



Variables

NarendraP

Learn How to Automate Common Tasks with **Bash** Shell Scripting

Introduction to Variables

- Variables are useful to store data in shell scripts and Later we can use them if they required.
 - Simple Variable: `x=4`
 - Default value of a variable is Empty/Nothing
- In Linux Shell Scripting, there are two types of variables:
 - System Variables:
 - Created and maintained by Operating System itself.
 - This type of variables are defined in **CAPITAL LETTERS**.
 - We can see them by using **set** command
 - Example: HOME, USER...
 - User Defined Variables:
 - Created and maintained by the user.
 - This type of variables are defined in **lower letters**.
 - But we can also take combination of upper and lower case letters.

Rules to Define User Defined Variables

- Variable Name should contain only a-z or A-Z, 0-9 and _ characters.
- Variable Name length should be less than or equal to 20 characters.
- Variable Names are case sensitive. Means x and X are different.
- Don't Provide space on either sides of equal symbol while defining variables
 - Ex: x=4 is valid
 - x =4 or x = 4 or x= 4 are invalid
- No need to declare variable type, Automatically it will take care while executing commands or scripts.
- Use quotes for the data if data consist of spaces
- We can store the output of a command into a variable as follows:
 - anyVariable=\$(command)
 - anyVariable=`command`
- We can assign one variable value/data into another using:
 - Name="Shell Scripting"
 - NewName=\$Name
 - NewName=\${Name}

Learn How to Automate Common Tasks with **Bash** Shell Scripting

Thank you