

You told me to remind you about my current homelessness situation for my reason for handing this in late i apologize again professor

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week report 7

cat command

used for displaying the content of a file

- formula `cat + option + file(s)` to display
- examples:
 - display the content of a file with line numbers
 - `cat -n ~/Documents/todo.md`
 - display the content of a file located in the pwd
 - `cat todo.lst`

tac command

used for displaying the content of a file in reverse order

- formula `tac + option + file(s)` to display
- examples:
 - display the content of a file using absolute path
 - `tac ~/Documents/todo.md`
 - display the content of a file with line numbers excluding empty lines
 - `tac -b ~/Documents/Books/bible.txt`

head command

displays the top N number of lines of a given file. by default prints the first 10 lines.

- formula `head + option + file(s)`
- examples:
 - display the first 10 lines of a file
 - `head ~/Documents/Book/bible.txt`
 - display the first 5 lines of a file
 - `head -5 ~/Documents/Book/dracula.txt`

tail command

displays the last N number of lines of a given file. by default prints the last 10 lines.

- formula `tail + option + file`
- examples:
- display the last 10 lines of a file
 - `tail ~/Documents/Book/dracula.txt`
- display the last 5 lines of a file

- `tail -5 ~/Documents/Book/dracula.txt`

cut command

the cut command is used to extract a specific section of each line and display it on the screen.

- formula `cut + option + file(s)`
- examples:
 - display a list of all the users in your system
 - `cut -d ':' -f1 /etc/passwd`
 - display a list of all users in your system with their login shell
 - `cut -d ':' -f1,7 /etc/passwd`

paste command

the paste command is used for joining files horizontally in columns.

- formula `paste + option + files`
- examples:
 - merge 2 files
 - `paste users.lst ip_address.lst`
 - merge 2 files using a different delimiter
 - `paste -d ":" users1.lst ip_addresses.lst`

sort command

```
used for sorting files. supports sorting alphabetically, in reverse order,
by number, and by month
* formula `sort + option + file`
* examples:
* sort a file
* `sort users.lst`
* sort a file with numeric data
* `sort -n phones.txt`
```

wc command

this command is used for printing the number of lines, characters, and bytes in a file.

- formula `wc + option + file(s)`
- examples:
 - display the number of characters in a file
 - `wc -m users.txt`
 - display the number of lines in a file
 - `wc -l users.txt`

tr command

tr command is used for translating or deleting characters from standard output

- formula `standard output | tr + option + set + set`
- examples:
 - translate a period to a comma
 - `cat file.txt | tr '.' ','`
 - translate tabs into space
 - `cat file.py | tr -s "[:space:]" '\t'`

diff command

compares files and displays the differences between them

- formula `diff + option + file 1 + file 2`
- examples:
 - display the difference between 2 files
 - `diff cars.csv cars-backup.csv`
 - display the difference between 2 files in a column format
 - `diff -y cars.csv cars-backup.csv`

grep command

used to search text in a given file

- formula `grep + option + search criteria + file(s)`
- examples:
 - search any line containing the word "dracula" in the given file
 - `grep 'dracula' ~/Documents/dracula.txt`
 - search any line containing the word God in the given file regardless of case
 - `grep -i "God" ~/Documents/Books/bible.txt`

awk command

awk is a scripting language used for processing and displaying text

- formula `awk + options + {awk command} + file + file to save (optional)`
- examples:
 - print first field of /etc/passwd file
 - `awk -F '{print $1}' /etc/passwd`
 - convert the first field to upper/lower case
 - `awk -F: '{print toupper($1)}' /etc/passwd`
 - print the length of a line (record)
 - `awk '{print length ($0)}' /etc/passwd`
 - print the first and last field of the /etc/passwd
 - `awk -F '{print $1, "=", $NF}' /etc/passwd`
- print the first and 3 field with line numbers
 - `awk -F: '{print NR $1,$4}' /etc/passwd`

sed command

- a stream editor that performs operations on files and standard output

- formula `sed options + sed script + file`
- examples:
 - replace a string in a given file (replace pizza for rice)
 - `sed 's/pizza/rice/' shopping-list.lst`
 - replacing string on a specific line number
 - `sed '3 s/pizza/rice/' shopping-list.lst`
 - to delete a particular line (line 5)
 - `sed '5d' shopping-list.lst`
 - to delete the last line
 - `sed '$d' shopping-list.lst`
 - delete a line from range x to y
 - `sed '2,8d' shopping-list.lst`