**NINETH SCRIPT**

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* Case: is a shell keyword. Mostly used in init.d scripts
* Commands will be executed using pattern matching:
* Syntax:

case: case WORD in [PATTERN [| PATTERN]...) COMMANDS ;;]... esac

Execute commands based on pattern matching.

Selectively execute COMMANDS based upon WORD matching PATTERN. The

`|' is used to separate multiple patterns.

Exit Status:

Returns the status of the last command executed.

* For eg:

case "${1}" in

start)

echo 'starting'

;;

stop)

echo 'stopping'

;;

status)

echo 'status'

;;

esac

* Pattern Matching
  + Any character that appears in a pattern, other than the special pattern characters described below, matches itself. The NUL character may not occur in a pattern. A backslash escapes the following character: the escaping backslash is discarded when matching. The special pattern characters must be quoted if they are to be matched literally.
  + The special pattern characters have the following meanings:

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* "\*" matches any string, including the null string. When the glob star shell option is enabled, and \* is used in a pathname expansion context, two adjacent \*s used as a single pattern will match all files and zero or more directories and subdirectories. If followed by a /, two adjacent \*s will match only directories and subdirectories.
* "?" matches any single character.
* "[...]" matches any one of the enclosed characters. A pair of characters separated by a hyphen denotes a range expression

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* **Spacing and Style**

USE INDENTATION IN UR SCRIPTS!!

Use a command separator like “;” to execute multiple commands on the same linw