

Internet Measurement and Data Analysis (3)

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review of previous class

Data and variability (9/29)

- ▶ Summary statistics
- ▶ Sampling
- ▶ How to make good graphs
- ▶ exercise: computing summary statistics by Ruby
- ▶ exercise: graph plotting by Gnuplot

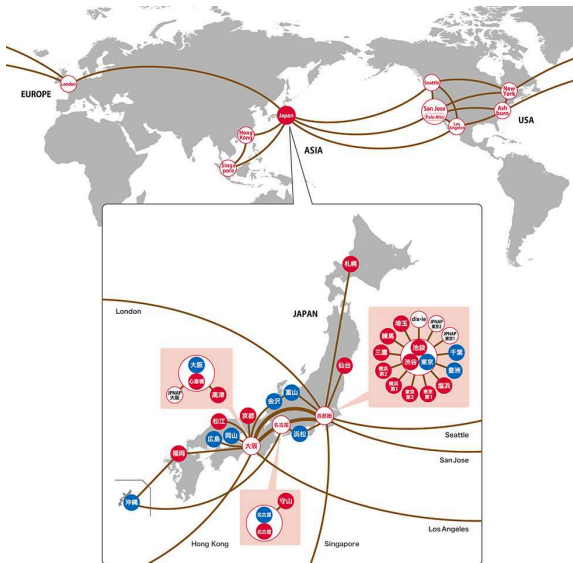
today's topics

Class 3 Data recording and log analysis

- ▶ Data format
- ▶ Log analysis methods
- ▶ exercise: log data and regular expression

example network structure from a Japanese ISP

main facilities in Tokyo and Osaka, connecting regional POPs with redundant configuration



routers

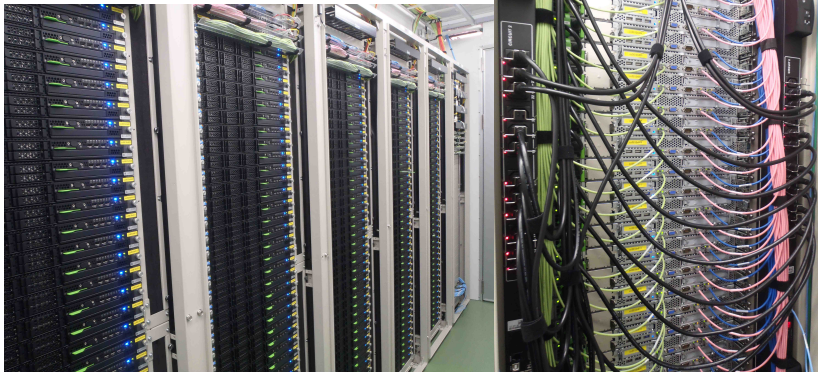
router: equipment to connect networks

- ▶ functions
 - ▶ routing, packet-forwarding, management
- ▶ classes of routers
 - ▶ core-routers, edge-routers, broadband routers, etc.



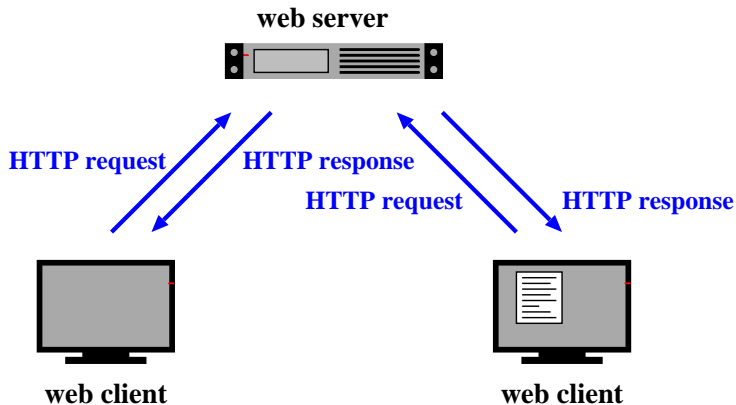
data centers

- ▶ facilities accommodating servers and communication equipment
- ▶ power supply, air conditioning, free-access floors, earthquake or other disaster resistant structures



access to a web server

- ▶ World Wide Web
 - ▶ URI: identifiers to specify resources on the Internet
 - ▶ HTML: mark up language for Web documents
 - ▶ HTTP: protocol to send and receive Web contents



Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

- ▶ an identifier to specify a resource on the Internet
 - ▶ a reference to a resource, name, or other types of object
 - ▶ URL (Uniform Resource Locator): a reference to resource location, part of URI
- ▶ design philosophy of WWW: enables to specify any information

