* Basic linua commands - pipes and Redirects (CLI-part 3) * Input, output and pipes in linun. every program has: Input Output. - The output from one program can become the input of another command. command - output unput - command - output input___ command-O I want to display syslogs in CLI in cat}->output input -> less -> [output] large content page by page pipe command -> - pipes the output of the previous command as an input to the next command. - Display the contents of a sie or a command output, one page at a -> allow you to nanigate forward and backward through through the sile - mostly used for opening large files, as low doesn't read the entire file which results

faster load times. cat /var/log/syslog / less Pipe and Jess Us / usr/bin / less. history less Pipe and Grep grep: - globally search for regular expression and print out. - Searches for a particular pattern of characters and displays all lines that contain that pattern eg - print the history of commands that contain the sudo history grep sudo history | grep "sudo chmod" history I grap sudo l less 15 /usr/bun (java cat Documents/java-app/config.yaml/grep ports Redisects in Linun: -> > character is the redirect operator. Takes the output from the previous command and sends it to a sile that you give history | grep cd > sudo.txt copy the tent of one size and put into another new sile cat sudo.tnt > sudo-rm.tnt also add rm commands from history (append) history | grep rm >> sudo-rm.txt

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>> -> appends tent to end of sile
* wrap up and standard I/O
    pipes - 1
      Redirects ->
-> If we want to execute commands independent
    from each other on some line.
        Semicolon(;)
    clear; sleep 1; echo "Hi how are you?"
      It executes one after the another
 What we learn
                    2.) Redirects (>)
 1.) Pipes (1)
 3) less
                     4.) grep.
```