***Experiment 6***

**Aims : Study of basics of shell programming.**

**Introduction**

A shell in a Linux operating system takes input from you in the form of commands, processes it, and then gives an output. It is the interface through which a user works on the programs, commands, and scripts. A shell is accessed by a terminal which runs it.

**Types of Shell Programming**

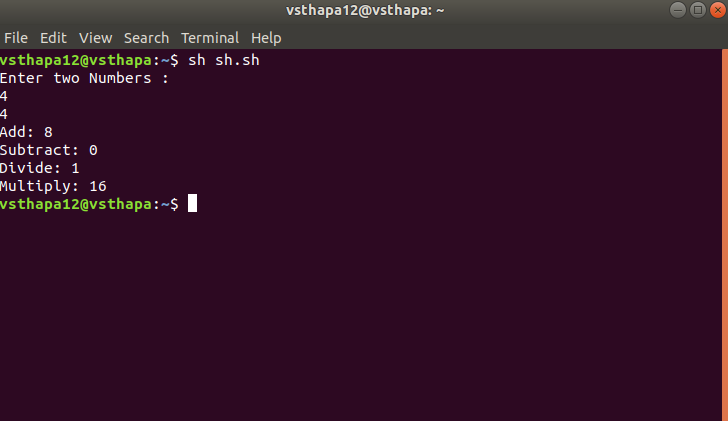
There are two main shells in Linux:

* **Bourne Shell**: The prompt for this shell is $ and its derivatives are listed below:
* POSIX shell also is known as sh
* Korn Shell also knew as sh
* **B**ourne**A**gain**SH**ell also knew as bash (most popular)
* **The C shell**: The prompt for this shell is %, and its subcategories are:
* C shell also is known as csh
* Tops C shell also is known as tcsh

**Example:**

echo "Enter two Numbers :"read aread becho "Add:" $((a+b))echo "Subtract:" $((a-b))echo "Divide:" $((a/b))echo "Multiply:" $((a\*b))

**Output**

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