



90DaysOfDevOps

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Task: Basic Linux Shell Scripting for DevOps Engineers.

- **What is Kernel:** The kernel is a computer program that is the core of a computer's operating system, with complete control over everything in the system.
- **What is Shell:** A shell is special user program which provide an interface to user to use operating system services. Shell accept human readable commands from user and convert them into something which kernel can understand. It is a command language interpreter that execute commands read from input devices such as keyboards or from files. The shell gets started when the user logs in or start the terminal.
- **What is Linux Shell Scripting:** A shell script is a computer program designed to be run by a linux shell, a command-line interpreter. The various dialects of shell scripts are considered to be scripting languages. Typical operations performed by shell scripts include file manipulation, program execution, and printing text.

In a simple words with examples, what is Shell Scripting for DevOps.

It is a computer program which help us to run the bulk of command in a sequence with proper time gaping in between the commands. There is no want to run a single commands again and again we just want to write a script of required command then only want to run that script only.

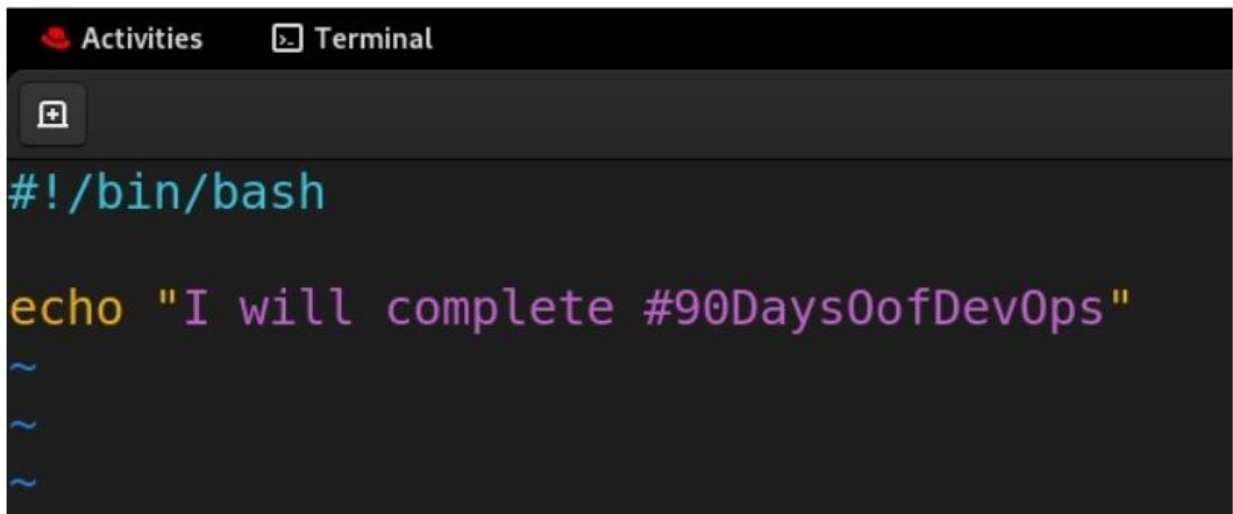
What is `#!/bin/bash`? can we write `#!/bin/sh` as well?

bash and **sh** both are the shells of operating system. **sh** is an original shell and **bash** is improvement of the sh with more features and syntax. But I personally recommend you to use **bash** instead of **sh**.

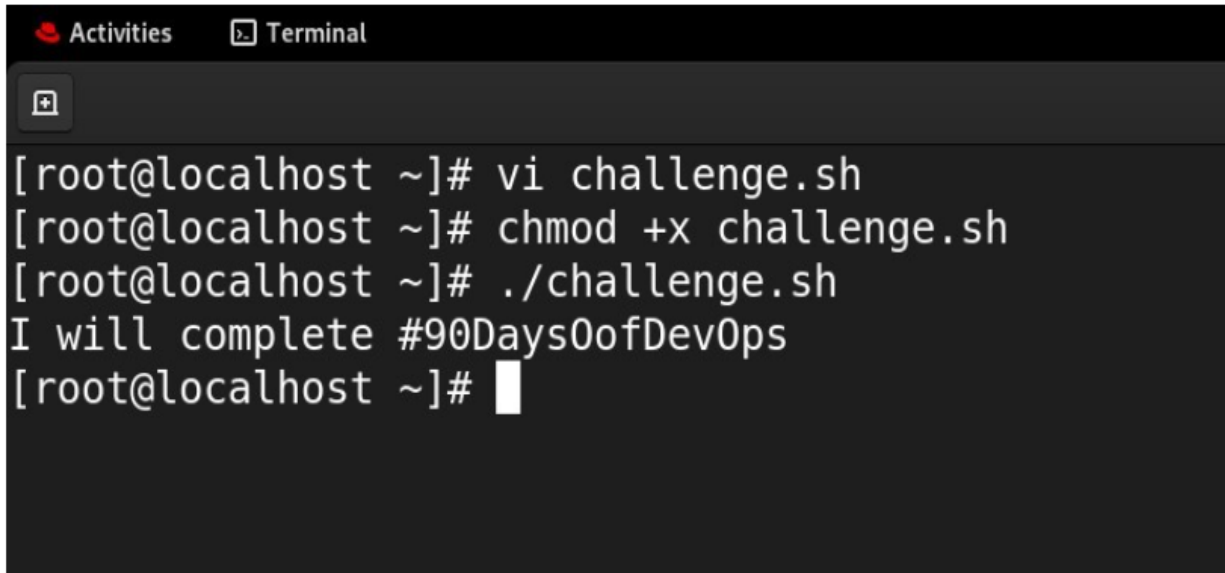
Write a Shell Script which prints `I will complete [#90DaysOofDevOps](#) challenge`



