

GLS UNIVERSITY

BCA Sem -IV

Linux Shell Scripting

Unit 5

1) Creating Functions

To declare a function, simply use the following syntax –

```
function_name () {  
    list of commands  
}
```

Ex :

```
# Define your function here  
Hello () {  
    echo "Hello World"  
}
```

```
# Invoke your function  
Hello
```

```
./test.sh  
O/P Hello World
```

2) pass parameter in function

```
Hello () {  
    echo "Hello World "  
    echo "This is $1 $2"  
}
```

```
Hello GLS University
```

3) Nested function

```
number_one () {  
    echo "This is the first function call..."  
    number_two  
}
```

```
number_two () {
```

```
    echo "This is now the second function call..."
}
```

number_one

4) return value

```
# Define your function here
Hello () {
    echo "Hello World $1 $2"
    echo "Enter any value"
    read value
    return $value
}
```

```
# Invoke your function
Hello GLS students
ret=$?
echo "Return value is $ret"
```

ifconfig

Ifconfig is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces. It is used at boot time to set up interfaces as necessary.

Hostname

displays the name of the current host system. Only users with root user authority can set the host name.

Ping

ping is the primary TCP/IP command used to troubleshoot connectivity, reachability, and name resolution. Used without parameters, this command displays Help content. You can also use this command to test both the computer name and the IP address of the compute.

Route

route command in Linux is used when you want to work with the IP/kernel routing table. It is mainly used to set up static routes to specific hosts or networks via an interface. It is used for showing or update the IP/kernel routing table..1