用 bash 脚本进行代码行数统计

获取单个文件行数

文件：test1.sh

行数：20

方法一

awk '{print NR}' test1.sh|tail -n1

如图所示：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# awk '{print NR}' test1.sh|tail -n1
20
[root@localhost tmp]#
 E-Mail : Mike_Zhang@live.com
```

方法二

awk 'END{print NR}' test1.sh

如图所示：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# awk 'END{print NR}' test1.sh
20
[root@localhost tmp]#
 E-Mail : Mike_Zhang@live.com
```

方法三

grep -n "" test1.sh|awk -F: '{print '}|tail -n1

如图所示：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# grep -n "" test1.sh|awk -F: '{print '}|tail -n1
20:
[root@localhost tmp]#
 E-Mail : Mike_Zhang@live.com
```

方法四

sed -n '$=' test1.sh

如图所示：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# sed -n '$=' test1.sh
20
[root@localhost tmp]#
 E-Mail : Mike_Zhang@live.com
```

方法五

wc -l test1.sh

如图所示：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# wc -l test1.sh
20 test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]#
  E-Mail : Mike_Zhang@live.com
```

方法六

#cat test1.sh |wc -l

如图所示：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# cat test1.sh | wc -l
20
[root@localhost tmp]#
  E-Mail : Mike_Zhang@live.com
```

获取特定目录所有文件的行数

代码如下：

```bash
#!/bin/bash

filesCount=0
linesCount=0
function funCount()
{
    for file in ` ls $1 `
    do
        if [ -d $1"/"$file ];then
            funCount $1"/"$file
        else
            declare -i fileLines
            fileLines=`sed -n '$=' $1"/"$file`
            let linesCount=$linesCount+$fileLines
            let filesCount=$filesCount+1
        fi
    done
}

if [ $# -gt 0 ];then
    for m_dir in $@
```

```bash
        do
                funCount $m_dir
        done
else
        funCount "."
fi
echo "filesCount = $filesCount"
echo "linesCount = $linesCount"
```

使用方法：

1、针对本目录

./count.sh

2、统计多个目录

./count.sh /tmp ~

运行效果如下：


```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
count2.sh   count.sh   test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# ./count.sh
filesCount = 3
linesCount = 90
[root@localhost tmp]#
```

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获取特定目录特定扩展名文件的行数

代码如下：

```bash
#!/bin/bash

extens=(".c" ".cpp" ".h" ".hpp")

filesCount=0
linesCount=0
function funCount()
{
    for file in ` ls $1 `
    do
        if [ -d $1"/"$file ];then
            funCount $1"/"$file
        else
            fileName=$1"/"$file

            EXTENSION="."${fileName##*.}
            echo "fileName = $fileName  Extension = $EXTENSION"
```

```bash
                if [[ "${extens[@]/$EXTENSION/}" != "${extens[@]}" ]];then
                        declare -i fileLines
                        fileLines=`sed -n '$=' $fileName`
                        echo $fileName" : "$fileLines
                        let linesCount=$linesCount+$fileLines
                        let filesCount=$filesCount+1
                fi
        fi
    done
}

if [ $# -gt 0 ];then
    for m_dir in $@
    do
        funCount $m_dir
    done
else
    funCount "."
fi
echo "filesCount = $filesCount"
echo "linesCount = $linesCount"
```

使用方法：

1、针对本目录

./count.sh

2、统计多个目录

./count.sh /tmp ~

运行效果如下：

```
[root@localhost tmp]# ls
count2.sh  count.sh  test1.sh
[root@localhost tmp]# ./count2.sh
fileName = ./count2.sh  Extension = .sh
fileName = ./count.sh  Extension = .sh
fileName = ./test1.sh  Extension = .sh
filesCount = 0
linesCount = 0
[root@localhost tmp]# cp test1.sh test1.c
[root@localhost tmp]# ./count2.sh
fileName = ./count2.sh  Extension = .sh
fileName = ./count.sh  Extension = .sh
fileName = ./fcoemon.dcbd.1057  Extension = .1057
fileName = ./test1.c  Extension = .c
./test1.c : 20
fileName = ./test1.sh  Extension = .sh
filesCount = 1
linesCount = 20
[root@localhost tmp]#
```

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