

# **LP - Assignment 7 (Linux Programming)**

**Submitted By**

Name: Sudarshan JK USN: ENG24CY0167 Roll No: 60 Section: A Date: 25-09-2025

## **1. What is a bash shell script? Give one example.**

A Bash shell script is a text file containing a sequence of commands for the Bash shell to execute. It automates tasks and can include variables, control structures, and functions. Example:  
#!/bin/bashecho "Hello from Bash script"

## **2. Write a simple shell script to print “Hello World”.**

Script:  
#!/bin/bashecho "Hello World"

## **3. What is the purpose of comments (#) in a shell script?**

Comments provide explanations and notes for humans reading the script. Lines starting with # are ignored by the shell (except #! at the top which is a shebang).

## **4. How do you declare variables (int, float, double, string, Boolean, and char in a shell script?)**

Bash is typeless; variables are strings by default. You assign without types. Examples:  
name="Aniket" #  
stringnum=42 # integer-like string  
pi="3.1415" # float-like string  
flag=true # boolean-like string  
char='A' # single character  
To use arithmetic: num=\$((num + 1))  
To use floating arithmetic, use bc or awk.

## **5. Write a shell script to display the current date and time of the system.**

Script:  
#!/bin/bash# Display current date and time  
echo "Current date and time: \$(date '+%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')"

## **6. Explain the difference between a constant and a variable in bash script.**

A variable can be reassigned during execution. A constant (readonly) is a variable marked with readonly (or declare -r) and cannot be changed afterwards. Example:  
PI=3.14  
readonly PI# PI=2.7 # will fail

## **7. Write a shell script to read two integer number from the user and compute the sum of both the number.**

Script:  
#!/bin/bash  
read -p "Enter first integer: " a  
read -p "Enter second integer: " b  
sum=\$((a + b))  
echo "Sum = \$sum"

## **8. What is the use of source command in shell scripting?**

source (or .) runs commands from a file in the current shell environment. It loads variables and functions into the current shell rather than a subshell. Usage: source ./script.sh or .../script.sh

## **9. How can you debug a shell script? Give two methods.**

Two methods:1) Use set -x (or run bash -x script.sh) to trace command execution.2) Insert echo statements or use set -v to print shell input lines as read.

## **10. Write a bash script to create and delete a file.**

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Script:#!/bin/bash# Createfile="tempfile.txt"touch "$file"echo "Created $file"# Deleterm -f "$file"echo "Deleted $file"
```