Expr command

The **expr command** is used to evaluate a given expression and display its standard output

Each separated expression is considered as an argument.

These expressions could be integer and string expressions, including regular expressions.

If expressions are not passed properly, it will prevent the execution of the command.

The expr command supports the following operators:

- **for integer**: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and modulus.
- **For strings:** regular expression, set of characters in a string.

It will be useful if we want to perform an operation while working on the terminal, such as searching for a substring in a string, searching its index, performing arithmetic operations, and more.

Perform basic arithmetic operations using expr command.

- Addition: expr 15 + 12
- Subtraction: expr 15 - 12
- Multiplication: expr 10 * 5
- Division: expr 10 / 2

Determine the length of the string

':' represent regular expression

$ expr "abcdegfrhfgh" : '.*'
'.*' represents "any number of any character".

Extracting a substring

$stg=2003
$expr "$stg" : '..\(..\)'

Output → 03

Locate the position of a character in a string

$ stg="abcdefgh"
$expr "$stg" : '[^d]*d '

Output → 4

To locate the position of the character 'd' in a string by counting the number of characters which are not 'd' ([^d]*) followed by a 'd'