TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Experience certainty.

Confidentiality Statement

Tata Code of Conduct

We, in our dealings, are self-regulated by a Code of Conduct as enshrined in the Tata Code of Conduct. We request your support in helping us adhere to the Code in letter and spirit. We request that any violation or potential violation of the Code by any person be promptly brought to the notice of the Local Ethics Counselor or the Principal Ethics Counselor or the CEO of TCS. All communication received in this regard will be treated and kept as confidential.

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vILP – Level 2

Content Manual

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Table of Content

1. Filters

When a program takes its input from another program, performs some operation on that input, and writes the result to the standard output, it is referred to as a filter. A common use of filters is to modify output. UNIX filters can restructure output.

Some common filters in UNIX are:

- uniq – Removes identical adjacent lines
- head, tail – displays first (last) n lines of a file .
- sort – sorts files by line (lexically or numerically)
- cut – select portions of a line
- wc – word count (line count, character count)
- tr – translate
- grep, egrep – search files using regular expressions

1.1. head

List the beginning of a file to standard output. The default is 10 lines, but a different number can be specified. The command has a number of interesting options.

Syntax:
head [OPTION] [FILE]

Options:

-c Prints the first N bytes of file; with leading -, prints all but the last N bytes of the file.
-n Prints first N lines; with leading - print all but the last N lines of each file.

Example: To display the first 10 lines of the file myfile.txt.
$head myfile.txt

To display the first 100 lines of the file myfile.txt.
$head -n100 myfile.txt

To print the first 5 bytes from the file
$ head -c5 myfile.txt

1.2. tail

List the (tail) end of a file to stdout. The default is 10 lines, but this can be changed with the -n option. Commonly used to keep track of changes to a system log-file, using the -f option, which outputs lines appended to the file.

Syntax:
tail [OPTION]... [FILE]...

Example:
To display the last 10 lines of the file myfile.txt.

```
$ tail myfile.txt
```

To display the last 100 lines of the file myfile.txt.

```
$ tail -100 myfile.txt
```

```
$ tail -n100  myfile.txt
```