1. echo

eg.

echo "Hello".

Output: Hello.

2. ls

eg. ls

Output: Use for displaying files.

3. Read.

```
read name.
echo "Hello, $name".
```

Alice.

Output: Hello, Alice

4. Cat: Cat Command in linux stands for Concatenate and is used to display the contents of file.

```
Cat filename.txt.
```

Output: Contents of the files will be displayed

4. Touch: Touch will create a new empty file.

Touch is used on an existing file, it updates the access and modification time

    Touch file.txt

6. Test:

    test -f file.txt && echo "file exists"
          ↓
        filename

    output: file exists

7. for loop.

    for i in {1..3}; do echo $i; done.

    output: 1
             2
             3

8. while loop.

    i=1; while [$i -le 3];
        do echo $i;
        ((i++));
        done

9 Arithmetic Comparison.

a = 5, b = 10;

```
[ $a -lt $b ] && echo "a is less than b"
```

Output: a is less than b

10 if Conditional

```
if [ $a -eq 5 ]; then echo "a is 5"; fi
```

Output: a is 5

11. Grep: the grep command is used to search for specific patterns within files.

```
grep "hello" file.txt
```

Contents of file.txt

```
hello world
this is a test
hello there
goodbye.
```

Output hello world
hello there

12. Sed: It can be used to edit text files, with its most common use being to replace occurences of words in a files.

Sed 's/apple/orange/' file.txt

↓

file name.

File.txt → Contents,

apple pie.

apple juice.

apple tact.

↓

Oange pie.

Orange juice.

Orange tact.