

Parsing arguments in bash script

you can access positional arguments through the \$1 \$2 etc. variables and \$# contains the number of positional arguments, but what if you want to parse more advanced, non positional arguments? this simple snippet that i stole from [here](#) provides an elegant and quick solution:

```
interactive=
filename=~ /sysinfo_page.html

while [ "$1" != "" ]; do
  case $1 in
    -f | --file )          shift
                          filename=$1
                          ;;
    -i | --interactive )  interactive=1
                          ;;
    -h | --help )        usage
                          exit
                          ;;
    * )                  usage
                          exit 1
  esac
  shift
done
```

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