Create, Delete and Persist Env Variables

1. **Setting an Environment Variable in a Script**: You can define an environment variable in a script with the export command:

```
export MY_VAR="Hello, World!"
echo $MY_VAR  # Outputs: Hello, World!
```

Here, **MY_VAR** is an environment variable accessible within the script.

2. **Accessing Environment Variables**: To use an environment variable, prefix it with $, like $MY_VAR.

```
echo "User's home directory is: $HOME"
```

3. **Modifying Environment Variables**: You can modify environment variables to change the behavior of the script. For example, adding a directory to the PATH:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/new/directory
```

4. **Persisting Environment Variables**: To make environment variables available across sessions, add them to your shell configuration files, such as .bashrc or .bash_profile:

```
echo 'export MY_VAR="Hello, Persistent World!"' >> ~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc
```

Example: Using Environment Variables in a Script

```
#!/bin/bash

# Set environment variables
export GREETING="Hello"
export NAME="Alice"

# Use environment variables
echo "$GREETING, $NAME!"

# Modify PATH temporarily
export PATH=$PATH:/additional/path
```