

# 【Linux Programming】 Day7

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☰ Summary	Function Define

## 【Ch2】 Shell Programming

### 2.4.7 Functions

To define a shell function, simply **write its name followed by empty parentheses** and enclose the statements in braces:

```
function_name() {  
    statements  
}
```

Example:

```
#!/bin/sh  
  
foo() {  
    echo "Function foo is executing"  
}  
  
echo "script starting"  
foo  
echo "script ends"  
  
exit 0
```

We must **define a function before we can invoke it**. There are no forward declarations in the shell.

When a function is invoked, the positional parameters to the script, `$*`, `$@`, `$#`, `$1`, `$2` are replaced by the parameters to the function.

We can declare local variable using the `local` keyword.

If a local variable has the same name as a global variable, it overlays that variable, but only within the function

```
#!/bin/sh

sample_text="global variable"

foo() {
    local sample_text="local variable"
    echo "Function foo isrunning"
    echo "$sample_text"
}

echo "script runnning"
echo "$sample_text"

foo

echo "sctip ended"
echo "$sample_text"

exit 0
```