Experiment: 3: -

a) Write a shell script that takes a command line argument and reports on whether it is a directory or a file.

if condition: the if…else…fi statement is the one level advance form of control statement that allows shell to make decision out of several conditions.

Syntax: if [exp1]
then
statement(s) to be executed if exp1 is true
elif [exp2]
statement(s) to be executed if exp2 is true
else
statement(s) to executed of none of the exp get true
fi

Test: Checks file types and compares values.

Syntax: test EXPRESION1 [Expresion2]

-f -> check if file or not

-d -> check if directory or not

```
echo "Enter the name"
read a
if test -f $a
then echo "It is a file"
elif test -d $a
then echo "It is directory"
fi
```

```
┌──(aakash㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ nano exp1.sh

┌──(aakash㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ chmod +x exp1.sh

┌──(aakash㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ sh exp1.sh
Enter the name
file1.txt
It is a file

┌──(aakash㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$
```

b) Write a shell script that takes file name as arguments and convert all of them to uppercase.

Tr command: 'tr' translate characters. Syntax of tr command is

Syntax: tr [option] [SET1] [SET2]

if both the SET1 and SET2 are specified and "-d" option is not specified then tr command will replace each character in SET1 with each character in same position in SET2. We use lower case in SET1 and upper in SET2.