**Notes:**

* Bash allows one type arrays to be created.
* Code  
  os=(‘ubuntu’ ‘windows’ ‘kali’)
* To print out all elements of the array, use:  
  echo “${os[@]}”
* To get the elements by using the index, use:  
  echo “${os[1]}”
* To get the indexes, type:  
  echo “${!os[@]}”
* To get the length of the array, type:  
  echo “${#os[@]}”
* To add elements, you need to write the name of the array, the index, and then element.  
  os[3]=’mac’
* To modify an existing element, use the same syntax as adding a new element to the array  
  os[0]=’mac’
* To remove an element from an array, use the keyword unset with the index of the element.  
  unset os[2]
* You can add elements to any index you want but if there are gaps in the array, the elements will still be printed out in a sequence. To check, use echo “${!os[@]}” to see all indices.
* string=”ognsbbbg”  
  echo “${string[@]}”  
  echo “${string[0]}”  
  echo “${string[1]}”  
  You can treat any value as an array but this value will always be the first index of the array and no other indexes will be occupied.