Script Basics (Cont.)

If **foobar.sh** is:

```
#!/bin/bash

echo 0 = $0

echo 1 = $1

echo '*' = $*
```

the output of **./foobar.sh a b c d e** is:

```
0 = ./foobar

1=a

*=abcde
```

Inside the script, the command **shift n** shifts the arguments **n** times (to the left).

There are two ways to include a script file inside another script:

- **. file**
- **source file**.

There are a number of options that can be used for debugging purposes:

- **set -n (bash -n)** just checks for syntax
- **set -x (bash -x)** echos all commands after running them
- **set -v (bash -v)** echos all commands before running them
- **set -u (bash -u)** causes the shell to treat using unset variables as an error
- **set -e (bash -e)** causes the script to exit immediately upon any non-zero exit status

where the **set** command is used inside the script (with a + sign behavior is reversed) and the second form, giving an option to **bash**, is invoked when running the script from the command line.