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DEVHINTS.IO

Bash scripting cheatsheet



Replace VPNs, shared credentials, and secrets with Teleport's access plane

ads via Carbon

Introduction Example

This is a quick reference to getting started with Bash

Learn bash in y minutes

(learnxinyminutes.com)

Bash Guide

(mywiki.wooledge.org)

Bash Hackers Wiki

(wiki.bash-hackers.org)

#!/usr/bin/env bash

name="John"

echo "Hello \$name!"

String quotes

```
name="John"
```

echo "Hi \$name" #=> Hi John

echo 'Hi \$name' #=> Hi \$name

Conditional execution

Shell execution

```
git commit && git push
git commit || echo "Commit failed"
```

Conditionals

See Command substitution

```
if [[ -z "$string" ]]; then
  echo "String is empty"
elif [[ -n "$string" ]]; then
  echo "String is not empty"
fi
```

Strict mode

set -euo pipefail
IFS=\$'\n\t'

See: Conditionals

See: Unofficial bash strict mode

‡ Parameter expansions

Basics Substitution

```
${foo%suffix}
name="John"
echo "${name}"
                                                     ${foo#prefix}
echo "${name/J/j}" #=> "john" (substitution)
echo "${name:0:2}" #=> "Jo" (slicing)
                                                     ${foo%suffix}
echo "${name::2}" #=> "Jo" (slicing)
echo "${name::-1}" #=> "Joh" (slicing)
                                                     ${foo/%suffix}
echo "${name:(-1)}" #=> "n" (slicing from right)
echo "${name:(-2):1}" #=> "h" (slicing from right)
                                                     ${foo##prefix}
echo "${food:-Cake}" #=> $food or "Cake"
                                                     ${foo/#prefix}
length=2
echo "${name:0:length}" #=> "Jo"
                                                     ${foo/from/to}
                                                     ${foo//from/to}
See: Parameter expansion
                                                     ${foo/%from/to}
                                                     ${foo/#from/to}
```

Manipulation

```
str="HELLO WORLD!"
echo "${str,}" #=> "hELLO WORLD!" (
echo "${str,,}" #=> "hello world!" (
str="hello world!"
```

```
str="/path/to/foo.cpp"
                                                 echo "${str^^}" #=> "HELLO WORLD!" (
 echo "${str%.cpp}" # /path/to/foo
 echo "${str%.cpp}.o" # /path/to/foo.o
 echo "${str%/*}"
                 # /path/to
 # foo.cpp (basepath)
 echo "${str#*/}"
                  # path/to/foo.cpp
 echo "${str##*/}"
                    # foo.cpp
 echo "${str/foo/bar}" # /path/to/bar.cpp
 str="Hello world"
Str:6:5}" # "world"
 echo "${str: -5:5}" # "world"
                                               C-like for loop
Basic for loop
  ara-II /noth /to /foo annii
                                                 for ((i = 0 ; i < 100 ; i++)); do
 for i in /etc/rc.*; do
   echo "$i"
                                                   echo "$i"
                                                 done
 done
Reading lines
                                               Forever
```

```
while read -r line; do
  echo "$line"
done <file.txt</pre>
```

```
while true; do
...
done
```

Functions

Defining functions

myfunc() { echo "hello \$1" } # Same as above (alternate syntax) function myfunc() {

Returning values

```
myfunc() {
    local myresult='some value'
    echo "$myresult"
}
```

```
echo "hello $1"
}

myfunc "John"

$@

$1

$_

Note: $@ and $* must be quoted in order to same thing (arguments as separate strings)
See Special parameters.
```

