

### Confidentiality Statement

This document contains confidential information of Tata Consultancy Services Limited, which is provided for the sole purpose of permitting the recipient to evaluate the proposal submitted herewith. In consideration of receipt of this document, the recipient agrees to maintain such information in confidence and to not reproduce or otherwise disclose this information to any person outside the group directly responsible for evaluation of its contents, except that there is no obligation to maintain the confidentiality of any information which was known to the recipient prior to receipt of such information from Tata Consultancy Services Limited, or becomes publicly known through no fault of recipient, or is received without obligation of confidentiality from a third party owing no obligation of confidentiality to Tata Consultancy Services Limited.

### 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.



## **vILP – Level 2**

---

### **Content Manual**

Version 1.1

**December 2014**

(ILP Guwahati)

## Table of Content

1.	Filters .....	5
1.1.	uniq .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2.	head .....	5
1.3.	tail .....	6

## **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
```