

## Head First Linux

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~~Description. head, by default, prints the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, it precedes each set of output with a header identifying the file name. If no FILE is specified, or when FILE is specified as a dash (" - "), head reads from standard input.~~

~~[Linux head command help and examples - Computer Hope](#)~~

~~Linux head command As already mentioned in the beginning, the head command lets users view the first part of files. Linux Head Command Explained for Beginners (5 Examples) The head command reads the first few lines of any text given to it as an input and writes them to standard output (which, by default, is the display~~

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~~Head command in Linux with examples. Last Updated: 21-05-2019. It is the complementary of Tail command. The head command, as the name implies, print the top N number of data of the given input. By default, it prints the first 10 lines of the specified files. If more than one file name is provided then data from each file is preceded by its file name.~~

~~[Head command in Linux with examples - GeeksforGeeks](#)~~

~~head - show first lines of a text file head command is a great Unix/Linux utility that is super useful when workig with text files. It shows you the top few lines of a specified file, but will also do the same with a redirected output of another Unix/Linux command. Show the top 10 lines with head command~~

~~[head - show first lines of a text file](#)~~

~~Download Ebook Head First Linux head - show first lines of a text file The head command reads the first few lines of any text given to it as an input and writes them to standard output (which, by default, is the display screen). head's basic syntax is: head [options] [file(s)] The square brackets indicate that the enclosed items are optional ...~~

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~~The head command reads the first few lines of any text given to it as an input and writes them to standard output (which, by default, is the display screen). head's basic syntax is: head [options] [file(s)] The square brackets indicate that the enclosed items are optional.~~

~~[How to use the head command - by The Linux Information](#)~~

~~DESCRIPTION top Print the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name. With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.~~

~~[head\(1\) - Linux manual page](#)~~

~~Head is another way to view text file in Linux. You can use head command to print a specified number of lines from the beginning of the file. Here's the syntax of the head command: head [option] [filename] 7 examples of head command. Let's learn how to use the head command in Linux with practical examples.~~

~~[Head Command in Linux \[5 Essential Examples\]](#)~~

~~Print the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, precede each with a header giving the file name. With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input. Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.~~

~~[head\(1\): output first part of files - Linux man page](#)~~

~~Head First is a series of introductory instructional books to many topics, published by O'Reilly Media. It stresses an unorthodox, visually intensive, reader-involving combination of puzzles, jokes, nonstandard design and layout, and an engaging, conversational style to immerse the reader in a given topic. Originally, the series covered programming and software engineering, but is now expanding to other topics in science, mathematics and business, due to success. The series was created by Bert B~~

~~[Head First \(book series\) - Wikipedia](#)~~

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~~Head command will obviously on the contrary to tail, it will print the first 10 lines of the file. Till this part of the post, the head command will do pretty much the same as tail in all previous examples, with exception to the -f option, there is no -f option in head, which is very natural since files will always grow from the bottom.~~

~~[14 tail and head commands in Linux/Unix - Linux.com](#)~~

~~How to view the beginning of text file with head command. Pass the -n option, as follows to control the Length of output: head -n 5 /etc/passwd You can view multiple files too: head file1 file2 file3 head -2 /etc/passwd /etc/hosts It is also possible to use the shell pipe i.e. use head command to filter the output of commands or files: command1 | head~~

~~[Unix / Linux: Show First 10 or 20 Lines Of a File - nixCraft](#)~~

~~How to Use Head with Other Commands # The head command can be used in combination with other commands by redirecting the standard output from/to other utilities using pipes. The following command will hash the \$RANDOM environment variable, display the first 32 bytes and display 24 characters random string: echo \$RANDOM | sha512sum | head -c 24 ; echo Conclusion # By now you should have a good understanding of how to use the Linux head command.~~

~~[Linux Head Command | Linuxize](#)~~

~~Updated October 20, 2020 By Pungki Arianto LINUX COMMANDS, LINUX HOWTO The head command is used to print the first few lines of a text file. By default, the head command prints the first 10 lines of each file to standard output, which is the display screen. It can be used with other commands to provide more specific and results from the system.~~

~~[Linux head Command with Examples - LinOxide](#)~~

~~Head First Linux head, by default, prints the first 10 lines of each FILE to standard output. With more than one FILE, it precedes each set of output with a header identifying the file name . If no FILE is specified, or when FILE is specified as a dash (" - "), head reads from~~

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~~If you are looking to build a career as a Linux SysAdmin, I recommend getting professional certification from The Linux Foundation, the organization that employs Linux creator Linus Torvalds. You can also check some inexpensive Linux courses on Udemy. Again, there is no best way to learn Linux.~~