BASIC BASH COMMANDS

1) **echo — Prints text to the terminal window**

echo prints text to the terminal window and is typically used in shell scripts and batch files to output status text to the screen or a computer file. Echo is also particularly useful for showing the values of environmental variables, which tell the shell how to behave as a user works at the command line or in scripts.

2) **touch — Creates a file**

touch is going to be the easiest way to create new files, but it can also be used to change timestamps on files and/or directories. You can create as many files as you want in a single command without worrying about overwriting files with the same name.

3) **grep — search**

grep is used to search text for patterns specified by the user. It is one of the most useful and powerful commands. There are often scenarios where you'll be tasked to find a particular string or pattern within a file, but you don't know where to start looking, that is where grep is extremely useful.

4) **pwd — Print working directory**

pwd is used to print the current directory you're in. As an example, if you have multiple terminals going and you need to remember the exact directory you're working within, then pwd will tell you.

5) **locate — Locate a specific file or directory**

This is by far the simplest way to find a file or directory. You can keep your search broad if you don't know what exactly it is you're looking for, or you can narrow the scope by using wildcards or regular expressions.

6) **less — view the contents of a text file**

The less command allows you to view files without opening an editor. It's faster to use, and there's no chance of you inadvertently modifying the file.

7) | — Pipe

A pipe takes the standard output of one command and passes it as the input to another.

8) kill — terminate stalled processes

The kill command allows you to terminate a process from the command line. You do this by providing the process ID (PID) of the process to kill. To find the PID, you can use the ps command accompanied by options -aux.

9) sleep — delay a process for a specified amount of time

sleep is a common command for controlling jobs and is mainly used in shell scripts. You'll notice in the syntax that there is a suffix; the suffix is used to specify the unit of time whether it be s (seconds), m (minutes), or d (days). The default unit of time is seconds unless specified.

10) head — Read the start of a file

By default, the head command displays the first 10 lines of a file. There are times when you may need to quickly look at a few lines in a file and head allows you to do that. A typical example of when you'd want to use head is when you need to analyze logs or text files that change frequently.

11) tail — Read the end of a file

By default, the tail command displays the last 10 lines of a file. There are times when you may need to quickly look at a few lines in a file and tail allows you to do that. A typical example of when you'd want to use tail is when you need to analyze logs or text files that change frequently.