Example URIs:

`http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt`

`ftp://ftp.is.co.za/rfc/rfc1808.txt`

`ldap://[2001:db8::7]/c=GB?objectClass=one`

`mailto:John.Doe@example.com`

`tel:+1-816-555-1212`

`urn:oasis:names:specification:docbook:dtd:xml:4.1.2`

Syntax:

```
foo://example.com:8042/over/there?name=ferret#nose
  \_/  \-----/ \-----/ \-----/ \_/
  |      |           |           |           |
scheme authority path query fragment
  |
  / \ /
urn:example:animal:ferret:nose
```


HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

- ▶ mark up language for Web documents
 - ▶ adds meta-data to elements in plain text
- ▶ HTML tags: markup elements enclosed by "<" and ">"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>sample title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading level 1</h1>
    <h2>Heading level 2</h2>

    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

    <p>Another paragraph with
      <a href="http://www.keio.ac.jp/">a link to Keio</a>.
    </p>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

- ▶ protocol to send and receive Web contents
 - ▶ a text-based protocol on top of TCP

Client request:

```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Referer: http://www.example.co.jp/somepage.html
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.9; rv:28.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/28.0
```

Server Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 23 May 2005 22:38:34 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
Last-Modified: Wed, 08 Jan 2003 23:11:55 GMT
ETag: "3f80f-1b6-3e1cb03b"
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 131
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Connection: close
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>An Example Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  Hello World, this is a very simple HTML document.
</body>
</html>
```

data log

- ▶ records automatically generated by computers
- ▶ network logs
 - ▶ routers/switches, assigned IP addresses, packets, usage, etc.
- ▶ Internet service logs
 - ▶ Web access, mail delivery, firewalls, etc.
- ▶ broader logs
 - ▶ online user behaviors, location information, automobile records, etc.

log data

- ▶ web server accesslog
- ▶ mail log
- ▶ syslog
- ▶ firewall log
- ▶ IDS log
- ▶ other forms of event records

why do we analyze logs?

- ▶ understand current situations
 - ▶ new findings: technical advances, changes in usage
 - ▶ then, predict the future
- ▶ identify security problems and equipment failures, and their symptoms
- ▶ improve techniques for analysis
 - ▶ automation
- ▶ report outages, and responses to problems
- ▶ record events
 - ▶ for legal and other reasons

- ▶ to provide services customized to a specific user

problems in log analysis

- ▶ huge data volume
- ▶ lack of necessary information and precision, credibility of timestamps and content
- ▶ missing records (due to failures of data collection systems)
- ▶ many different formats
- ▶ data analysis requires time and efforts
- ▶ many people think data analysis is difficult
- ▶ privacy issues

log management

- ▶ log collection
 - ▶ programming (e.g., use of the syslog API)
 - ▶ building a data collection system
- ▶ log rotation
 - ▶ remove old data after a certain period
 - ▶ according to log size, time order, ages of data
 - ▶ should not lose data at log rotation
- ▶ RRD (Round Robin Database)
 - ▶ keep the data size by aggregating old logs
 - ▶ examples: 5 min data for 1 week, 2 hour data for a month, 1 day data for a year
- ▶ visualization
 - ▶ make it easier to grasp situation

log formats

- ▶ web server access log
- ▶ mail log
- ▶ DHCP server log
- ▶ syslog

web server access log

- ▶ Apache Common Log Format
 - ▶ client_IP client_ID user_ID time request status_code size
- ▶ Apache Combined Log Format
 - ▶ Common Log Format plus “referer” and “User-agent”
 - ▶ client_IP client_ID user_ID time request status_code size referer user-agent
- ▶ other customizations are possible

client_IP: IP address of the client

client_ID: identity of the client (when the client is authenticated)

user_ID: authenticated user name

time: the time that the request was received

request: the first line of the request

status_code: HTTP response status

size: the size of the object returned (not including the header), "-" means

referer: the site that the client referred from (source of the link)

user-agent: client's browser type

Example Combined Log Format:

```
127.0.0.1 - frank [10/Oct/2000:13:55:36 -0700] \  
"GET /apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 2326 \  
"http://www.example.com/start.html" \  
"Mozilla/4.08 [en] (Win98; I ;Nav)"
```

mail log

logging when email is processed (receiving, sending, etc)
example:

