

Q1. Complete: Even or Odd

```
#!/bin/bash
read n
echo "Odd number"
```

1) `if [$(n%2) -eq 0]; then`
 if the user's number is divisible by 2, then only we can say it's even, else it's odd. (5)

Q2. Complete: Print 1 to 10

```
for i in {1..10}
do
    echo $i
done
```

2) `for i in {1..10}`
 we need to specify with bracket expansion to print the given set of numbers. (5)

Q3. Complete: File existence check

```
echo "Enter filename:"
read f
if [ -f $f ]; then
    echo "File exists"
else
    echo "File not found"
```

3) `if [-f $f]; then`
 it specifies that file exists & what file exists. (2)

Q4. Complete: Compare two numbers

```
echo "Enter two numbers:"
read a b
if [ $a -gt $b ]; then
    echo "$a is greater"
else
    echo "$b is greater"
```

4) `read a`
`read b`
 we need to have separate variable for the program to run. (0)

Q5. Fill: Print current directory

```
echo "You are in directory:"
```

we need to have separate variable for the program to run. (5)

Q6. Debug: Numeric comparison error

```
a=10
b=5
if [ $a > $b ]; then
    echo "a is greater"
```

5) `"pwd"`
 prints user's current directory

Q7. Debug: read command error

```
echo "Enter your name:"
readname
echo "Hello $name"
```

6) `"if [$a -gt $b]; then` (5)

Q8. Debug: while loop increment

```
i=1
while [ $i -le 5 ]
do
    echo $i
    i=i+1
done
```

X }

7) `"read name"`

Q9. Debug: arithmetic expression

```
x=2
y=2
z= x + y
echo $z
```

"read" & "name" needs space between them for no syntax error. (5)

Q10. Debug: case statement syntax

```
echo "Enter choice:"
read ch
case $ch in
    1) echo "One"
    2) echo "Two"
esac
```

8) `"i=5`
`while [$i -gt 1]` (0)

Q11. Complete: Print numbers 1 to 20 using while loop

```
i=1
while [ $i -le 20 ]
do
    echo $i
    i=$((i+1))
done
```

while using 'while' loop, this way is much preferable.

Q12. Complete: Multiplication table (1-10) for a number

```
echo "Enter number:"
read n
for i in {1..10}
do
    echo "$n x $i = $(n*i)"
done
```

9) `"Z = $x + y"` (5)
 In shell scripting, this way is used in order to get no error as this way the computer will recognise which variable is used.

Q13. Complete: Factorial using for loop

```
echo "Enter number:"
read n
fact=1
for i in {1..n}
do
    fact=$((fact*i))
done
echo "factorial = $fact"
```

10) `";;"`
`;;` is missing after line 5 (2)

11) `"echo "$i"`
 this is the only right statement use can echo work. (5)

Q14. Complete: Sum of first 10 natural numbers

```
sum=0
for i in {1..10}
do
    sum=$((sum+i))
done
echo $sum
```

12) It needs to be specified that 'n' belongs to {1..10} set as well before line 3. (0)

```
do
    sum=$((sum + i))
done
echo "Sum = $sum"
```

Q15. Debug: List all files using for loop

```
for f in `
do
    echo $f
done
```

Q16. Debug: Check leap year (basic)

```
echo "Enter year:"
read year
if [ $(($year % 4)) -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Not Leap"
else
    echo "Leap"
fi
```

Q17. Complete: Print even numbers 1-50 using while loop

```
i=1
while [ $i -le 50 ]
do
    echo $i
    i=$((i+2))
done
```

Q18. Complete: Count .sh files in current directory

```
count=0
for i in *.sh
do
    if [ -f "$i" ]; then
        count=$((count+1))
    fi
done
```

Q19. Complete: Read 5 numbers and print their sum

```
sum=0
for i in {1..5}
do
    read num
    sum=$((sum + num))
done
```

Q20. Debug: Accept numbers until 0 entered then print sum

```
echo "Total = $sum"
sum=0
while true
do
    read n
    if [ $n -eq 0 ]; then
        break
    fi
done
```

13) "echo "Factorial = \$fact" (line 3)
needs to be before
"done" (line 2)
in this code.

14) "echo "Sum = \$sum" (line 6)
needs to be before
"done" (line 5)
in this code.

15) "\$ { [@] }"

16)

17) "echo "\$i"
this is the only right way to use
an echo statement, else it won't
work.

18) line 8 should be use before 7.

19) instead of read num,
"i" need to be specified as
variable say user
"echo "Enter ~~number~~ num."
or read -n 1 num