

Variables

```
#!/bin/bash

# sysinfo_page - A script to produce an HTML file

cat <<- _EOF_
<html>
<head>
    <title>
        My System Information
    </title>
</head>

<body>
<h1>My System Information</h1>
</body>
</html>
_EOF_
```

Now that we have our script working, let's improve it. First off, we'll make some changes because we want to be lazy. In the script above, we see that the phrase "My System Information" is repeated. This is wasted typing (and extra work!) so we improve it like this:

```
#!/bin/bash

# sysinfo_page - A script to produce an HTML file

title="My System Information"

cat <<- _EOF_
<html>
<head>
    <title>
        $title
    </title>
</head>

<body>
<h1>$title</h1>
```


complicated, it becomes very important.

Environment Variables

When you start your shell session, some variables are already set by the startup file we looked at earlier. To see all the variables that are in your environment, use the `printenv` command. One variable in your environment contains the host name for your system. We will add this variable to our script like so:

```
#!/bin/bash

# sysinfo_page - A script to produce an HTML file

title="System Information for"

cat <<- _EOF_
<html>
<head>
    <title>
        $title $HOSTNAME
    </title>
</head>

    <body>
<h1>$title $HOSTNAME</h1>
</body>
</html>
_EOF_
```

Now our script will always include the name of the machine on which we are running. Note that, by convention, environment variables names are uppercase.

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