```
Oct 27 13:32:54 server3 sm-mta[24510]: m9R4WsBe024510:\
  from=<client@example.com>, size=2403, class=0, nrcpts=1 \
  msgid=<201012121547.oBCFlPX6032787@example.com>, \
  proto=ESMTP, daemon=MTA, relay=mail.example.co.jp [192.0.2.1] \
Oct 27 14:43:04 server3 sm-mta[24511]: m9R4WsBe024510: \
  to=<user@example.co.jp>, delay=01:10:10 xdelay=00:00:00, \
  mailer=local, pri=32599, dsn=2.0.0, stat=Sent
```

- ▶ time
- ▶ host name
- ▶ process owner [process id]
- ▶ Queue ID: internal id for the email
- ▶ ...
- ▶ nrcpts: number of recipients
- ▶ relay: next mail server to send the message
- ▶ dsn: Delivery Status Notification, RFC3463
 - ▶ 2.X.X:Success, 4.X.X:Persistent Transient Failure,
 - ▶ 5.X.X:Permanent Failure
- ▶ stat: Message Status
 - ▶ Sent, Deferred, Bounced, etc

DHCP server log

SYSLOG messages:

```
Oct 28 15:04:32 server33 dhcpd: DHCPDISCOVER from 00:23:df:ff:a8:a7 via eth0
Oct 28 15:04:32 server33 dhcpd: DHCPOFFER on 192.168.2.101 \
  to 00:23:df:ff:a8:a7 via eth0
Oct 28 15:04:32 server33 dhcpd: DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.2.101 \
  from 00:23:df:ff:a8:a7 via eth0
Oct 28 15:04:32 server33 dhcpd: DHCPACK on 192.168.2.101 \
  to 00:23:df:ff:a8:a7 via eth0
Oct 28 15:09:32 server33 dhcpd: DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.2.101 \
  from 00:23:df:ff:a8:a7 via eth0
Oct 28 15:09:32 server33 dhcpd: DHCPACK on 192.168.2.101 \
  to 00:23:df:ff:a8:a7 via eth0
```

dhcpd.leases: records of status of each assigned IP

```
lease 192.168.100.161 {
  starts 4 2010/12/09 23:13:39;
  ends 5 2010/12/10 00:13:39;
  tstp 5 2010/12/10 00:13:39;
  binding state free;
  hardware ethernet 5c:26:0a:17:06:00;
}
```

syslog

- ▶ a framework to send and store arbitrary messages on UNIX-like systems
 - ▶ originally designed for mail server logs
 - ▶ widely used for other purposes
 - ▶ supports sending messages to other servers
 - ▶ log rotation support
- ▶ Windows Event Log

web crawlers

data collection by crawlers

- ▶ crawler: programs to automatically collect data from many places
- ▶ web crawlers: automatically visit web pages and collect data
 - ▶ to create database and indices for search engines
 - ▶ move to next page by following links in the visiting page
- ▶ many existing tools
 - ▶ e.g., Ruby's Mechanize
 - ▶ note: rapid crawling is often considered as attacks

scraper

- ▶ extracts necessary information by analyzing HTML documents
- ▶ many existing tools
 - ▶ e.g., Ruby's Nokogiri

log analysis techniques

- ▶ try out ideas by plotting graphs
 - ▶ new ideas often come up when working on data
- ▶ scripts and command line tools (grep, sort, uniq, sed, awk, etc)
- ▶ consider how to process huge data sets efficiently
- ▶ automate processes which you will repeat
 - ▶ do not rely too much on automated processes

how to handle huge data sets

- ▶ naive algorithms often consume too much memory
 - ▶ it helps to study data structures and algorithms
- ▶ how to handle huge data sets
 - ▶ remove unnecessary information
 - ▶ aggregate data temporally and spatially
 - ▶ divide and conquer
 - ▶ distributed and/or parallel processing
- ▶ convert to an intermediate file
- ▶ estimate required memory
 - ▶ use of efficient data structures
 - ▶ limit the size and/or dimensions to process at a time
- ▶ estimate processing time
 - ▶ a test run with a smaller data set
 - ▶ use scalable algorithms
- ▶ trade-off between memory size and processing time

regular expressions

regular expressions

- ▶ expressions of patterns of characters, used for search and replace of strings
- ▶ originally designed to specify formal language in formal language theory
- ▶ later widely used for text pattern matching
 - ▶ grep, expr, awk, vi, lex, perl, ruby, ...

Ruby's regular expression

