**Section 4 (2)**

14.The locate command Part 1

* " locate" command is used to locate the file and returns the path.
* Example: locate <filename>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -i | Irrespective of case sensitive |
| -e | Existing in DB |
| -c | Count the entries |
| -n | Shows n number of entries |
| -S | Statistics of Database |

15.The locate command Part 2

* "updatedb" command is used to update locate database with latest directories and files.
* updatedb is a sudo user command and can only be executed by administrator.

16.The find command Part 1

* "find" command is used to search any file or folder present in the system.
* It doesn't require updation of the database like "locate" command.
* Usage: find <file/folder>
* Example: find /home/akhil/Documents/

It will print all the files and folders present in the path.

* Find will defaultly start at the current folder if no argument is passed.

17.The find command Part 2

* Options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -maxdepth <input> | Number of sub-directories it needs to find under the parent directory. |
| -type <options> | f : for files, d : directory |
| | wc -l | To count the list |

18.The find command Part 3

* Options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -name "<input>" | To search by name and regex can be used in input field |
| -i | Case in sensitive |
| -size <input> | + for more than and - for less than Ex: +100k files more than 100kb, more -size can be used |

19.The find command Part 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -exec | Execute a command after the find command |
|  | cp - to copy files to destination location  Mv - to move files to destination |
|  | Example: find / -size -50k -exec cp {} ~/Desktop/here \; |
| -ok | Same as exec but will prompt before execution |

20.The find command Part 5

* Execution of all the commands taught in part 1 - 4 is done here.

21.Viewing files Part 1 & 2

* "cat" command is used for viewing.
* Using wildcards cat can be used.
* To reverse a file use tac command. (vertically).
* To reverse a file use rev command (horizontally).
* Use "less" command to go through big data.
* Use "head" command to print data from start of the file.
* Use "tail" command to print data from the bottom of the file.

Example: tail -500 <filename> -- prints 500 lines from bottom of file.

22.Sorting files

* "sort" command is used to sort alphabetically from A to Z.
* To sort numerically use the -n option.
* To sort month data use the -M command.

23.Searching file content

* "grep" command is used to search through files.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -V | Invert search |
| -F | It gives slash around directories |
| -c | Returns count |
| -I | Case-insensitive |

24.File archiving and compression

* "tar" command stands for tape archive.
* Usage: tar [options] [archivefile] [file or directory to be archieved]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -c | Creates archives |
| -x | Extract the archives |
| -f | Creates archive with given name |
| -v | Displays verbose information |