```
1. $ cp hello.sh average.sh
   $ nano average.sh
   $ ./average.sh 2 6 10
   #!/bin/bash
   #initialize average and total sum
   avg=0
   total=0
   number_of_args=$#
   # Check if enough arguments given
   if [ $# -lt 2 ]; then
     echo -e "I need at least 2 command line args\n"
     echo -e "Syntax: $0: number1 number2 ... numberN\n"
     break
   fi
   #calculate the average of numbers given on command line as cmd args
   for i in $*
    do
     #total sum of all the numbers
     total='expr $total + $i '
    done
   #calculate average from total sum and number_of_args
   avg=`expr $total / $number_of_args `
   echo "Average value of the numbers is $avg"
2. $ cp hello.sh reverse.sh
   $ nano reverse.sh
   $./reverse.sh 123456
   #!/bin/bash
   # condition to inform user how the script should be running
   #e.g. too many parameters, etc.
   if [ $# -ne 1 ]
   then
     echo "Execute: $0 number"
     echo "
                 Script will find reverse of given positive integer"
     echo"
                 For eg. $0 123, it will print 321"
     exit 1
   fi
   number=$1
   #initialize reversed number and
   rev=0
   while [$number -gt 0]
   rev=`expr $rev \* 10 + $number % 10`
   number='expr $number / 10'
   #if you wish to follow intermediate steps, you can print it the loop
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#e.g. uncomment next line
   #echo $rev $number
    done
   echo "Reverse number is $rev"
3. $ cp hello.sh factorial.sh
    $ nano factorial.sh
   $./factorial.sh
   #!/bin/bash
   #factorial n! is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n.
   #For example 5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120.
   #initialize factorial and the number
   n=0; rn=0
   fact=1
    echo -n "Enter number to find factorial:"
    read n
   #remember the value of read number
   rn=$n
   #iterate over every number starting from $n
    until [$n -eq 0]
    do
    fact=`expr $fact \* $n`
    n=`expr $n - 1`
    done
    echo "$rn! = $fact"
4. $ cp hello.sh sort.sh
    $ nano sort.sh
    $./sort.sh 2 9 5 11 0
   #!/bin/bash
   if [$# -ne 5]
   then
      echo "Usage: $0 num1 num2 num3 num4 num5"
     echo "Numbers will be sorted"
      exit 1
   fi
   # Declare the array of 5 subscripts to hold 5 numbers
    numbers=($1 $2 $3 $4 $5)
   # Print the number before sorting process
    echo "Original (not yet sorted) numbers in array:"
   for ((i = 0; i \le 4; i++))
    echo ${numbers[$i]}
    done
```

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#Sort the numbers
for (( i = 0; i <= 4; i++ ))
#iterate all the numbers for comparison for each number
#make sure that numbers already sorted are not taken any more
 for (( j = $i; j <= 4; j++ ))
 do
#substitute current number by the smallest number left
#(number not considered before)
   if [ ${numbers[$i]} -gt ${numbers[$j]} ]; then
     temp=${numbers[$i]}
     numbers[$i]=${numbers[$j]}
     numbers[$j]=$temp
   fi
 done
done
# Print the sorted numbers
echo -e "\nSorted numbers (ascending order):"
for (( i=0; i <= 4; i++ ))
do
echo ${numbers[$i]}
done
```