```
Regexp class
regular expression literal: /regexp/opt
=~ operator: subject =~ /regexp/
match() method: /regexp/.match(subject)
string class: string.match(/regexp/)
```


Ruby regular expressions: quick reference

[abc] A single character: a, b or c
[^abc] Any single character but a, b, or c
[a-z] Any single character in the range a-z
[a-zA-Z] Any single character in the range a-z or A-Z
^ Start of line
\$ End of line
\A Start of string
\z End of string
. Any single character
\s Any whitespace character
\S Any non-whitespace character
\d Any digit
\D Any non-digit
\w Any word character (letter, number, underscore)
\W Any non-word character
\b Any word boundary character
(...) Capture everything enclosed
(a|b) a or b
a? Zero or one of a
a* Zero or more of a
a+ One or more of a
a{3} Exactly 3 of a
a{3,} 3 or more of a
a{3,6} Between 3 and 6 of a

Ruby regular expressions: quick reference (cont'd)

options:

i case insensitive

m make dot match newlines

x ignore whitespace in regex

o perform #{...} substitutions only once

longest match and shortest match (shortest match is faster)

"*" and "+" are longest match, "?*" and "+?" are shortest match

```
/<.*>/ .match("<a><b><c>") # => "<a><b><c>"
```

```
/<.*?>/ .match("<a><b><c>") # => "<a>"
```

previous exercise: computing summary statistics

- ▶ mean
- ▶ standard deviation
- ▶ median

- ▶ finish-time data of a city marathon: from P. K. Janert
“Gnuplot in Action”

<http://web.sfc.keio.ac.jp/~kjc/classes/sfc2014f-measurement/marathon.txt>

```
% head marathon.txt
# Minutes Count
133 1
134 7
135 1
136 4
137 3
138 3
141 7
142 24
143 13
```

previous exercise: computing mean

- ▶ read finish-time(in minutes) and the number of finishers from each line, sum up the product, and finally divide it by the total number of finishers

```
# regular expression to read minutes and count
```

```
re = /^(\d+)\s+(\d+)/
```

```
sum = 0 # sum of data
```

```
n = 0 # the number of data
```

```
ARGF.each_line do |line|
```

```
  if re.match(line)
```

```
    min = $1.to_i
```

```
    cnt = $2.to_i
```

```
    sum += min * cnt
```

```
    n += cnt
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
mean = Float(sum) / n
```

```
printf "n:%d mean:%.1f\n", n, mean
```

```
% ruby mean.rb marathon.txt
```

```
n:2355 mean:171.3
```

previous exercise: computing standard deviation

► algorithm: $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

```
# regular expression to read minutes and count
re = /^(d+)\s+(d+)/
```

```
data = Array.new
sum = 0 # sum of data
n = 0 # the number of data
ARGF.each_line do |line|
  if re.match(line)
    min = $1.to_i
    cnt = $2.to_i
    sum += min * cnt
    n += cnt
    for i in 1 .. cnt
      data.push min
    end
  end
end

mean = Float(sum) / n
sqsum = 0.0
data.each do |i|
  sqsum += (i - mean)**2
end
var = sqsum / n
stddev = Math.sqrt(var)
printf "n:%d mean:%.1f variance:%.1f stddev:%.1f\n", n, mean, var, stddev
```

```
% ruby stddev.rb marathon.txt
n:2355 mean:171.3 variance:199.9 stddev:14.1
```

previous exercise: computing standard deviation in one-pass

- ▶ one-pass algorithm: $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2$

```
# regular expression to read minutes and count
re = /^(d+)\s+(d+)/

sum = 0 # sum of data
n = 0 # the number of data
sqsum = 0 # su of squares
ARGF.each_line do |line|
  if re.match(line)
    min = $1.to_i
    cnt = $2.to_i
    sum += min * cnt
    n += cnt
    sqsum += min**2 * cnt
  end
end

mean = Float(sum) / n
var = Float(sqsum) / n - mean**2
stddev = Math.sqrt(var)

printf "n:%d mean:%.1f variance:%.1f stddev:%.1f\n", n, mean, var, stddev
```

```
% ruby stddev2.rb marathon.txt
n:2355 mean:171.3 variance:199.9 stddev:14.1
```

previous exercise: computing median

- ▶ create an array of each finish time, sort the array by value, and extract the central value

```
# regular expression to read minutes and count
re = /^(d+)\s+(d+)/
```

```
data = Array.new
```

```
ARGF.each_line do |line|
  if re.match(line)
    min = $1.to_i
    cnt = $2.to_i
    for i in 1 .. cnt
      data.push min
    end
  end
end
```

