## INTRODUCTION TO LINUX

LECTURE (10)

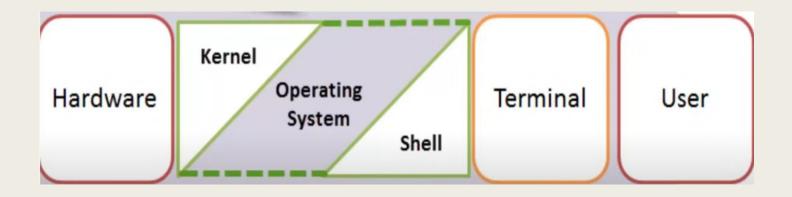
Elzahraa Hasan

## Agenda

- Shell scripting
- Conditional statement
- Loop statement

## Kernel and shell

Kernel is



## How to create a shell script

- 1. First create a file using the vi or text editor
- 2. Name the file name.sh
- 3. Start script with #!/bin/bash
- 4. Write a code
- 5. Save file
- 6. For executing type bash name.sh

```
Terminal ▼
                                   Jun 14 20:46 •
                       zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop
 F
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
backup1
                 file1n
                                                out1
         еггог
                  file2n
                                      hello.sh
                                                outz
         file
                            folder12
docnew
         file1
                 filehard folder3
                                                prfile
                                                prfile.c
                           folder4
                                      newdoc
         file12
егг2
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ bash hello.sh
Hello bash script
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ./hello.sh
bash: ./hello.sh: Permission denied
```

## Direct using shell

■ You can direct your output in another file:

Same direction rules are applied in shell

#! /bin/bash
echo "Hello bash script" > file1

# To get an output from the shell and store it in another file

■ In the fille.sh

#!/bin/bash

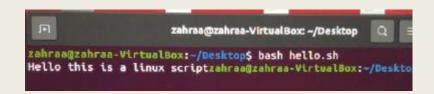
cat > file

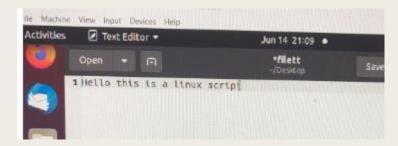
Then run the file

bash file.sh

Then write the command

Then ^D





## Exercise

■ Append the text "Thank you for attending" into **file** after "This is a Linux script"

#### How to write a comment

- To comment a single line → # write your comment
- To comment more than one line →: 'write your comments '

```
#! /bin/bash
# this is mycode
: ' this is mycode1
this is my code2 '
```

cat >> file

#### Write a conditional statement

```
#!/bin/bash
count=10
if [$count -eq 10]
then
echo "the condition is true"
fi
```

```
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ bash hello.sh the condition is true zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

## exercise

■ Use the if-else in the same code

#### exercise

```
Use the if-else in the same code
#!/bin/bash
count=10
if [ $count -eq 10 ]
then
echo "the condition is true"
else
echo "the condition is false"
fi
```

## If Comparison

Greater than → -gt

Eqal to → -eq

Less that → -It

Not equal → -ne

#### If- two conditions

```
#! /bin/bash

count=9

if [ $count -eq 10 ] && [ $count -lt 12 ]

then

echo "the condition is true"

else

echo "the condition is false"

fi
```

```
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:-/Desktop$ bash hello.sh
the condition is true
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:-/Desktop$ bash hello.sh
the condition is false
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:-/Desktop$
```

## loop

done

Using the while loop
#!/bin/bash

count=1

while [ \$count -It 10 ]

do
echo "\$count"
count=\$(( count+1 ))

```
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ bash hello.s

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9
```

## loop

For loop

#!/bin/bash

for i in 12345

do

echo \$i

done

```
zahraa@zahraa-VirtualBox:-/Desktop$ bash hello.sh
1
2
3
4
5
```