Sorting

The sort command sorts the contents of a file in numeric or alphabetic order, and prnts the results to standard output (usually the terminal screen).

For example, if filename is a file containing a list of words, at the Unix prompt, you would enter:

sort filename

This will print ithe list to the screen in alphabetical order numbers first, then capital words, then lowercase words

To eliminate any duplicate entries in the list, use:

        sort -u filename

To sort case-insensitively, use:

        sort -f filename

To sort case-insensitively and in reverse order, use:

        sort -fr filename

```
$ cat phonebook
Smith, Brett 555-4321
Doe, John 555-1234
Doe, Jane 555-3214
Avery, Cory 555-4132
Fogarty, Suzie 555-2314

$ sort phonebook
Avery, Cory 555-4132
Doe, Jane 555-3214
Doe, John 555-1234
Fogarty, Suzie 555-2314
Smith, Brett 555-4321
```

The -n option makes the program sort according to numerical value:
$ du /bin/* | sort -n
/bin/domainname
24 /bin/ls 102 /bin/sh
304 /bin/csh

Sort the current directory by file size

$ ls -k2 | sort -n
96   Nov1.txt
128   _arch_backup.lst
128   _arch_backup.lst.tmp
1708   NMON