

# LP - Assignment 7 (Linux Programming)

**Submitted By**

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### 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/bash echo "Hello from Bash script"`

### 2. Write a simple shell script to print "Hello World".

Script: `#!/bin/bash echo "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 stringpi="3.1415" # float-like stringflag=true # boolean-like stringchar='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"
```