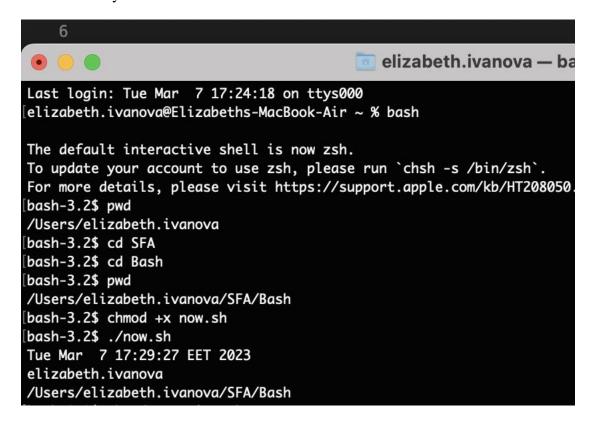
- *All shell scripts are uploaded to my GitHub but I am also showing their copies here*
- *Everything was done on my personal Mac; the Linux virtual machine I was using was pushing my computer to its limits. I will complete the tasks on Linux as well in the upcoming days and will upload them to GitHub.*
 - 1. Write a shell script to get the current date, time, username and current working directory.



Here, I am switching to bash because it is not my default shell. Then, I change the directory to the folder Bash in SFA and I use pwd to make sure I've arrived at that directory. After that, I use chmod +x to make the file now.sh executable. Then, I execute it and the output is all there.

```
#!/bin/bash

date

whoami

pwd
```

2. Write a shell script that prints "I love learning about DevOps" on the screen. Message should be a variable.

```
[bash-3.2$ chmod +x print.sh
[bash-3.2$ ./print.sh
I love learning about DevOps
```

Script:

```
#!/bin/bash

msg="I love learning about DevOps"

echo $msg
```

3. Write a shell script that displays "plan code build test release deploy" on the screen with each appearing on a separate line.

```
[bash-3.2$ chmod +x devops.sh
[bash-3.2$ ./devops.sh
plan\ncode\nbuild\ntest\nrelease\ndeploy
[bash-3.2$ ./devops.sh
plan
code
build
test
release
deploy
```

Here, my first output was incorrect because I was missing the -e flag in my statement. After I put it, the output was correct.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo -e "plan\ncode\nbuild\ntest\nrelease\ndeploy"
```

4. Write a shell script that prompts the user for a name of a file or directory and reports if it is a regular file, a directory, or another type of file. Also perform a ls command against the file or directory with the long listing option.

```
[bash-3.2$ chmod +x filename.sh
[bash-3.2$ ./filename.sh
Enter a file or directory name: now.sh
now.sh is a regular file
-rwxr-xr-x 1 elizabeth.ivanova staff 32 Mar 7 17:28 now.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash

echo -n "Enter a file or directory name: "
read filename

if [! -e "$filename"]; then
    echo "Error: $filename does not exist"
    exit 1

fi

if [ -f "$filename"]; then
    echo "$filename is a regular file"

elif [ -d "$filename"]; then
    echo "$filename is a directory"

else
    echo "$filename is another type of file"

fi

Is -l "$filename"
```

5. Use arguments in a script. Total number of arguments should be three.

```
[bash-3.2$ chmod +x arg.sh
[bash-3.2$ ./arg.sh
1st argument:
2nd argument:
3rd argument:
[bash-3.2$ ./arg.sh hello 78 ?#
1st argument: hello
2nd argument: 78
3rd argument: ?#
```

Here, I missed adding the arguments, which is why the statements were empty. Then, I called the file again and I added three separate arguments with letters, numbers, and special symbols. The output appears to be correct.

Script:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "1st argument: $1"
echo "2nd argument: $2"
echo "3rd argument: $3"
```

6. Write a script that till output your name out of a variable and will display the server uptime.

```
[bash-3.2$ chmmod +x myname.sh bash: chmmod: command not found [bash-3.2$ chmod +x myname.sh [bash-3.2$ ./myname.sh My name is Elizabeth 17:35 up 4 days, 5:40, 2 users, load averages: 4.45 6.94 6.93 bash-3.2$
```

First, I typed chmod with double 'm' by mistake which is why the command was not found. Then I fixed it and got the correct output.

```
#!/bin/bash

name="Elizabeth"

echo "My name is $name"

uptime
```