# Introduction to Bash scripting language Prelude

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ZO2 – Software Development Center

25.09.2023







## Lecture format



{25..29}.09.2023



Morning: 09:15 to 12:30 {Lecture with slides}

Afternoon: 14:15 to 17:30 {Exercise sheet - I am here to help, use me}



Monday to Wednesday: FIAS, room 0.101

Thursday and Friday: FIAS, room 0.200



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## Who am I?

#### Ancient popular wisdom

«I am not saying to be Superman, I am just saying nobody has ever seen me and Superman together in the same room.»

- Member of the Software Development Center
  - → Z02 project of the CRC-TR211 collaboration
- A used-to-be "lattice practitioner"
- A dreamer who flatters himself that
  - physicists will one day properly use the IT tools they use
  - IT people will teach IT to physicists and work next to them
  - physicists will be able to focus on physics
- Not really a bash guru, but rather a self-thought bash enthusiast



Relaxed atmosphere!
Interactive lecture: ask, ask, ask!



Remember:

This is not the full story!

- The amount of information given in this lecture is **huge**, I am aware of it
- 3 You will not receive all the details (I tried to pass on the important information, though)
  - $\hookrightarrow$  be active, ask, use manuals, go beyond this lecture!

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- 5 From rules/practical examples to abstract ideas/good practices

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  → be active, ask, use manuals, go beyond this lecture!
- From rules/practical examples to abstract ideas/good practices
- 100% Bash, no focus on portability or differences among various shell languages {lam not at that level}
  - $\hookrightarrow$  sh, ksh, csh, tcsh, dash, zsh, fish, ...
- Relaxed atmosphere! Interactive lecture: ask, ask, ask!



## What is **Bash**?



- Scripting/command language
- Unix shell ←→ command processor

#### **GNU Bash**

Bash is the GNU Project's shell. Bash is the Bourne Again SHell. Bash is an sh-compatible shell that incorporates useful features from the Korn shell (ksh) and C shell (csh). [...] It offers functional improvements over sh for both programming and interactive use. In addition, most sh scripts can be run by Bash without modification.

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- A scripting language which may get hard to read → you need some "code sense"
- The effort required to a newbie is quite large → you need to practice!
- ...I am here to help you fill up this gap!

## Why should I know Bash?

- It is probably the shell you use (Bash is everywhere)
- Knowing Bash a bit more allows for better problem handling

   → e.g. delegate to Bash tasks that maybe you currently do in C/C++ or Python
- It is a scripting language very close to the (Unix) operative system
- Opportunity to make your daily work-flow more comfortable

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#### However, Bash weaknesses are known:

- Floating point math
- Lack of data structures
- Try/catch and Exception handling: forget them!
- Functions: a tricky world!
- ...

Knowing another scripting language (e.g. Python) helps!

## What to expect from the lecture?

## My point of view as physicist

The way you program today is better than it was yesterday and probably worse than it will be tomorrow! Bash has some kind of subjective corners where you will have to choose your way. Have a good reason to do things the way you do them. It will happen that you will change mind and consequently your approach to the same problem. Again and over again, it is normal. Do not hesitate in doing so. To change mind and approach means to evolve and to become a better programmer.

- This is especially important as physicist
- Knowing all details and tweaks of Bash is probably not your goal
   nor is it probably needed in your daily work
- Having an overview is, instead, very important (e.g. to decide when to use Bash)
- As soon as something smells odd, it is important to be able to have a detailed look

$$\sum \int (\ldots) = \int \sum (\ldots)$$
 until something starts looking odd

## References for future use

#### About Bash world:

- Bash official manual
- List of Bash builtins with descriptions
- Notable changes in released bash versions {More extensive list Palso available }
- A nice Bash cheatsheet
- A (sadly not maintained) Bash library {Clone from Github to use it, reference website is unfortunately down}
- An online help to get relevant manual pages of a given command

## <u>Didactical material</u>:

- Bash Beginners Guide {Anice, from-zero tutorial}
- Shell scripting tutorial {Nice tutorial, but not only Bash}
- Bash Guide {Very precise guide, not completely from zero, though AKA Greg's Wiki}
- All material of this lecture









Main reference for preparing this course

## What will we explore?

- Inception and philosophy
- Commands and arguments
- 3 Strings and types of commands
- Quoting and special characters
- 5 Variables and special parameters
- 6 Shell expansion and word splitting
- 7 Patterns
- 8 Flow control
- 9 Colours and terminal commands
- Namerefs and indirect expansion
- Arrays and associative arrays
- 12 Input and output
- 13 Shell options and GNU Coreutils

- File descriptors and redirection
- 15 Compound commands
- 6 Functions
- Script autocompletion and GNU Redline
- 18 Asynchronous commands
- 19 Traps
- 20 Error handling
- 21 Sed
- 22 Awk
- 23 Some good practices and useful tools
- 24 Bash in real life
- 25 An interactive summary
- 26 What to do now?

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Monday 25

Tuesday Wednesday 26

27

Thursday 28

Friday 29

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## A slide about notation

#### Slides notation

- Slides are (too) full of text for a later reading!
- Many examples to immediately show you how rules apply
- In Bash code, syntax highlighted to help recognise the elements
- Prompt commands are always preceded by a dollar sign
  - \$ 1s

{ When the \$ is absent, the code refers to a script or it is pseudo-code }

#### Exercise colour notation

- Review the morning lecture
- Focusing on and playing with a Bash feature
- Inspirational for real life
- Technical

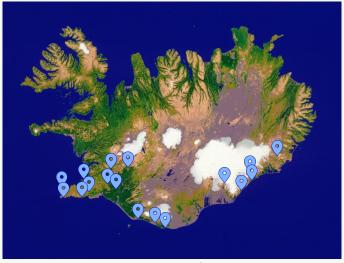
Clickable link to clickable ToC



## Bonus track

## Bonus track: Iceland

The magic of an incredible island



O Photos throughout the lecture: All rights are reserved

## A short but intense journey

#### A few more recommendations

- I am aware that you will receive a lot (really a lot) of information
- Do not hesitate to ask!
- Put effort into the exercises
- The more active you are the more information will stay in your memory for your daily work

## What do I expect?

## A short but intense journey

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## What do I expect?

- You use the Q&A functionality if you do not want to orally ask
- You enjoy the journey! {...at least discovering Iceland...}
- You give me feedback at the end of the lecture!

## A short but intense journey

A few more recommendations



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