[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vQv4W-JfrmQ&list=PLS1QulWo1RIb9WVQGJ\_vh-RQusbZgO\_As&index=47**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vQv4W-JfrmQ&list=PLS1QulWo1RIb9WVQGJ_vh-RQusbZgO_As&index=47)

**Notes:**

* Create a bash script called hello.sh
* This file will have  
  #! /bin/bash  
  echo “Hello World”
* If you write #...., this will be a comment
* You can also write a comment after an executable line, like  
  echo “Hello “World” #this is a comment
* In Linux there are two types of variables:  
  System variables – created and maintained by the Linux operating systems and they are predefined. They are CAPITAL
* User variables – created and maintained by the user. Usually lower cased.
* Some system variables are:  
  echo $BASH #This will give you the bash/shell name  
  echo $HOME #gives you the home directory  
  echo $PWD #gives you the present working directory  
  echo #BASH\_VERSION #prints out the version of the bash
* User defined can be   
  name=Mark  
  echo “The name is $Mark”
* You can also add strings in front of the system variables (show them some examples)
* New lines  
  10val=10  
  echo “value is $10val”  
  This poses a problem since user defined variables cannot start with a number. (Then fix the issue)
* You can also name your variables capital but be aware that you might accidentally name something the same as an already predefined systems variable