## Experiment 05

## Aim: If - Else statements in bash

Bash scripting allows conditional execution using if-else statements. These statements enable decision-making within a script, executing different commands based on whether a condition evaluates to true or false.

## Basic Syntax of If-Else Statement if [ condition ]; then # Code to execute if condition is true else # Code to execute if condition is false fi

## **Examples of If-Else Statements**

1. Simple If Statement:
This script checks if 1 is equal to 1 and prints a message.

```
localhost:~/Zaid# cat > testif.sh
#!/bin/bash
if [ 1 -eq 1 ];
then
    echo "1 is equal to 1"
fi
localhost:~/Zaid# bash testif.sh
1 is equal to 1
```

2. If-Else Statement:
This script compares two numbers.

```
localhost:~/Zald# cat > testifelse.sh
#!/bin/bash
if [ 1 -eq 1 -];
then
    echo "1 is equal to 1"
else
    echo "The numbers are not equal"
fi
localhost:~/Zald# bash testifelse.sh
1 is equal to 1
```

3. File Existence Check: This script checks if a file named data.txt exists.

```
localhost:~/Zaid# cat > testifelse1.sh
#!/bin/bash
if [ -f data.txt ]; then
    echo "File exists"
else
    touch-data.txt
    echo "New file created"
fi
localhost:~/Zaid# bash testifelse1.sh
File exists
```

4. String Comparison:
This script compares two string variables.

```
localhost:~/Zaid# cat>stringcompare.sh
#!/bin/bash
user "admin"
adminstrator="admin"

if [ "$user" = "$adminstrator" ]; then
    echo "The strings match"
else
    echo-"The strings do not match"
fi
localhost:~/ Zaid# bash stringcompare.sh
The strings match
```

5. User Authentication Check:

This script prompts the user for a name and verifies if they are an administrator.



