

## cut and paste

### cut

— cut out selected fields of each line of a file

#### e.g.

```
unix> cut -c1-10 file
unix> cut -c1,4,7 file
unix> cut -c-5,10 file
unix> cut -c3- file
```

### paste

— merge corresponding or subsequent lines of files

#### e.g.

```
unix> paste file1 file2
unix> paste -s file
```

## tr

— translate characters

#### e.g.

```
unix> tr a A < file
unix> tr ' ' '\012' < file
unix> tr abcde ABCDE < file
unix> tr "[:lower:]" "[:upper:]" < file
unix> tr -cs "[:alpha:]" "[\n*]" < file
unix> tr -d ' ' < file
```

alpha, lower and upper are character classes.  
Others include digit, space, alnum and punct.

## comm

— select or reject lines common to two files

```
comm [ -123 ] file1 file2
```

read file1 and file2, which should be ordered in the current collating sequence, and produce three text columns as output:

- lines only in file1;
- lines only in file2;
- lines in both files.

- 1 — suppress the output column of lines unique to file1
- 2 — suppress the output column of lines unique to file2
- 3 — suppress the output column of lines duplicated in file1 and file2

## A simple spelling checker

```
#!/bin/csh
```

```
tr -cs "[:alpha:]" "[\n*]" < $1 \  
| tr "[:upper:]" "[:lower:]" \  
| sort -u > tempfile
```

```
comm -23 tempfile /usr/share/lib/dict/words  
rm tempfile
```

Put one word per line \  
| convert everything to lower case \  
| sort the words, remove duplicates and write the result to 'tempfile'.

Print those words in 'tempfile' that are not in the dictionary.  
Remove the temporary file.