Bash conditional statements

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^ Bash if-else Bash case statement

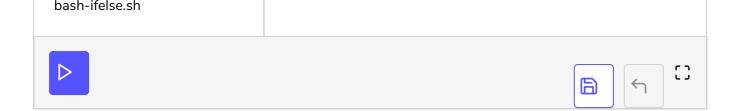
Bash if-else

To compare integers we use can the following operators:

Operator	Description
-eq	Equal to
-ne	Not equal to
-gt	Greater than
-ge	Greater than OR equal to
-lt	less than
-le	less than OR equal to

The following example shows how to use the number comparison operators in an if statement.





Bash elif is short for else if which can allow us to to select one of many blocks of code to execute by testing two or more conditional expressions. The If-elif-else syntax is given below:

```
if [ conditional expression1 ]
then
    statement 1
    statement 2
    ..
elif [ conditional expression2 ]
then
    statement 3
    statement 4
    ..
else
    statement 5
fi
```

Bash file test operators:

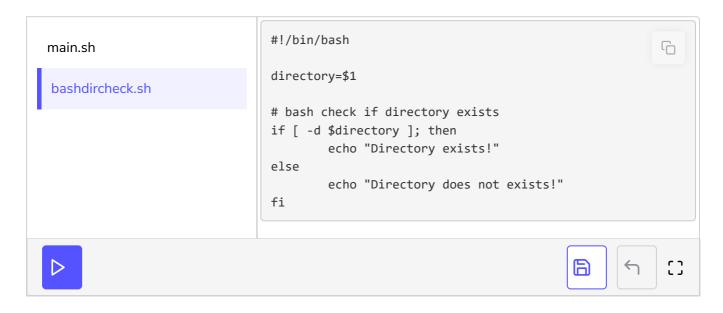
File Test	Operator Description
-e	File exists (this could be regular file, directory, block device, character device, etc.,)
-f	It's a regular file (for example: /etc/shadow)
-d	It's a directory (for example: /var)
-b	It's a block device (for example: /dev/sdb)

- C	It's a character device (for
	example: /dev/tty2)
-S	File is not empty
-r	File read permission
	The read permission
-W	File write permission
-X	File execute permission
-u	suid set on the file
-g	sgid set on the file
-k	Sticky bit set on the file
-p	It's a pipe
-S	It's a socket
-h	It's a symbolic link
	Checks whether the given FD is
-t	opened in a terminal.
-0	You own the file
	File group id and my group id are
-G	the same.
- N	Did the file got modified since last
	read?
file-a -nt file-b	file-a is newer than file-b
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file-a -ot file-b	File1 is older than file2

file-a -ef file-b

Both file1 and file2 are hard linked to the same file

Example:



Bash case statement

In the following Bash <code>case</code> statements, if value of the "var" matches "pattern1", it will execute <code>command1</code>, <code>command2</code>, and any other commands in the "pattern1" block.

```
case var in
  pattern1 )
     command1
     command2
     ...
  ;;
  pattern2 )
     command3
     command4
     ...
  ;;
esac
```

Example:

bash-case.sh	