A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a dark background. The prompt is `[root@localhost ~]#`. The command `vi challenge.sh` has been entered, and the cursor is at the end of the line.



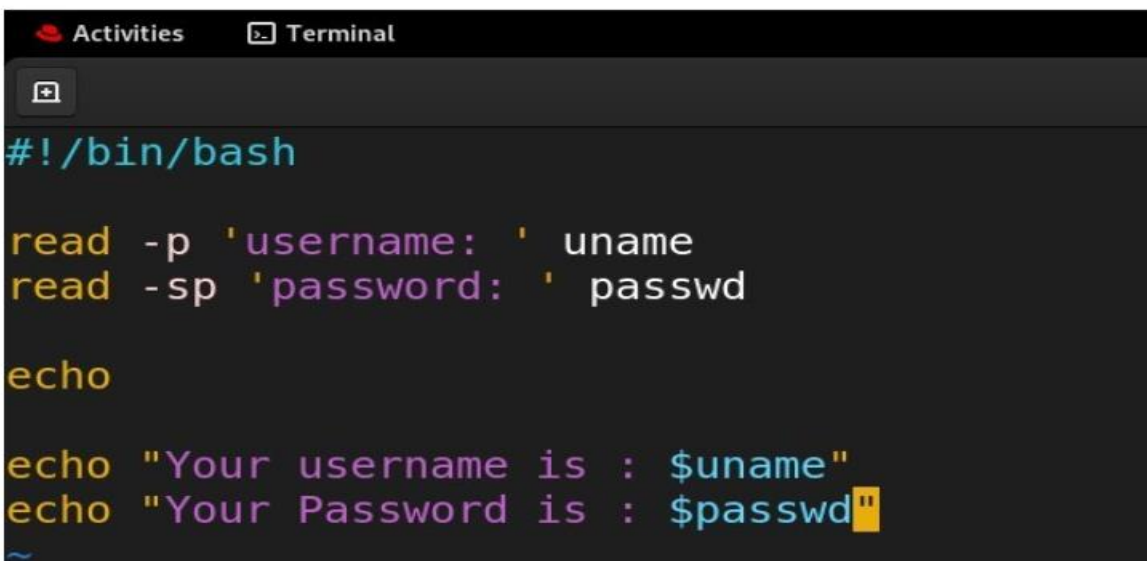
A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a dark background. The first line is `#!/bin/bash` in cyan. The second line is `echo "I will complete #90Days0ofDev0ps"` in yellow and purple. There are three blue tilde characters (`~`) on the following lines.



```
Activities Terminal
[root@localhost ~]# vi challenge.sh
[root@localhost ~]# chmod +x challenge.sh
[root@localhost ~]# ./challenge.sh
I will complete #90Days0ofDevOps
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Write a Shell Script to take user input, input from arguments and print the variables.

Here, -p allows you to specify a prompt, and -s, which makes the input silent like to hide password.