```
data.sort! # just in case data is not sorted
```

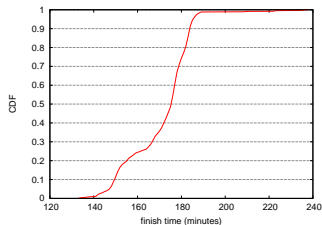
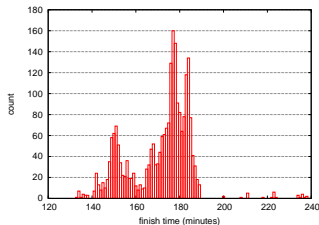
```
n = data.length # number of array elements
r = n / 2 # when n is odd, n/2 is rounded down
if n % 2 != 0
  median = data[r]
else
  median = (data[r - 1] + data[r])/2
end
```

```
printf "r:%d median:%d\n", r, median
```

```
% ruby median.rb marathon.txt
r:1177 median:176
```

previous exercise: gnuplot

- ▶ plotting simple graphs using gnuplot
 - ▶ to intuitively understand the data



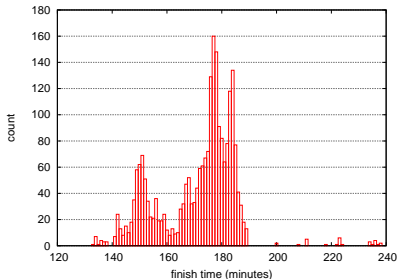
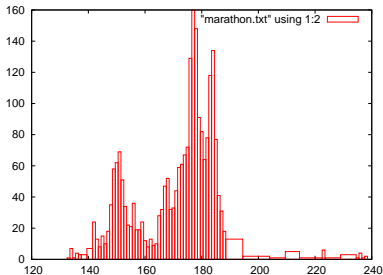
histogram

- ▶ distribution of finish time of a city marathon

```
plot "marathon.txt" using 1:2 with boxes
```

make the plot look better (right)

```
set boxwidth 1
set xlabel "finish time (minutes)"
set ylabel "count"
set yrange [0:180]
set grid y
plot "marathon.txt" using 1:2 with boxes notitle
```



previous exercise: plotting CDF of finish-time

original data:

```
# Minutes Count
133 1
134 7
135 1
136 4
137 3
138 3
141 7
142 24
...
```

add cumulative count:

```
# Minutes Count CumulativeCount
133 1 1
134 7 8
135 1 9
136 4 13
137 3 16
138 3 19
141 7 26
142 24 50
...
```

previous exercise: CDF (2)

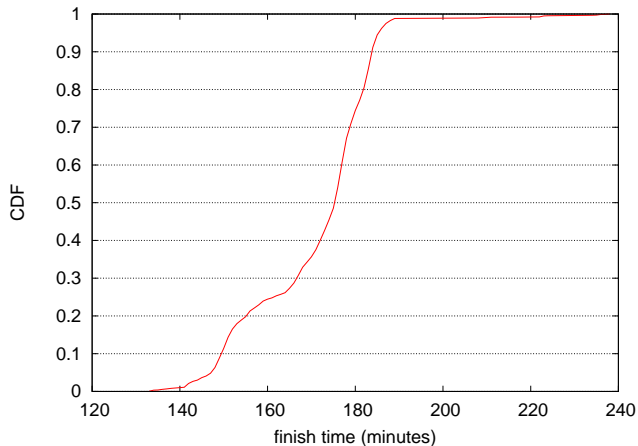
ruby code:

```
re = /^(\\d+)\\s+(\\d+)/
cum = 0
ARGF.each_line do |line|
  begin
    if re.match(line)
      # matched
      time, cnt = $~.captures
      cum += cnt.to_i
      puts "#{time}\\t#{cnt}\\t#{cum}"
    end
  end
end
```

gnuplot command:

```
set xlabel "finish time (minutes)"
set ylabel "CDF"
set grid y
plot "marathon-cdf.txt" using 1:($3 / 2355) with lines notitle
```

CDF plot of finish-time of city marathon



previous exercise: saving a plot to an image file

to specify an image format and save to a file:

```
gnuplot> set terminal png  
gnuplot> set output "plotfile.png"  
gnuplot> replot
```

to run a script:

```
gnuplot> load "scriptfile"
```

to exit:

```
gnuplot> exit
```

today's exercise: web access log sample data

- ▶ apache log (combined log format)
- ▶ from a JAIST server, access log for 24 hours
- ▶ about 20MB (zip compressed), about 162MB after unzip
- ▶ 1/10 sampling
- ▶ client IP addresses are anonymized for privacy
 - ▶ using “ip6loganon -anonymize-careful”

access log for 24 hours:

http://www.iijlab.net/~kjc/classes/sfc2014f-measurement/sample_access_log.zip

sample data

```
117.136.16.0 - - [01/Oct/2013:23:59:58 +0900] "GET /project/morefont/liangqiushengshufaziti.apk \
HTTP/1.1" 200 524600 "-" "-" jaist.dl.sourceforge.net
218.234.160.0 - - [01/Oct/2013:23:59:59 +0900] "GET /pub/Linux/linuxmint/packages/dists/olivia/\
upstream/i18n/Translation-ko.xz HTTP/1.1" 404 564 "-" "Debian APT-HTTP/1.3 (0.9.7.7ubuntu4)" \
ftp.jaist.ac.jp
119.80.32.0 - - [01/Oct/2013:23:59:59 +0900] "GET /project/morefont/xiongtuti.apk HTTP/1.1" 304 \
132 "-" "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; Foxy/1; InfoPath.1)" \
jaist.dl.sourceforge.net
218.234.160.0 - - [02/Oct/2013:00:00:00 +0900] "GET /pub/Linux/linuxmint/packages/dists/olivia/\
import/i18n/Translation-en.gz HTTP/1.1" 404 562 "-" "Debian APT-HTTP/1.3 (0.9.7.7ubuntu4)" \
ftp.jaist.ac.jp
117.136.0.0 - - [02/Oct/2013:00:00:00 +0900] "GET /project/morefont/xiaoqingwaziti.apk HTTP/1.1"\
200 590136 "-" "-" jaist.dl.sourceforge.net
123.224.224.0 - - [02/Oct/2013:00:00:00 +0900] "GET /pub/Linux/ubuntu/dists/raring/main/i18n/\
Translation-en.bz2 HTTP/1.1" 304 187 "-" "Debian APT-HTTP/1.3 (0.9.7.7ubuntu4)" ftp.jaist.ac.jp
123.224.224.0 - - [02/Oct/2013:00:00:00 +0900] "GET /pub/Linux/ubuntu/dists/raring/multiverse/\
i18n/Translation-en.bz2 HTTP/1.1" 304 186 "-" "Debian APT-HTTP/1.3 (0.9.7.7ubuntu4)" \
ftp.jaist.ac.jp
124.41.64.0 - - [01/Oct/2013:23:59:58 +0900] "GET /ubuntu/pool/universe/s/shorewall6/\
shorewall6_4.4.26.1-1_all.deb HTTP/1.1" 200 435975 "-" "Wget/1.14 (linux-gnu)" ftp.jaist.ac.jp
...
240b:10:c140:a909:a949:4291:c02d:5d13 - - [02/Oct/2013:00:00:01 +0900] "GET /ubuntu/pool/main/m/\
manpages/manpages_3.52-1ubuntu1_all.deb HTTP/1.1" 200 626951 "-" \
"Debian APT-HTTP/1.3 (0.9.7.7ubuntu4)" ftp.jaist.ac.jp
...
```

exercise: plotting request counts over time

- ▶ use the sample data
- ▶ extract request counts and transferred bytes with 5 minutes bins
- ▶ plot the results

```
% ruby parse_accesslog.rb sample_access_log > access-5min.txt
% more access-5min.txt
2013-10-01T20:00 1 1444348221
...
2013-10-01T23:55 215 1204698404
2013-10-02T00:00 2410 5607857319
2013-10-02T00:05 2344 3528532804
2013-10-02T00:10 2502 4354264670
2013-10-02T00:15 2555 5441105487
...
% gnuplot
gnuplot> load 'access.plt'
```

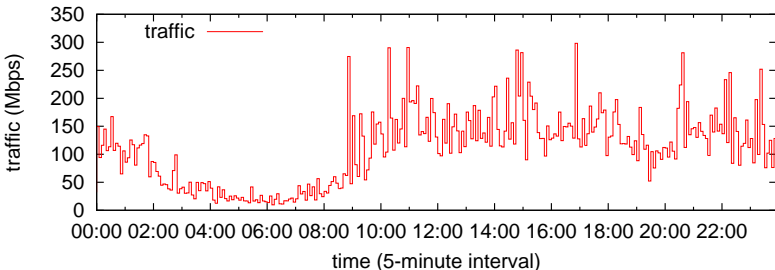
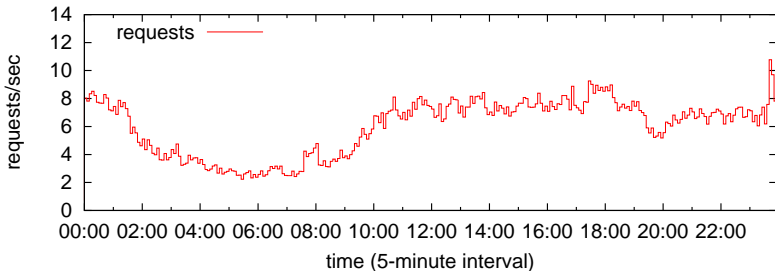

extract request counts and transferred bytes with 5 minutes bins

