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\$ echo [options] [string, variables...]

Use echo command to display text or value of variable.

"Double Quotes"

you can place variables and command in double quoted text and the shell still performs 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 this commands.

	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

The Options for echo command:

- 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\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(;)

Ex: \$ mkdir test ; cd test ; 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**
- To display the command's locations : **\$ type *command***

-a (if the command reside in several location)

To more information , see :

<http://linuxcommand.org/wss0060.php>

http://linux.about.com/od/commands/l/blcmdl_sort.htm