# Shell Deci\$ion Making and Loops

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### **Decision Making in Shell**

```
if [ expression ]
then
   Statement(s) to be executed if expression is
   true
fi
```

```
if [expression]
then
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression is
  true
else
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression is
  not true
```

```
if [expression 1]
then
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression 1 is true
elif [expression 2]
then
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression 2 is true
else
 Statement(s) to be executed if no expression is true
```

## Decision Making in Shell (cntd...) <a href="https://example.com/article-number-12">Try it!!</a>

```
#!/bin/sh
a = 10
b = 20
if [ $a == $b ]
then
 echo "a is equal to b"
elif [ $a -gt $b ]
then
 echo "a is greater than b"
elif [ $a -lt $b ]
then
 echo "a is less than b"
else
 echo "None of the condition met"
fi
```

#### **Switch Case Statements**

```
case word in
 pattern1)
  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern1 matches
  ••
 pattern2)
  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern2 matches
  ,,
 pattern3)
  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern3 matches
  ,,
esac
```

#### **Switch Case Statements**

```
#!/bin/sh
FRUIT="kiwi"
case "$FRUIT" in
  "apple") echo "Apple pie is quite tasty."
 ••
  "banana") echo "I like banana nut bread."
 ••
  "kiwi") echo "New Zealand is famous for kiwi."
 ,,
esac
```

#### Switch Case Statements most usage!

#!/bin/sh

```
option="${1}"
case ${option} in
 -f) FILE="${2}"
   echo "File name is $FILE"
 -d) DIR="${2}"
   echo "Dir name is $DIR"
   ,,
   echo "'basename ${0}':usage: [-f file] | [-d directory]"
   exit 1 # Command to come out of the program with status 1
   ,,
esac
```

#### For loops

done

```
do
 Statement(s) to be executed for every word.
done
#!/bin/sh
for var in 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
do
 echo $var
```

for var in word1 word2 ... wordN

#### For loops

```
#!/bin/sh
for FILE in $HOME/.bash*
do
 echo $FILE
done
This will produce following result:
/root/.bash_history
/root/.bash_logout
/root/.bash_profile
/root/.bashrc
```

#### For loops more examples:

```
$ cat for 1.sh
i=1
for day in Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri
do
echo "Weekday $((i++)): $day"
done
$ ./for1.sh
Weekday 1: Mon
Weekday 2 : Tue
Weekday 3: Wed
Weekday 4: Thu
Weekday 5 : Fri
```

#### For loops more examples (in-list):

```
$ cat for2.sh
i=1
weekdays="Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri"
for day in $weekdays # if "$weekdays" then single iteration
do
   echo "Weekday $((i++)) : $day"
done
```

```
$ ./for2.sh

Weekday 1 : Mon

Weekday 2 : Tue

Weekday 3 : Wed

Weekday 4 : Thu

Weekday 5 : Fri
```

#### For loops more examples (using positional parameters):

```
$ cat for3.sh
i=1
for day
do
echo "Weekday $((i++)) : $day"
done
```

#### \$ ./for3.sh Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri

Weekday 1 : Mon Weekday 2 : Tue Weekday 3 : Wed Weekday 4 : Thu Weekday 5 : Fri

For loops more examples (getting files and directories):

```
$ cat for5.sh
i=1
cd ~
for item in *
                                 ##(for all *.c, a*.....)
do
echo "Item $((i++)) : $item"
done
$./for5.sh
Item 1: positional-parameters.sh
Item 2 : backup.sh
Item 3 : emp-report.awk
Item 4: item-list.sed ......
```

#### For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for8.sh
for (( i=1; i <= 5; i++ ))
do
echo "Random number $i: $RANDOM"
done</pre>
```

#### \$ ./for8.sh

Random number 1: 23320

Random number 2: 5070

Random number 3: 15202

Random number 4: 23861

Random number 5: 23435

For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for 9.sh
i=1;
for ((;;))
do
   echo "Number: $((i++))"
done
  >>Infinite loop
  >>use ctrl c
```

#### For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for10.sh
for ((i=1, j=10; i <= 5; i++, j=j+5))
do
echo "Number $i: $j"
done</pre>
```

#### \$ ./for10.sh

Number 1: 10

Number 2: 15

Number 3: 20

Number 4: 25

Number 5: 30

#### For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for11.sh
for num in {1..10}
do
echo "Number: $num"
done
```

#### \$ ./for11.sh

Number: 1 Number: 2 Number: 3 Number: 4 Number: 5

. . .

