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# Bash C Style For Loop Example and Syntax

Author: Vivek Gite • Last updated: June 7, 2011 • [2 comments](#)

**H**ow do I use the bash C style for loop under UNIX or Linux operating systems?



The bash C-style for loop share a common heritage with the C programming language. It is characterized by a three-parameter loop control expression; consisting of an initializer (EXP1), a loop-test or condition (EXP2), and a counting expression (EXP3). The syntax is as follows:

## ADVERTISEMENT

```
for (( EXP1; EXP2; EXP3 ))  
do  
    shell-command-1  
    shell-command-2  
done
```

## Bash C-Style Example

```
#!/bin/bash  
# Display message 5 times  
for ((i = 0 ; i < 5 ; i++)); do
```

```
    echo "Welcome $i times."
done
```

---

Sample outputs:

```
Welcome 0 times.
Welcome 1 times.
Welcome 2 times.
Welcome 3 times.
Welcome 4 times.
```

## Read An Array Using C Style For Loop

Bash provides one-dimensional array variables. An array is created automatically using the following compound assignments syntax:

```
array=( item1 item2 item3 ... itemN)
```

You can read an array using for loop as follows:

---

```
#!/bin/bash
# define an array called fruits
fruits=("Apple" "Mango" "Pineapple" "Banana" "Orange" "Papaya" "Watermelon")
len=${#fruits[*]}      # get total elements in an array

# print it
for (( i=0; i<${len}; i++ ));
do
    echo "${fruits[$i]}"
done
```

---

Here is another practical example that [generates lighttpd web server configuration file](#) to log real IP address of the visitors:

---

```
#!/bin/bash
_frontend_proxy_lan_ips=("10.10.29.72" "10.10.29.71" "10.10.29.70" "10.10.29.69" "10.10.29.68" "10.10.29.67" "10.10.29.66" "10.10.29.65" "10.10.29.64" "10.10.29.63" "10.10.29.62" "10.10.29.61" "10.10.29.60" "10.10.29.59" "10.10.29.58" "10.10.29.57" "10.10.29.56" "10.10.29.55" "10.10.29.54" "10.10.29.53" "10.10.29.52" "10.10.29.51" "10.10.29.50" "10.10.29.49" "10.10.29.48" "10.10.29.47" "10.10.29.46" "10.10.29.45" "10.10.29.44" "10.10.29.43" "10.10.29.42" "10.10.29.41" "10.10.29.40" "10.10.29.39" "10.10.29.38" "10.10.29.37" "10.10.29.36" "10.10.29.35" "10.10.29.34" "10.10.29.33" "10.10.29.32" "10.10.29.31" "10.10.29.30" "10.10.29.29" "10.10.29.28" "10.10.29.27" "10.10.29.26" "10.10.29.25" "10.10.29.24" "10.10.29.23" "10.10.29.22" "10.10.29.21" "10.10.29.20" "10.10.29.19" "10.10.29.18" "10.10.29.17" "10.10.29.16" "10.10.29.15" "10.10.29.14" "10.10.29.13" "10.10.29.12" "10.10.29.11" "10.10.29.10" "10.10.29.09" "10.10.29.08" "10.10.29.07" "10.10.29.06" "10.10.29.05" "10.10.29.04" "10.10.29.03" "10.10.29.02" "10.10.29.01" "10.10.29.00")
t="/tmp/lighttpd.backend.conf.$$"
at=${#_frontend_proxy_lan_ips[*]}          # get total elements in an array
s=""

echo '### Log real client ips on all backends ###' >"$t"
echo 'server.modules += ( "mod_extforward" )' >>"$t"
echo 'extforward.headers = ("X-Forwarded-For")' >>"$t"
echo 'extforward.forwarder = (' >>"$t"

# For loop
for (( i=0; i<${at}; i++ ));
do
    [ $i -lt $(( $at - 1 )) ] && s="," || s=""          # remove , for last item in an array
    echo "        \"$_frontend_proxy_lan_ips[$i]\" => \"trust\"${s}" >>"$t"
done

echo ')' >>"$t"

# Copy it
cp -f "$t" /etc/lighttpd/

# remove temp file
[ -f "$t" ] && rm -f "$t"
```

---

Sample outputs (sample config file generated by above script):

---

```
### Log real client ips on all backends ###
server.modules += ( "mod_extforward" )
extforward.headers = ("X-Forwarded-For")
extforward.forwarder = (
    "10.10.29.72" => "trust",
    "10.10.29.71" => "trust",
    "10.10.29.70" => "trust",
    "10.10.29.69" => "trust",
    "10.10.29.68" => "trust"
)
```

---

---

**About the author:** Vivek Gite is the founder of nixCraft, the oldest running blog about Linux and open source. He wrote more than 7k+ posts and helped numerous readers to master IT topics. Join the nixCraft community via [RSS Feed](#), [Email Newsletter](#) or follow on [Twitter](#).

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**kmkkmk** • Jun 10, 2011 @ 15:26

Hi,

I have just stumbled upon this site and like it a lot. Yet when reading Bash I was immediately thinking about Zsh and that I should have switched from to Zsh rather earlier than later. I would hardly put any effort in Bash and spent the time on Zsh instead.

Keep up the good work.

[reply](#) [link](#)

**Jotne** • Oct 10, 2012 @ 5:54

More simple example of array

## GNU nano 2.2.6 File: a Modified

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
fruits=("Apple" "Mango" "Pineapple" "Banana" "Orange" "Papaya" "Watermelc
```

```
for I in ${fruits[*]}; do
```

```
    echo $I
```

```
done
```

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