**Control Statements**

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## If-Else Statements

We can **compare** the values of two variables like this:

a=10  
b=20  
[ $a == $b ]

BASH

Again, notice the **spacing**. It is of utmost importance.

We can write an **if block** like this:

if [ $a == $b ]  
then  
 echo "a is equal to b"  
fi

BASH

Notice the weird way in which this block ends. We reverse the keyword if into fi to end it.

An **if-else block** would work like this:

if [ $a == $b ]  
then  
 echo "a is equal to b"  
else  
 echo "a is not equal to b"  
fi

BASH

An **elif­ block** would work like this:

if [ $a == $b ]  
then  
 echo "a is equal to b"  
elif [ $a < $b ]  
 echo "a is less than b"  
else  
 echo "a is greater than b"  
fi

BASH

## Switch Statements

A **switch block** looks like this:

case $fruit in  
 "apple") echo "Apple";;  
 "pie") echo "Not a fruit";;  
 \*) echo "Default case";;  
esac

BASH

Again, notice the insane formatting.