Chapter 8
Advanced Scripting

1. In Linux all programs are executed as **processes.**
2. To see the processes associated with the current shell we can issue the **ps** command.
3. **ps –ef** command is used to view the process of all the users.
4. **PID** means Process id
5. **PPID** means parent process id
6. To remove the process from memory we use **kill** command.
7. The **exit** status in shell script indicates that the command was successfully executed or not.
8. The condition with if statement in shell script is enclosed in a **square** bracket.
9. There are **four** decision making instructions while creating a shell script in Linux.
10. After 'then' keyword, there will be **true** statement in if condition.
11. After 'else' keyword, there will be **false** statement in if condition.
12. The **test** command can be used in place of square brackets used in if conditions.
13. There are **–gt, -lt,-ge,-le,-ne,-eq** types of relational operators in Linux OS.
14. The numerical test is performed using **relational** operator.
15. To combine conditions we make use of **logical** operators.
16. The logical operators are **–a (AND), -o (OR) and ! (NOT).**
17. The file operators are **–s, -f, -d, -r, -w and –x**.
18. The process of repeating the same commands number of times is known as **looping**.
19. Linux provides three loops namely **for, while and until** that can be used to perform repetitive actions.
20. The **for** loop allows us to specify a list of values in its statement.
21. To uncompressed the tar files by using the command **tar –xvf fielname**.
22. While statement repeats the set of commands specified between keywords **do and done**.
23. **until** loop executes till the condition is **false**.
24. The **while** loop executes till the condition is **true**.
25. **Functions** are small subscripts within a shell script.
26. **Functions** are used to make the scripting more modular.
27. The function used in shell script do not return a **value**, they return a **status** code.

28. **;;** symbol is used to break the flow of control in the case statement.
29. In case structure, ***** character denotes default case.
30. $1, $2….. till $9 are called **command line arguments**.