```
#!/usr/bin/env ruby
require 'date'

# regular expression for apache common log format
# host ident user time request status bytes
re = /^(\\S+) (\\S+) (\\S+) \\[(.??)\\] "(.??)" (\\d+) (\\d+|-)/
timebins = Hash.new([0, 0])
count = parsed = 0
ARGF.each_line do |line|
  count += 1
  if re.match(line)
    host, ident, user, time, request, status, bytes = $~.captures

    next unless request.match(/GET\\s.*/) # ignore if the request is not "GET"
    next unless status.match(/2\\d{2}/) # ignore if the status is not success (2xx)
    parsed += 1
    # parse timestamp
    ts = DateTime.strptime(time, '%d/%b/%Y:%H:%M:%S')
    # create the corresponding key for 5-minutes timebins
    rounded = sprintf("%02d", ts.min.to_i / 5 * 5)
    key = ts.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:#{rounded}")
    # count by request and byte
    timebins[key] = [timebins[key][0] + 1, timebins[key][1] + bytes.to_i]
  else
    # match failed
    $stderr.puts("match failed at line #{count}: #{line.dump}")
  end
end
timebins.sort.each do |key, value|
  puts "#{key} #{value[0]} #{value[1]}"
end
$stderr.puts "parsed:#{parsed} ignored:#{count - parsed}"
```

plot graphs of request counts and transferred bytes



gnuplot script

- ▶ put 2 graphs together using multiplot

```
set xlabel "time (5-minute interval)"
set xdata time
set format x "%H:%M"
set timefmt "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M"
set xrange ['2013-10-02T00:00':'2013-10-02T23:55']
set key left top

set multiplot layout 2,1

set yrange [0:14]
set ylabel "requests/sec"
plot "access-5min.txt" using 1:($2/300) title 'requests' with steps

set yrange [0:350]
set ylabel "traffic (Mbps)"
plot "access-5min.txt" using 1:($3*8/300/1000000) title 'traffic' with steps

unset multiplot
```

summary

Class 3 Data recording and log analysis

- ▶ Data format
- ▶ Log analysis methods
- ▶ exercise: log data and regular expression

next class

Class 4 Distribution and confidence intervals (10/27)

- ▶ Normal distribution
- ▶ Confidence intervals and statistical tests
- ▶ Distribution generation
- ▶ exercise: confidence intervals
- ▶ **assignment 1**

appendix: useful UNIX commands

- ▶ convenient UNIX commands for handling text files
 - ▶ sort, head, tail, cat, cut
 - ▶ diff, tee, grep, uniq, wc
 - ▶ join, find, sed, awk, screen

- ▶ for Windows, you need to install Gow (Gnu on Windows) or other tools

sort

sort command: sort lines of text files

```
$ sort [options] [FILE ...]
```

- ▶ options (useful for exercises)
 - ▶ -n : evaluate fields as a numerical value
 - ▶ -r : reverse the results
 - ▶ -k POS1[,POS2] : start a key at POS1, end it at POS 2 (origin 1)
 - ▶ -t SEP : use SEP as a separator
 - ▶ -m : merge already sorted files; do not sort
 - ▶ -T DIR : use DIR for a temporary directory

example: sort "file" in the reverse order by the numerical value of the 3rd field, use "/usr/tmp" as a temporary directory

```
$ sort -nr -k3,3 -T/usr/tmp file
```

head

head command: display first lines of a file

- ▶ shows the first 10 lines by default

```
head [-n lines | -c bytes] [file ...]
```

example:

```
$ sort -nr -k3,3 file | head -n 10
```


tail

tail command: display last lines of a file

- ▶ shows the last 10 lines by default

```
tail [-F | -f | -r] [-q] [-b number | -c number | -n number] [file ...]
```

- ▶ useful options
 - ▶ -f : watch the file and show lines appended to the file

example:

