## 1. What's the difference between ' and " " in shell?

- Single quotes '': Preserve the literal value of everything inside, things as variables, special characters, and command substitutions are not expanded.
- Double quotes " ": Allow variable expansion and command substitution, so special characters like \$, \, and backticks are interpreted.

## 2. Explain [ -f filename ] vs [ -d dirname ].

• In shell, [...] is a test command, so [-f filename]: Returns true if the file exists and is a regular file. While [-d dirname], Returns true if the file exists and is a directory.

## 3. Explain stdout/stderr redirection, appending vs overwrite. How can you confirm redirection using file descriptors?

- File descriptors (FDs):
  - 0 = stdin (input)
  - o 1 = stdout (normal output)
  - 2 = stderr (error messages)
- Redirection

>: redirect stdout, overwrite file.

>> : redirect stdout, append to file.

- 2>: redirect stderr, overwrite file.
- 2>>: redirect stderr, append to file.
- &>: redirect both stdout and stderr.
- Examples

ls > out.txt # stdout to out.txt (overwrite)

ls >> out.txt # stdout to out.txt (append)

ls notafile 2> err.txt # stderr to err.txt

ls notafile &> both.txt # stdout + stderr to both.txt

Confirming redirection

Check with /proc/self/fd:

```
exec 1>out.txt # redirect stdout
```

ls -l/proc/\$\$/fd

This will show file descriptor 1 (stdout) pointing to out.txt instead of the terminal.

## 4. Show an example of a for loop in bash. Then, write a simple bash calculator that does add/subtract.

• For loop example

```
"for i in 1 2 3 4 5
do
 echo "Number: $i"
done"
Output: prints 1 to 5.
   • Simple Bash Calculator
"#!/bin/bash
echo "Enter first number:"
read a
echo "Enter second number:"
read b
echo "Choose operation (+ or -):"
read op
if [ "$op" == "+" ]; then
 echo "Result: $((a + b))"
elif [ "$op" == "-" ]; then
 echo "Result: $((a - b))"
else
 echo "Invalid operation"
fi"
```