

The while loop in Shell

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Syntax in Unix / Linux

```
while command do cac lenh de thuc thi neu command la true done
```

Here, the **command** is evaluated. If the result value is true, **the commands** are executed. If the **command** is false, then the **statement** (s) will not be executed and the program will jump to the command line after the **done** command.

For example in Unix / Linux

Here is a simple example that uses a **while loop** to display numbers from 0 to 9.

```
#!/bin/sh a = 0 while [ $a - lt 10 ] do echo $a a = `expr $a + 1` done
```

It will produce the following result:

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

Every time this loop executes, variable a is checked to see if it has a value of less than 10. If the value of a is less than 10, this condition has an exit status of 0. In In this case, the current value of variable a is displayed and then an increment of 1 is added.

According to Tutorialspoint

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