

**Name:**

tail - output the last part of files.

Description:

The 'tail' command is a command in the Linux environment for outputting the last part of files given to it via standard input. It writes results to standard output. By default tail returns the last ten lines of each file that it is given. It may also be used to follow a file in real-time and watch as new lines are written to it.

Options:

Following are the main options for 'cat' command:

Options	Description
-c, --bytes=[+]<i>NUM</i>	output the last <i>NUM</i> bytes; or use -c + <i>NUM</i> to output starting with byte <i>NUM</i> of each file

-f, --follow[={name descriptor}]	output appended data as the file grows; an absent option argument means 'descriptor'
-F	same as --follow=name --retry
-n, --lines=[+]NUM	output the last NUM lines, instead of the last 10; or use -n +NUM to output starting with line NUM
--max-unchanged-stats=N	with --follow=name , reopen a FILE which has not
--pid=PID	with -f , terminate after process ID, PID dies
-q, --quiet, --silent	never output headers giving file names
--retry	keep trying to open a file if it is inaccessible
-s, --sleep-interval=N	with -f , sleep for approximately N seconds (default 1.0) between iterations; with inotify and --pid=P , check process P at least once every N seconds
-v, --verbose	always output headers giving file names
-z, --zero-terminated	line delimiter is NUL, not newline
--help	display this help and exit
--version	output version information and exit

Steps:

- To print any number of lines from the bottom section of your input or query file, run the *'tail'* command, then specify the number of lines after *-n variable* and then provide the input file name.

tail -n 7 filename

- To use the output of *'cat'* command and use it as input of *'tail'* command, in order to create a pipeline or converge both commands use the *"|"* symbol between the two commands.

cat filename | tail -n 2

Summary:

In this video, we learned about the *'tail'* command in Linux. We also got to know various uses of the *'tail'* command and how it can be used along with the *'cat'* command to generate pipelines.