

# case esac

- `#!/bin/bash`
- `read INPUT_STRING`
- `case $INPUT_STRING in`
- `hello)`
- `echo "Hello yourself!"`
- `;;`
- `bye)`
- `echo "See you again!"`
- `;;`
- `*)`
- `echo "Sorry, I don't understand"`
- `;;`
- `esac`

# for loop

(Method 1)

```
for var in list
do
.
.
done
```

```
For a in 1 2 3 4 5
do
echo "$a"
done
```

# for loop

- Method 2

```
for((i=0;i<5;i++))  
do  
  
...  
done
```

```
for (( i=0; i<5; i++))  
do  
echo "$i"  
done
```

# for loops

- Typically used with positional parameters or a list of files:

## positional parameters

```
sum=0
for var in "$@"
do
    sum=`expr $sum + $var`
done
echo The sum is $sum
```

## List of file

```
for file in *.txt
Do
    echo "We have $file"
done
```

- **\$@** refers to all of a **shell** script's command-line arguments
- A positional parameter is a variable within a shell program;
- its value is set from an argument specified on the command line that invokes the program.
- Positional parameters are numbered and are referred to with a preceding ``\$``: **\$1**, **\$2**, **\$3**, and so on.

# Positional parameter

echo The first positional parameter is: \$1

echo The second positional parameter is: \$2

echo The third positional parameter is: \$3

echo The fourth positional parameter is: \$4

pp one two three four

The first positional parameter is: one

The second positional parameter is:  
two

The third positional parameter is:  
three

The fourth positional parameter is:  
four

If a shell program is invoked with a command line that appears like this:

shell.prog pp1 pp2 pp3 pp4 pp5 pp6 pp7 pp8 pp9

positional parameter **\$1** within the program is assigned the value **pp1**, positional parameter **\$2** within the program is assigned the value **pp2**, and so on, at the time the shell program is invoked.

```$#"`

This parameter, when referenced in a shell program, contains the number of arguments with which the shell program was invoked. Its value can be used anywhere in the shell program.