arrays, until, break

Arrays

Referred as elements.

These elements are referenced by their reference number.

This reference number must be a positive integer.

The first number within an array is always "0" zero unless you specify a different number.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Array Example

test=(one two three four five)

echo ${test[0]}
echo ${test[1]}
echo ${test[2]}
```

echo \${test[3]}
echo \${test[4]}
echo \${test[*]}

Adding Elements to Array

```
#!/bin/bash
#
 Array Example
#
test=(one two three four five)
echo ${test[0]}
echo ${test[1]}
echo ${test[2]}
echo ${test[3]}
echo ${test[4]}
echo ${test[*]}
test[5]=six
echo ${test[*]}
```

Delete An Array Element

```
$test_array=(tom sam jack)
```

\$unset test_array[2]

Until loop

while loop is used where you need to execute a set of commands while some condition is true.

you need to execute a set of commands until a condition is true.

```
#!/bin/bash

count=0

until [! $count -It 10]

do
    echo $count
    count=`expr $count + 1`
done
```

The break Statement

The **break** statement is used to terminate the execution of the entire loop, after completing the execution of all of the lines of code up to the break statement.

```
a=0
while [ $a -lt 10 ]
do
 echo $a
 if [ $a -eq 5 ]
 then
      break
  a=`expr $a + 1`
done
```

#!/bin/bash

Continue Statement

The **continue** statement is similar to the **break** command, except that it causes the current iteration of the loop to exit, rather than the entire loop.

#!/bin/bash

```
NUMS="1 2 3 4 5 6 7"

for NUM in $NUMS

do
    Q=`expr $NUM % 2`
    if [ $Q -eq 0 ]
    then
        echo "Number is an even number!!"
        continue
    fi
    echo "Found odd number"

done
```