```
Activities Terminal
#!/bin/bash

read -p 'username: ' uname
read -sp 'password: ' passwd

echo

echo "Your username is : $uname"
echo "Your Password is : $passwd"
```

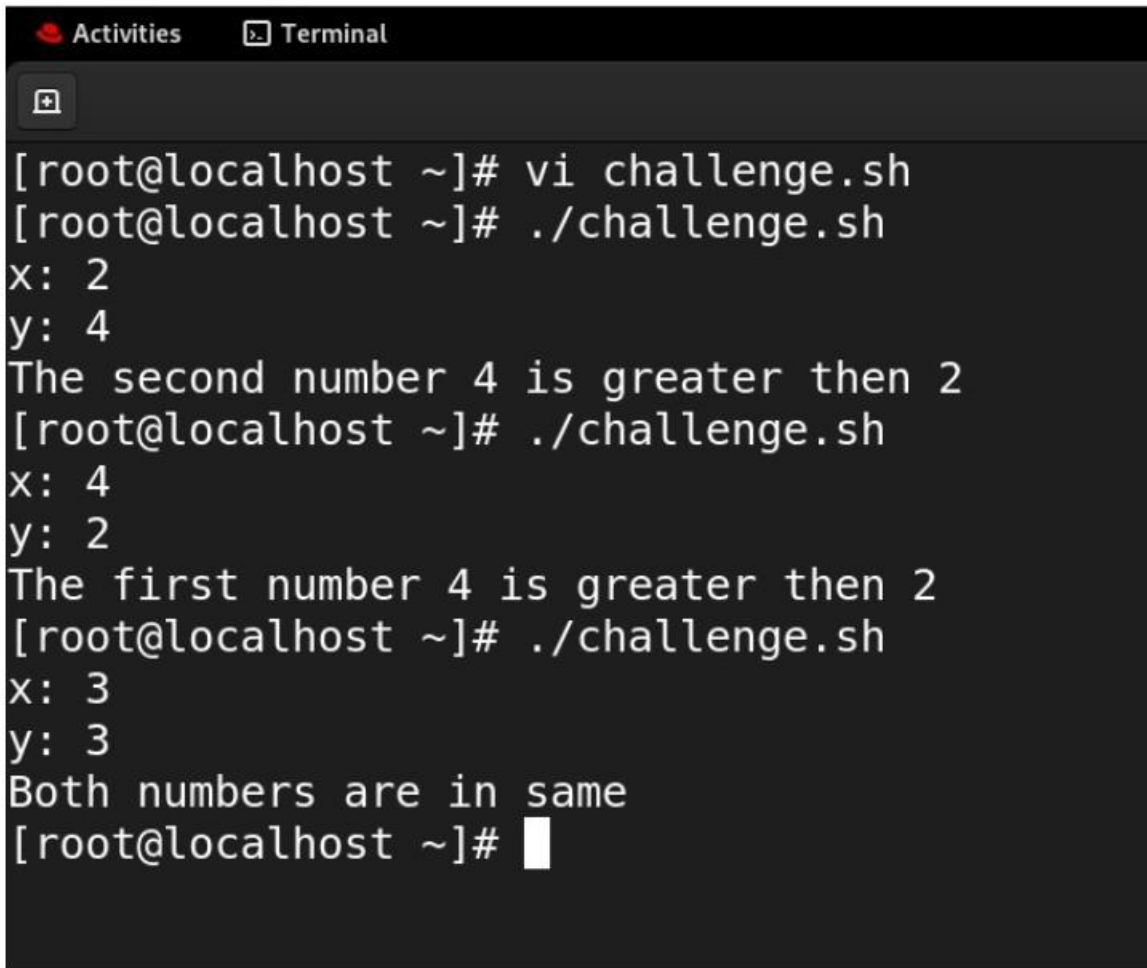
```
Activities Terminal
[root@localhost ~]# vi challenge.sh
[root@localhost ~]# ./challenge.sh
username: vishu
password:
Your username is : vishu
Your Password is : jaishreeshayamji
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Write an Example of If else in Shell Scripting by comparing 2 numbers

```
Activities Terminal
root@localhost:
#!/bin/bash

read -p 'x: ' x
read -p 'y: ' y

if [[ $x -gt $y ]]
then
    echo "The first number $x is greater then $y "
elif [[ $x -lt $y ]]
then
    echo "The second number $y is greater then $x "
else
    echo "Both numbers are in same"
fi
~
```

A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a dark background. It shows the execution of a shell script named 'challenge.sh'. The script compares two variables, 'x' and 'y', and prints a message based on their values. The first run shows x=2 and y=4, resulting in the message 'The second number 4 is greater then 2'. The second run shows x=4 and y=2, resulting in the message 'The first number 4 is greater then 2'. The third run shows x=3 and y=3, resulting in the message 'Both numbers are in same'. The prompt '[root@localhost ~]#' is visible at the start of each line.

```
[root@localhost ~]# vi challenge.sh
[root@localhost ~]# ./challenge.sh
x: 2
y: 4
The second number 4 is greater then 2
[root@localhost ~]# ./challenge.sh
x: 4
y: 2
The first number 4 is greater then 2
[root@localhost ~]# ./challenge.sh
x: 3
y: 3
Both numbers are in same
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Conclusion

In this article, we just learn basics of shell script and also how can we access arguments passed through the command line.

Thank you for giving your precious time for reading this blog/article and also follow [Vishu Goyal](#) for more such blogs/article and also thanks a lot for keeping your calm and reading till end. I hope this article helped you :) **Happy coding!**

You can also mail me: vishugoyal247@gmail.com