‡ Conditionals

Conditions File conditions

```
[[ -e FILE ]]
Note that [[ is actually a command/program that returns eith
that obeys the same logic (like all base utils, such as grep(1)
                                                          [[ -r FILE ]]
see examples.
                                                          [[ -h FILE ]]
[[ -z STRING ]]
                                                          [[ -d FILE ]]
[[ -n STRING ]]
                                                          [[ -w FILE ]]
[[ STRING == STRING ]]
                                                          [[ -s FILE ]]
[[ STRING != STRING ]]
                                                          [[ -f FILE ]]
[[ NUM -eq NUM ]]
                                                          [[ -x FILE ]]
[[ NUM -ne NUM ]]
                                                          [[ FILE1 -nt FILE2 ]]
```

```
[[ FILE1 -ot FILE2 ]]
[[ NUM -lt NUM ]]
[[ NUM -le NUM ]]
                                                         [[ FILE1 -ef FILE2 ]]
[[ NUM -gt NUM ]]
                                                                                Greater than
[[ NUM -ge NUM ]]
                                                                        Greater than or equal
[[ STRING =~ STRING ]]
                                                                                     Regexp
((NUM < NUM))
                                                                          Numeric conditions
More conditions
[[ -o noclobber ]]
                                                                   If OPTIONNAME is enabled
[[ ! EXPR ]]
                                                                                        Not
[[ X && Y ]]
                                                                                        And
[[ X || Y ]]
                                                                                         Or
```

‡ Arrays

```
Defining arrays
                                                                                Working w
  Fruits=('Apple' 'Banana' 'Orange')
                                                                                  echo "${Fr
                                                                                  echo "${Fr
                                                                                  echo "${Fr
  Fruits[0]="Apple"
                                                                                  echo "${#F
  Fruits[1]="Banana"
                                                                                  echo "${#F
  Fruits[2]="Orange"
                                                                                  echo "${#F
                                                                                  echo "${Fr
                                                                                  echo "${!F
Operations
                                                                                Iteration
  Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "Watermelon") # Push
  Fruits+=('Watermelon')
                                        # Also Push
                                   # Remove by regex match
  Fruits=( "${Fruits[@]/Ap*/}" )
                                                                                  for i in '
```

```
unset Fruits[2]  # Remove one item
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}")  # Duplicate
fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "${Veggies[@]}") # Concatenate
lines=(`cat "logfile"`)  # Read from file
```

‡ Dictionaries

Defining

Working with dictionaries

```
declare -A sounds

echo "${sounds[dog]}" # Dog's sound
echo "${sounds[@]}" # All values
echo "${!sounds[@]}" # All keys
echo "${!sounds[@]}" # Number of ele
unset sounds[dog] # Delete dog

Declares sound as a Dictionary object (aka associative array).
```

Options

Options Glob optio

```
set -o noclobber # Avoid overlay files (echo "hi" > foo)
set -o errexit # Used to exit upon error, avoiding cascading errors
set -o pipefail # Unveils hidden failures
set -o nounset # Exposes unset variables

Set GLOBIG
```

https://devhints.io/bash

History

Expansion Commands history Shov !\$ shopt -s histverify Don't execute expanded result imn !* ! -n **Operations** !n 11 Execute last command again Replace first occurrence of <FROM> to <TO> in most recent command !!:s/<FROM>/<TO>/ Replace all occurrences of <FROM> to <TO> in most recent command !!:gs/<FR0M>/<T0>/ Expand only basename from last parameter of most recent c !\$:t !!:n Expand only directory from last parameter of most recent c !\$:h İΛ !\$!! and !\$ can be replaced with any valid expansion. !!:n-m !!:n-\$!! can be r

Miscellaneous

Numeric calculations Subshells

```
if grep -q 'foo' ~/.bash_history; then
                                                                                              -(
  echo "You appear to have typed 'foo' in the past"
                                                                                              'It
fi
pwd # /home/user/foo
                                                                                      $0
read -n 1 ans
                # Just one character
                                                                                      $_
[:lower:]
                                                                         All lower cas
                                                                                      ${PIPESTA1
[:digit:]
                                                                                      See Specia
                                                                              All whitespace
[:space:]
[:alpha:]
                                                                                   All letters
                                                                         All letters and digits
[:alnum:]
Example
echo "Welcome To Devhints" | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'
WELCOME TO DEVHINTS
```

https://devhints.io/bash

Bash scripting cheatsheet

Also see

Bash-hackers wiki (bash-hackers.org)
Shell vars (bash-hackers.org)
Learn bash in y minutes (learnxinyminutes.com)
Bash Guide (mywiki.wooledge.org)
ShellCheck (shellcheck.net)
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