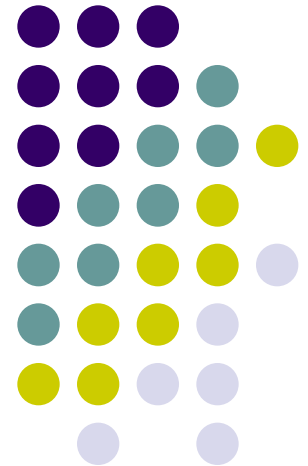
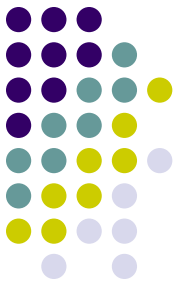


Using Linux Commands

Lab 6



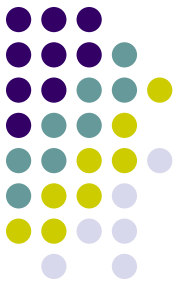


echo Command

- Use echo command to display text or value of variable.

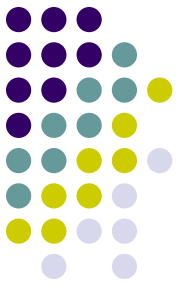
```
echo [options] [string, variables...]
```

Quotes



- "Double Quotes"
 - **variables and command substitution**(except \ and \$).
- 'Single quotes'
 - protects everything enclosed between two single quote marks.
 - It is used to **turn off the special meaning** of all characters (**NO substitution** of variables and commands).
- `Back quote`
 - Used with commands only.
 - To execute command.

	command	variable
Double “ “ Back ` `	<code>\$echo “My working directory is `pwd`”</code> The output: My working directory is /home/nora/Desktop	-
Single ‘ ‘ Back ` `	<code>\$echo ‘My working directory is `pwd`’</code> The output: My working directory is `pwd`	-
Double “ ”	<code>\$echo “My working directory is pwd”</code> The output: My working directory is pwd	<code>\$echo “the home is \$HOME”</code> The output: the home is /home/nora
Single ‘ ’	<code>\$echo ‘My working directory is pwd’</code> The output: My working directory is pwd	<code>\$echo ‘the home is \$HOME’</code> The output: the home is \$HOME



echo Command

- Options

- n Do not output the trailing new line.
- e Enable interpretation of the following backslash escaped characters in the strings:

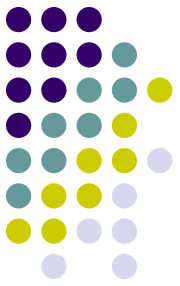
\a alert (bell)

\b backspace

\n new line

\t horizontal tab

Examples of quoting special characters



```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ echo -n "operating system"
```

```
operating system ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

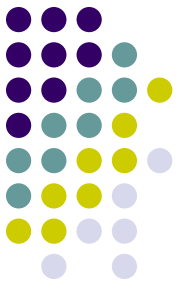
```
$ echo -e "operating \t system"
```

```
Operating      system
```

```
$ echo -e "An apple a day keeps away \a\t\t\tdoctor\n"
```

```
An apple a day keeps away      doctor
```

Sort command



- Sort the lines of text files.

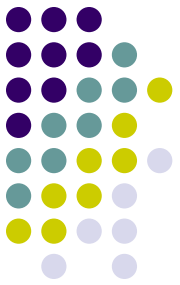
\$ sort **fileName**

- by default it will sort in normal order(alphabetical 0-9 A-Z).

- **Options**

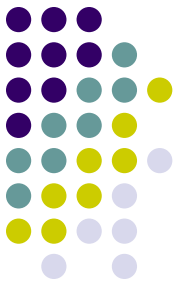
- **-r** Reverse normal order(reverse alphabetical Z-A 9-0).
 - **-n** Sort in numeric order(Sorts by the beginning of the number at the beginning of the line.)
 - **-nr** Sort in reverse numeric order
-
- Note that this command *does not* sort the actual file, it just displays the sorted output on your terminal.

Sequential commands



- To run a sequence of commands type several commands on the same command line and separating them with semicolons(;;)

```
$ mkdir ng ; cd ng ; touch tom
```



date commands

Change or set current date and time.

Syntax

date [date or time string]

Examples

- Show current date & time

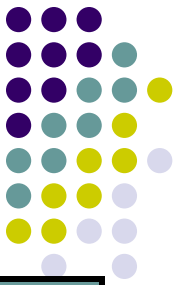
```
$ date
```

- Set date to 2001-Mar-15

```
$date --date="2001-3-15"
```

- Set date as well as time

```
$date --date="2001-3-15 11:59 AM"
```



Locating commands

- Commands resides in directories.

Directory	Directory Content
/bin	Contains common Linux user commands such as ls, sort
/usr	Contains a variety of other user and administrative commands.
/sbin	Contains administrative commands.

- The path consists of a list of directories that are checked sequentially for the commands you enter.(When you type a command to run, the system looks for it in the directories specified by PATH in the order specified)
- To display all command's paths

```
$ echo $PATH
```

```
/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:usr/X11R6/bin:/home/chris/bin
```

- To display the command's locations

```
$ type command
```

- **-a** (if the command reside in several location)