

LAB Manual

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<b>Semester:</b> IV	<b>Year AY 22-23</b>
<b>Subject Title:</b> Operating Systems Lab	
<b>EXPERIMENT No:</b> 5	<b>Assignment No : 7</b>
<b>TITLE:</b> Conditional Statement	<b>DoP :</b>

**Aim:** Implement shell script to demonstrate conditional statements

**Learning Outcomes:** 1. To understand the conditional statements  
2. To Demonstrate the shell script to demonstrate conditional statements using Linux command.

**Hardware/Software:**

**Theory**

### Hardware:

- Computer running a Linux operating system, Memory & disk space.
- Software
- Linux operating system, Shell interpreter, Virtual box.
- if statement : It evaluates the specified condition. If the condition evaluates to true, the associated code block enclosed between 'then' and 'fi' is executed, the condition is written inside square brackets '[ ]'.

Syntax:-

```
if [condition] : then
    # Code to be executed if
    condition is true
fi
```

- if-else statement : The if-else statement provides an alternative code block to execute if the condition in the 'if' statement evaluates to false. If the condition is true, the code block after 'then' is executed, otherwise its code after else is executed

```
if [condition] : then
    # Code to be executed if condition
    is true.
```

```
else  
    # Code to execute if condition is false  
fi
```

- **'if...elif...else fi' statement :- (else if ladder) :-**  
The 'if...elif...else' statement allows testing multiple conditions sequentially, it starts with an 'if' statement followed by zero or more 'elif' statements and then ends with an 'else' statement. Each condition is evaluated in order, and the corresponding code block is executed for the first true condition encountered.

Syntax :-

```
if [condition 1]; then  
    # Code if condition is true  
elif [condition 2]; then  
    # Code block  
else  
    # Code block if all conditions  
    are false.
```

- **'if...then...else...if...then (nested)':** It allows conditional structures within other conditional structures. The inner 'if' statement is evaluated only if the outer 'if' statement condition holds true. This involves more complex decision making by

### **Steps to execute the program: handwritten**

evaluating conditions within conditions.

Syntax: if [condition 1]; then

    if [condition 2]; then

        # Code block if both conditions  
        are true

    fi

else

    # Code block if condition  
    1 is false.

fi

### **Steps to execute the program:-**

- Create a shell script file using text editor like 'gedit'.
- Write the code with proper spacing in and save it with .sh extension.
- Open a terminal window on your system.
- Use 'cd' command to navigate to the directory where the shell script file is located
- Use bash command to execute your file. eg:- bash test.sh. eg:- bash expr.sh.

**Program:**

- a) Shell script to print whether the number entered by the user is even or odd
- b) Shell script to print the largest of three numbers

```
1 #odd or even
2 echo "Enter a number"
3 read n
4 if [ $n -eq 0 ]
5 then
6 echo "neither odd nor even"
7 elif [ `expr $n % 2` -eq 0 ]
8 then
9 echo "even"
10 else
11 echo "odd"
12 fi
13 echo ""
14
15 #largest of 3 numbers
16 echo "Enter 3 numbers"
17 read a
18 read b
19 read c
20 if [ $a -ge $b ]
21 then
22 if [ $a -ge $c ]
23 then
24 echo "$a is the greatest number"
25 else
26 echo "$c is the greatest number"
27 fi
28 else
29 if [ $b -ge $c ]
30 then
31 echo "$b is the greatest number"
32 else
33 echo "$c is the greatest number"
34 fi
35 fi
36 echo ""
37
```

```
38 #leap year or not
39 echo "Enter a year:"
40 read y
41
42 if [ $((y % 4)) -eq 0 ] && [ $((y % 100)) -ne 0 ]; then
43     echo "$y is a leap year."
44 elif [ $((y % 400)) -eq 0 ]; then
45     echo "$y is a leap year."
46 else
47     echo "$y is not a leap year."
48 fi
49
50 #tax
51 echo "Enter balance: "
52 read bal
53
54 echo "Enter withdrawal: "
55 read wd
56
57 if (( wd > bal )); then
58     echo "Insufficient balance"
59 else
60     tax=0
61     if (( wd < 1500 )); then
62         tax=$(( wd * 3 / 100 ))
63     elif (( wd >= 1500 && wd < 3000 )); then
64         tax=$(( wd * 4 / 100 ))
65     else
66         tax=$(( wd * 5 / 100 ))
67     fi
68
69 k=$(( wd - tax ))
70
71 echo "Amount withdrawn: $wd"
72 echo "Tax deducted: $tax"
73 echo "Amount withdrawn after tax: $k"
74 fi
```

**Output:**

```
Enter a number
4
even

Enter 3 numbers
4
5
5
5 is the greatest number

Enter a year:
2004
2004 is a leap year.
Enter balance:
5000
Enter withdrawal:
1000
Amount withdrawn: 1000
Tax deducted: 30
Amount withdrawn after tax: 970
```

**assessment schemes.**

Attendance	Discipline	Short oral	Correctness of Lab Report	Timely completion of Lab Report	Total marks (10)	Signature of Teacher with Date