**Day 7 Assignment 2**

**Ensure the script checks if a specific file (e.g., myfile.txt) exists in the current directory. If it exists, print "File exists", otherwise print "File not found".**

#!/bin/bash

filename="myfile.txt"

if [ -f "$filename" ]; then

echo "File exists"

else

echo "File not found"

fi

Certainly, I'll break down the script and explain each part:

1. `#!/bin/bash`

This is called a shebang. It tells the system that this script should be executed by the Bash shell.

2. `filename="myfile.txt"`

This line sets a variable named `filename` with the value "myfile.txt". This is the name of the file we're checking for.

3. `if [ -f "$filename" ]; then`

This starts an if statement. The `-f` option checks if the file exists and is a regular file (not a directory or device file). The `$filename` is in quotes to handle filenames with spaces correctly.

4. `echo "File exists"`

If the condition in the if statement is true (the file exists), this line will be executed, printing "File exists" to the console.

5. `else`

This keyword introduces the alternative action if the condition is false.

6. `echo "File not found"`

If the file doesn't exist, this line will be executed, printing "File not found" to the console.

7. `fi`

This closes the if statement. It's "if" spelled backwards, which is a common convention in shell scripting.

To use this script:

1. Save it to a file (e.g., `check\_file.sh`)

2. Make it executable with `chmod +x check\_file.sh`

3. Run it with `./check\_file.sh`