

Bash arrays

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- Array example:

Bash only provides one-dimensional indexed variables (arrays). The `declare` builtin command will explicitly declare an array. There is no maximum limit on the size of an array, nor any requirement that members be indexed or assigned contiguously!

Array example:

Let's construct an array containing three elements:

Hello Big Data	book	!
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An array containing three elements

```
#!/bin/bash

# Let's declare array with 3 elements
array=( 'Hello Scientific' Programming ! )

# get number of elements in the array
elements=${#array[@]}
echo "Total elements:" $elements

# echo each element in array with a for loop
for i in "${array[@]}"
do
    echo $i
done
```



Notice that the first element has three words as the element was confined by

the single quotes (`' '`). The number of elements were identified by putting `#`

in front of the array `#a[@]` which then stored into the `elements` variable as `${#a[@]}` .