

Bash: arguments

Access to parameters with variables `$@` or `$*`. Both expands to the positional parameters, starting from one.

- `$@` When the expansion occurs within double quotes, each parameter expands to a separate word. That is, "`$@`" is equivalent to "`$1`" "`$2`" ...
- `$*` When the expansion occurs within double quotes, it expands to a single word with the value of each parameter separated by the first character of the IFS special variable

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