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Script Basics (Cont.)

If **foobar.sh** is:

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  echo 0 = $0
3  echo 1 = $1
4  echo '*' = $*
```

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

```
3  *=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.