Bash Test Operator Quick Reference (from Hal Pomeranz Session)

The `operator (often used as[ ... ]or[[ ... ]]` in Bash) allows you to check file types, permissions, string conditions, and compare numbers. This is essential for writing conditionals and automation in your shell scripts.

Files and Directories

[[-f “$file”]] — true if $file exists and is a regular file

[[-d “$dir”]] — true if $dir exists and is a directory

-r -w -x — check if file is readable, writable, or executable

[[“$obj1” -nt “$obj2”]] — $obj1 last modified after $obj2

[[“$obj1” -ot “$obj2”]] — $obj1 last modified before $obj2

Strings

== — string equality
!= — string inequality
< — less than (ASCII order)
> — greater than (ASCII order)
[[-z “$str”]] — true if length of $str is zero
[[-n “$str”]] — true if length of $str is non-zero

Numbers

-eq — equal
-ne — not equal
-lt — less than
-le — less than or equal
-gt — greater than
-ge — greater than or equal

Example Bash Conditionals

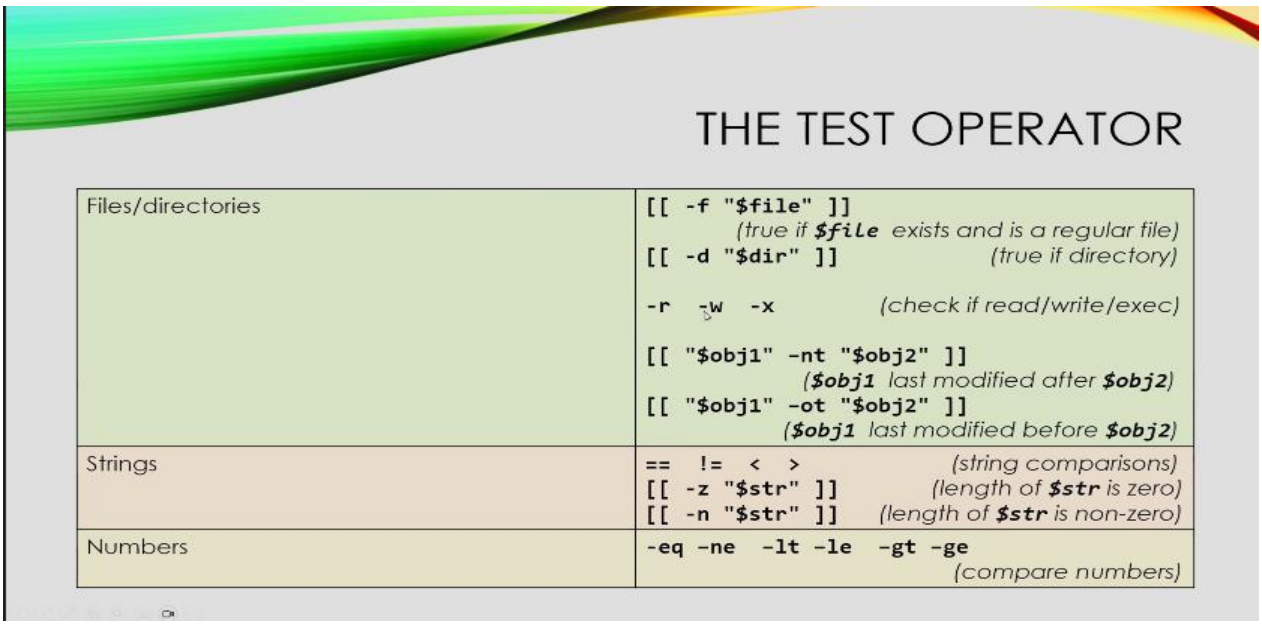
```bash
# File exists and is writable
if [[ -f myfile.txt && -w myfile.txt ]]; then
    echo "myfile.txt exists and is writable!"
fi

# String is non-empty
if [[ -n "$USERNAME" ]]; then
    echo "Username: $USERNAME"
fi

# Number comparison
count=7
if [[ $count -gt 5 ]]; then
    echo "Count is greater than five."
fi
```

Pro Tip:

For full details and more flags, run:

```
man bash
```

and look up the section on “CONDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS” and “test”. The Bash man page is your best friend for understanding all possible test operator flags and best practices.



(Screenshot: Hal's slide on the Test Operator was presented during the USCC 2025 Eastern Region camp. For more live Bash scripting, see Hal's full session or reference slides.)