#### For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for12.sh
for num in {1..10..2}
do
echo "Number: $num"
done
```

#### \$ ./for12.sh

Number: 1 Number: 3 Number: 5 Number: 7 Number: 9

#### While loop:

while command do

Statement(s) to be executed if command is true done

#### While loop:

```
#!/bin/sh
a=0
while [ $a -lt 10 ]
do
 echo $a
 a=`expr $a + 1`
done
This will produce following result:
0
3
```

#### **Until loop:**

until command

do

Statement(s) to be executed until command is true done

#### **Until loop:**

```
#!/bin/sh
a=0
until [! $a -lt 10] # as long as this fails the loop continues
do
 echo $a
 a=`expr $a + 1`
done
Output?????
```

Shell Loop Controls
 continue
 continue n

break break n

#### select loop:

The *select* loop provides an easy way to create a numbered menu from which users can select options. It is useful when you need to ask the user to choose one or more items from a list of choices.

This loop was introduced in ksh and has been adapted into bash. It is not available in sh.

#### select loop:

Syntax:

select var in word1 word2 ... wordN do Statement(s) to be executed for every word. done

#### select loop:

```
select DRINK in tea cofee water juice appe all none
do
 case $DRINK in
   tea | cofee | water | all)
     echo "Go to canteen"
   juice | appe)
     echo "Available at home"
   none)
     break
   *) echo "ERROR: Invalid selection"
   ,,
 esac
done
```

#### select loop:

- \$./test.sh
- 1) tea
- 2) cofee
- 3) water
- 4) juice
- 5) appe
- 6) all
- 7) none
- #? juice

Available at home

#? None

\$

#### For loops more examples (break outs and continue):

- 1) Even numbers from 2 to 20.
- 2) Even numbers from a file num.txt

>cat num.txt

44 67 95 32 89 2 98

Using:

break;

continue;

```
echo "Enter Numbers to be Sorted:"
read -a ARRAY
count=${#ARRAY[@]}
echo "-----"
echo "Numbers Before Sort:"
printnumbers
sortnumbers
echo "Numbers After Sort: "
printnumbers
```

```
printnumbers()
  echo ${ARRAY[*]}
swap()
  temp=${ARRAY[$1]}
  ARRAY[$1]=${ARRAY[$2]}
  ARRAY[$2]=$temp
```

```
sortnumbers()
for ((i=0;i<count;i++))
do
      min=$i
      for ((j=i+1;j<count;j++))
      do
          if [ ${ARRAY[i]} -It ${ARRAY[min]} ]
          then
                  min=$j
              fi
      done
swap $i $min
done
```

```
]# sh selectionsort.sh
 Enter Numbers to be Sorted:
 34 76 -8 12 23 5 9 -2 88 41 62
 Numbers Before Sort:
 34 76 -8 12 23 5 9 -2 88 41 62
 Numbers After Sort:
 -8 -2 5 9 12 23 34 41 62 76 88
```

Wildcard	Matches
*	zero or more characters
?	exactly one character
[abcde]	exactly one character listed
[a-e]	exactly one character in the given range
[!abcde]	any character that is not listed
[!a-e]	any character that is not in the given range
{debian,linux}	exactly one entire word in the options given

\$ rm \*
Removes every file from the current directory

#### \$ mv \*linux\*.html dir1

Moves all the HTML files, that have the word "linux" in their names, from the working directory into a directory named dir1

#### **\$ rm junk.???**

Removes all files whose names begin with junk., followed by exactly three characters

#### \$ Is hda[0-9]

List all files or directories whose names begin with hda, followed by exactly one numeral

#### \$ Is hda[0-9][0-9]

Lists all files or directories beginning with hda, followed by exactly two numerals

#### \$ Is {hd,sd}[a-c]

Lists all files or directories whose name starts with either hd or sd, followed by any single character between a and c

\$ cp [A-Z]\* dir2

Copies all files, that begin with an uppercase letter, to directory dir2

\$ rm \*[!cehg]

Deletes all files that don't end with c, e, h or g.