

# **LINUX COMMANDS**

# script

- Used for recording your session
- It is useful to store in a file all keystrokes as well as output and error messages.
- Later we can view a file.
- To keep a log of all activities, type **script** . After recording is over, terminate the session by entering **exit** or **ctrl-d**

# printf

- It is alternative to echo command.
- It accepts all escape sequences used by echo.
- Difference between echo and printf command is unlike echo it does not automatically insert a newline unless `\n` is used explicitly.
- Example:  
    `printf "hello everyone "`  
    `printf "hello everyone \n"`  
    `printf "My current shell is %s\n" $SHELL`

# echo

- echo is one of the most commonly and widely used built-in command .
- Used to display a line of text/string on standard output or a file.
- Syntax is:  
echo [options] [strings]

# echo

	SYNTAX	OUTPUT
Input a line of text and display on standard output	echo hi all	hi all
Declare a variable and echo its value	b=10 echo the value of variable b = \$b	The value of variable b = 10
. Using option '\b' – which removes all the spaces in between.	echo -e “hi \ball \bbye”	hiallbye
Using option '\n' –treats new line from where it is used.	echo -e “hi \nevery \none”	hi every one
Using option '\t' –to have horizontal tab spaces.	echo -e “hi \tevery \tone”	Hi                      every one