Linux Programming- Assignment 9



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**21. Script to check even/odd:**

#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter number: " n

if (( n % 2 == 0 ))

then

echo "Even"

else

echo "Odd"

fi

**22. Difference between if and case:**

* **if:** Used for checking conditions step by step.
* **case:** Better when there are many choices (like switch in C).

**23. Script to find largest of 3 numbers:**

#!/bin/bash

read a b c

if ((a >= b && a >= c)); then

echo "$a is largest"

elif ((b >= a && b >= c)); then

echo "$b is largest"

else

echo "$c is largest"

fi

**24. Traverse array with for loop:**

#!/bin/bash

arr=(123 "Abs" -2.3 A 23.56 0)

for i in "${arr[@]}"

do

echo $i

done

**25. Loop through all files and display names:**

#!/bin/bash

for file in \*

do

echo $file

done

**26. Difference between while and until:**

* **while:** Runs as long as condition is true.
* **until:** Runs until condition becomes true (opposite of while).

**27. Countdown timer with while:**

#!/bin/bash

n=5

while [ $n -gt 0 ]

do

echo $n

sleep 1

((n--))

done

echo "Time’s up!"

**28. Use of break and continue:**

* **break:** Stops the loop completely.
* **continue:** Skips current step, goes to next.  
   Example:

for i in {1..5}

do

if [ $i -eq 3 ]; then

continue

fi

if [ $i -eq 5 ]; then

break

fi

echo $i

done

**29. Script to check if file exists:**

#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter filename: " f

if [ -e "$f" ]

then

echo "File exists"

else

echo "File not found"

fi

**30. Script for factorial using for loop:**

#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter number: " n

fact=1

for ((i=1; i<=n; i++))

do

fact=$((fact \* i))

done

echo "Factorial is $fact"