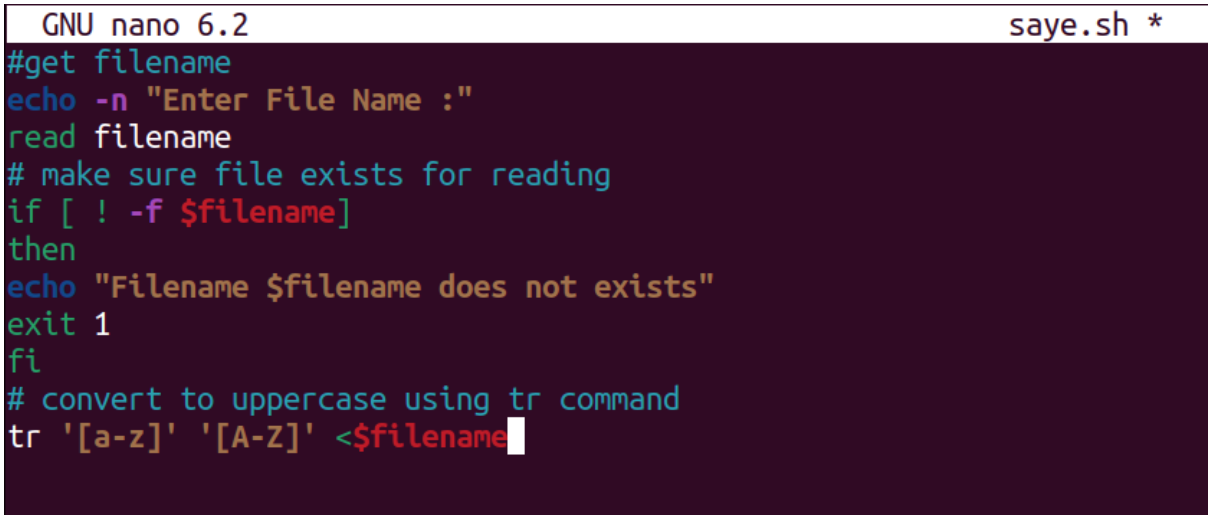
Experiment: a) Write a shell script that takes a command line argument and reports on wheather it is a directory or a file

```
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ ls
file1.txt  file2.txt  sayeum.sh
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ chmod +x sayeum.sh
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ ./sayeum.sh
enter file
file1.txt
file exists and it is an ordinary file
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ mkdir dir1
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ ./sayeum.sh
enter file
dir1
it is a directory file
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$
```

```
 GNU nano 6.2                                    sayeum.sh
echo "enter file"
read str
if test -f $str
then echo "file exists and it is an ordinary file"
elif test -d $str
then echo "it is a directory file"
else
echo "file does not exist"
fi
```

b) Write a shell script that takes file names as argument and convert all of them to uppercase

```
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ chmod +x saye.sh
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ ./saye.sh
Enter File Name :file1.txt
./saye.sh: line 5: [: missing `]'
HELLO MY NAME IS SAYEUM
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$ cat file1.txt
Hello My Name is Sayeum
sayeum@sayeum:~/new/hello$
```


GNU nano 6.2 saye.sh *
#get filename
echo -n "Enter File Name :"
read filename
make sure file exists for reading
if [! -f $filename]
then
echo "Filename $filename does not exists"
exit 1
fi
convert to uppercase using tr command
tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' <$filename