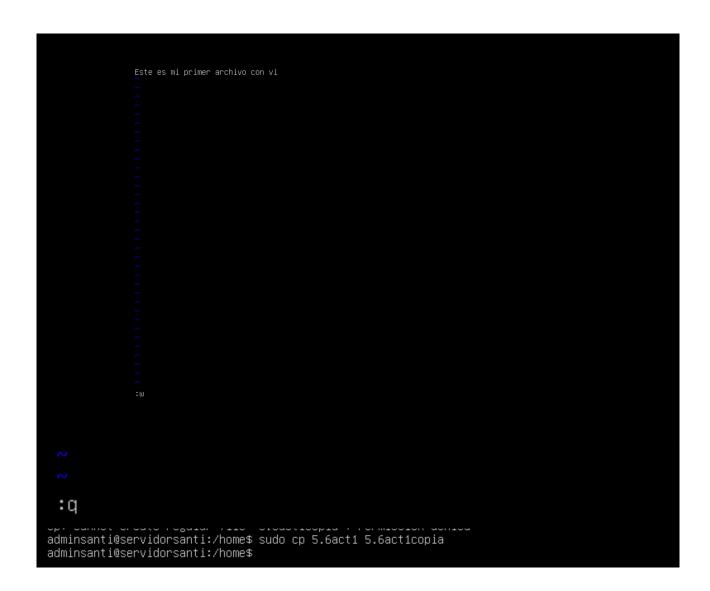
# Practice 5 Comparing Files and some Operations with Text Files

 Create a file with the editor vi. Copy it to another file in the same directory. Modify one of them by changing some characters. Compare the files using cmp and observe the output that is obtained. The same with cmp -s and get the value of errorlevel. The same comparing two identical files. Remove one of them access permissions and repeat the operation.



```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ cmp -s 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$
```

Comparing two identical files it doesn't returns anything

```
~
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ cmp 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
5.6act1 5.6act1copia differ: byte 1, line 1
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ _
```

```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ cmp -s 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ sudo chmod u-rwx /home/5.6act1
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ cmp 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
5.6act1 5.6act1copia differ: byte 1, line 1
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$
```

# 2. 2-Create 2 files that have lines in common, arrange them and compare them using comm.

```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ comm 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
LO MODIFICO
Este es mi primer archivo con vi
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ _
```

Los dos archvos difieren en la primera linea pero aquí aparece.

```
este es mi primer archivo con vi
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ comm –2 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
Este es mi primer archivo con vi
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ _
```

# 3. 3-. Repeat the operations of point 1 but using in this case diff

5.6act1 and 5.6act1copia are different

```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ diff 5.6act1 5.6act1copia
0a1
> LO MODIFICO
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ cp 5.6act1 5.6act1NuevaCopia
cp: cannot create regular file '5.6act1NuevaCopia': Permission denied
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ sudo cp 5.6act1 5.6act1NuevaCopia
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ diff 5.6act1 5.6act1NuevaCopia
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ _
```

When identical diff doesn't return anything

### 4. 4-Execute uniq on a file containing duplicate lines.

Although the file remains unaffected:

```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ uniq 5.6act1
Este es mi primer archivo con vi
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$
```

#### 5. 5. Experience the sort options used on various files.

```
1 Perros
2 Gatos
3 Delfines
80 Ranas
```

```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ sort ejemplosort
1 Perros
2 Gatos
3 Delfines
80 Ranas
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ sort -r ejemplosort
80 Ranas
3 Delfines
2 Gatos
1 Perros
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ _
  1 el breikidans
  2 el cursaito
  3 el maikelyason
  3 el maikelyason
  4 el robocop_
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ sort -u ejemplosort2
1 el breikidans
2 el cursaito
3 el maikelyason
4 el robocop
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$
```

# 6. Use cut over the same file from the previous exercise.

```
1 Perros
2 Gatos
3 Delfines
80 Ranas
~
```

Cut ejemplosort -f 1 para mostrar solo el primer campo

```
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$ cut ejemplosort –f 1
1
2
3
80
adminsanti@servidorsanti:/home$
```

### 1. Show character columns 3, 4 and 7.

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# cat > ejemplocolumnas

1 gato marron felino mamifero conbotas 7vidas

2 perro blanco mamifero cuadrupedo guia lobo
```

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# cut –c 3,4,7 ejemplocolumnas
ga
peo
root@servidorsanti:/home# _
```

### 2. Show fields 1 and 3.

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# cut ejemplocolumnas –f 1,3
1 marron
2 blanco
root@servidorsanti:/home#
```

# 7. 7. Join any two files using paste and using as delimiter ":".

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# cat > ejemplocolumnas2
3 5 7
-4 –6 –8
root@servidorsanti:/home# paste –d ":" ejemplocolumnas ejemplocolumnas2
1 gato marron felino mamifero conbotas 7vidas:3 5 7
2 perro blanco mamifero cuadrupedo guia lobo:–4 –6 –8
root@servidorsanti:/home# _
```

8. 8. Create a file that contains the following fields (separated by ":"): name, ID, address.

root@servidorsanti:/home# cat > act8 Ana:1234a:calle petunias Juanjo:1234b:calle lirios Zoroastro:4321c:calle rosas root@servidorsanti:/home# \_ 1. Create another similar file that contains the fields: DNI, salary.

root@servidorsanti:/home# cat > act8.2

1234a:1000 1234b:500 4321c:900

root@servidorsanti:/home#

#### 2. Make a join of both files and save it in a new file.

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# join -t: -1 2 -2 1 act8 act8.2
1234a:Ana:calle petunias:1000
1234b:Juanjo:calle lirios:500
4321c:Zoroastro:calle rosas:900
root@servidorsanti:/home# join -t: -1 2 -2 1 act8 act8.2 > act8.3
root@servidorsanti:/home# _
```

# 9. 9. Check the outputs obtained with the head, tail, nl, split commands (with the option of 10 lines) and wc.

Head displays the first lines of a file; complementary to tail

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# head –n 2 act8.3
1234a:Ana:calle petunias:1000
1234b:Juanjo:calle lirios:500
root@servidorsanti:/home#
```

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# tail -n 1 act8.3
4321c:Zoroastro:calle rosas:900
root@servidorsanti:/home#
```

NI is used for numbering files

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# nl act8.3
1 1234a:Ana:calle petunias:1000
2 1234b:Juanjo:calle lirios:500
3 4321c:Zoroastro:calle rosas:900
root@servidorsanti:/home#
```

Wc counts lines words columns<sup>1</sup>

```
root@servidorsanti:/home# wc ejemplocolumnas2
2 6 15 ejemplocolumnas2
root@servidorsanti:/home#
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GeeksForGeeks. "Wc command in Linux with examples" [en línea]. *GeeksForGeeks.com.* https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/wc-command-linux-examples/ [Consulta: 20 mayo 2021]