

## Advertisements

In this chapter, we will understand shell decision-making in Unix. While writing a shell script, there may be a situation when you need to adopt one path out of the given two paths. So you need to make use of conditional statements that allow your program to make correct decisions and perform the right actions.

Unix Shell supports conditional statements which are used to perform different actions based on different conditions. We will now understand two decision-making statements here –

- The **if...else** statement
- The **case...esac** statement

### The if...else statements

If else statements are useful decision-making statements which can be used to select an option from a given set of options.

Unix Shell supports following forms of **if...else** statement –

- [if...fi statement](#)
- [if...else...fi statement](#)
- [if...elif...else...fi statement](#)

Most of the if statements check relations using relational operators discussed in the previous chapter.

### The case...esac Statement

You can use multiple **if...elif** statements to perform a multiway branch. However, this is not always the best solution, especially when all of the branches depend on the value of a single variable.

Unix Shell supports **case...esac** statement which handles exactly this situation, and it does so more efficiently than repeated **if...elif** statements.

There is only one form of **case...esac** statement which has been described in detail here –

- [case...esac statement](#)

The **case...esac** statement in the Unix shell is very similar to the **switch...case** statement we have in other programming languages like **C** or **C++** and **PERL**, etc.