

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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