```
monitor a log file:  
$ tail -f /var/log/httpd-access.log
```

cat

cat command: concatenate and print files

```
cat [-benstuv] [file ...]
```

example:

```
$ cat file1 file2 > file3
```

cut

cut command: cut out selected portions of each line of a file

```
cut -b list [-n] [file ...],  
cut -c list [file ...],  
cut -f list [-s] [-d delim] [file ...]
```

- ▶ useful options
 - ▶ -b BYTE-LIST : specifies byte positions
 - ▶ -c CHAR-LIST : specifies character positions
 - ▶ -f FIELD-LIST : specifies field positions
 - ▶ -d DELIM : use DELIM as the field delimiter character

example:

```
extract users' login names and shells from the system passwd file:  
$ cut -d : -f 1,7 /etc/passwd  
show the names and login times of the currently logged in users:  
$ who | cut -c 1-16,26-38
```

diff

diff command: compare files line by line

```
diff [OPTION]... FILES
```

- ▶ useful options
 - ▶ -u : use the unified diff format

example:

```
$ diff -u file1 file2
```

tee

tee command: duplicate standard input

```
tee [-ai] [file ...]
```

example:

```
$ ls | tee output.txt
```

grep

grep command: print lines matching a pattern

```
grep [options] PATTERN [FILE...]  
grep [options] [-e PATTERN | -f FILE] [FILE...]
```

example:

search lines including 'abc':

```
$ grep 'abc' file
```

count the number of lines starting with 'abc':

```
$ grep -c '^abc' file
```

uniq

uniq command: filter out repeated lines in a file

```
uniq [-c | -d | -u] [-i] [-f num] [-s chars] [input_file [output_file]]
```

- ▶ useful options

- ▶ -d : only output lines that are repeated in the input

example:

```
$ cat file1 file2 | sort | uniq > file3
```

```
$ sort file | uniq -d
```

wc command: show word, line, and character counts of a file

```
wc [-Lclmw] [file ...]
```


join

join command: join lines of specified files which are already sorted by a common field

```
join [-a file_number | -v file_number] [-e string] [-o list] [-t char]
      [-1 field] [-2 field] file1 file2
```

examples:

```
$ cat file1
1001  orange
1002  apple
1003  grape
$ cat file2
1001  400
1002  250
1004  500
$ join file1 file2
1001 orange 400
1002 apple 250
$ join -a1 -a2 -e NULL -o '0,1.2,2.2' file1 file2
1001 orange 400
1002 apple 250
1003 grape NULL
1004 NULL 500
```

find

find command: walk a file hierarchy

```
find [-H | -L | -P] [-EXdsx] [-f pathname] pathname ... expression
find [-H | -L | -P] [-EXdsx] -f pathname [pathname ...] expression
```

example:

print files with ".rej" suffix:

```
$ find . -name "*.rej" -print
```

print ".o" files older than 1 year

```
$ find . -name "*.o" -mtime +365 -print
```

remove empty files:

```
$ find . -empty -exec rm {} \;
```

sed (streaming editor)

sed command:

```
sed [-Ealn] command [file ...]
sed [-Ealn] [-e command] [-f command_file] [-I extension]
    [-i extension] [file ...]
```

▶ useful options

- ▶ -e command : append the command
- ▶ -f command_file : append the command found in the file

example:

```
replace "old" by "new":
$ echo "old songs in old books" | sed 's/old/new/g'
```

```
print line 3-5:
$ sed -n '3,5p' file
```

awk

awk command:

- ▶ pattern-directed scanning and processing language
- ▶ useful for writing a one-line program

```
awk [ -F fs ] [ -v var=value ] [ 'prog' | -f progfile ] [ file ... ]
```

example:

swap column1 and colimn2 and add sum to column3:

```
$ echo "12 56" | awk '{print $2,$1,$1+$2}'
```

extract the capacity in percent from the df command:

```
$ df | awk 'match($0, /[0-9]+%/){print substr($0, RSTART, RLENGTH - 1)}'
```

screen

screen command: screen manager (this isn't a built-in command)

- ▶ you can use multiple virtual terminals in a single terminal
- ▶ with a feature to detach a virtual terminal
 - ▶ you can detach a virtual terminal running a job to run it in background, and later, re-attach the detached virtual terminal
 - ▶ screen : invoke screen
 - ▶ "ctrl-a d" : detach the current virtual terminal
 - ▶ screen -r : re-attach the detached virtual terminal