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Introduction to Shell Scripting

Unlock the Power of Automation with Shell Scripting!

DEFINITION

> Shell scripting is a way to automate tasks in a Unix/Linux environment using a series of commands. It allows users to write scripts to perform complex tasks easily and efficiently.

KEY CONCEPTS

Shell

The shell is a command-line interface that allows users to interact with the operating system.

Script

A script is a file containing a sequence of commands that the shell can execute.

Variables

Variables store data that can be used and manipulated within scripts.

Control Structures

Control structures like loops and conditionals enable decision-making and repetition in scripts.

Execution Permissions

Scripts must have the correct permissions to be executed, typically set using chmod.

EXAMPLES

→ echo 'Hello, World!'

→ for i in {1..5}; do echo $i; done

→ mkdir new_folder && cd new_folder

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'Scripting' starts with 'S' for 'Shell' and 'Sequence'.

★ Use the acronym 'VCC' for Variables, Control structures, and Commands.

★ Think of scripts as recipes: they list ingredients (commands) and steps (execution).

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Forgetting to add execution permissions with chmod.

✗ Not using proper syntax, leading to errors.

✗ Neglecting to quote variables, causing unexpected behavior.

QUICK RECAP

Shell scripting automates tasks in Linux using a series of commands. Key concepts include variables, control structures, and execution permissions. Remember to check syntax and permissions before running scripts.