Reading: A Brief Introduction to Shell Variables

Learning Objectives

After completing this reading, you will be able to:

- Describe shell variables
- Create shell variables

What is a shell variable?

Shell variables offer a powerful way to store and later access or modify information such as numbers, character strings, and other data structures by name. Let's look at some basic examples to get the idea.

Consider the following example.

- 1 \$ firstname=Jeff
- 2 \$ echo \$firstname
- 3 Jeff

Thus, we have created a new shell variable called firstname for which the value is Jeff .

This is the most basic way to create a shell variable and assign it to a value all in one step.

Reading user input into a shell variable at the command line

Here's another way to create a shell variable, using the read command. After entering

1 \$ read lastname

on the command line, the shell waits for you to enter some text:

- 1 \$ read lastname
- 2 Grossman
- 3 \$

Now we can see that the value Grossman has just been stored in the variable lastname by the read command:

- 1 \$ read lastname
- 2 Grossman
- 3 \$ echo \$lastname
- 4 Grossman

By the way, notice that you can echo the values of multiple variables at once.

- 1 \$ echo \$firstname \$lastname
- 2 Jeff Grossman

As you will soon see, the read command is particularly useful in shell scripting. You can use it within a shell script to prompt users to input information, which is then stored in a shell variable and available for use by the shell script while it is running. You will also learn about **command line arguments**, which are values that can be passed to a script and automatically assigned to shell variables.

Summary

In this reading, you learned that:

- Shell variables store values and allow users to later access them by name
- You can create shell variables by declaring a shell variable and value or by using the read command

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