

`#!/bin/bash`

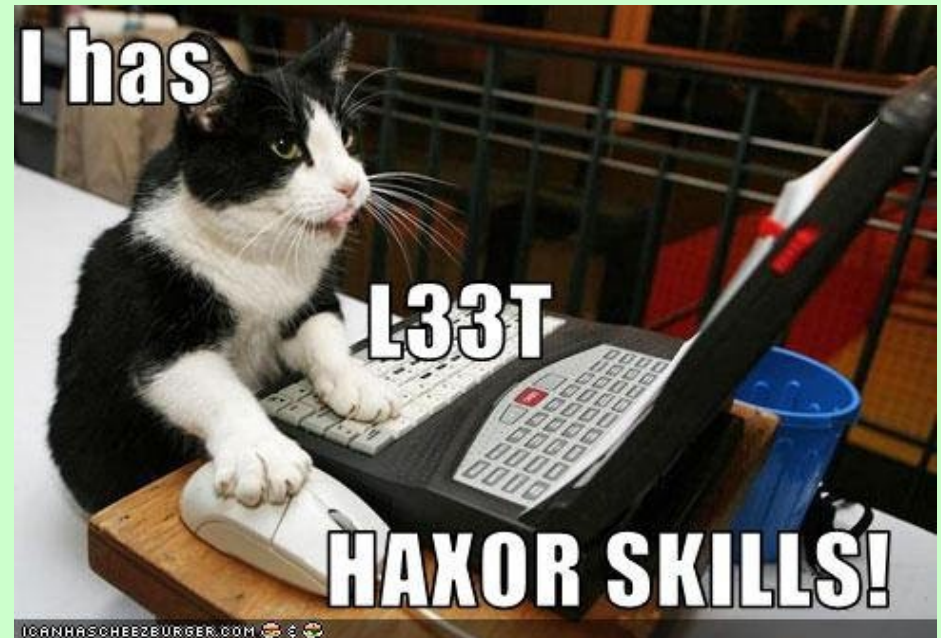
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# Disclaimer:

This presentation is ugly but it may contains useful informations...

# Bash?

- Bourne-again shell
- To make the interactions between the computer and the human possible
- For 1337 h4x0rz only



jk

# The BB (Bash Basics (not Basic bitch))

- How to get by with bash
- Customizing bash
- More complex commands
- Basic Bash scripting

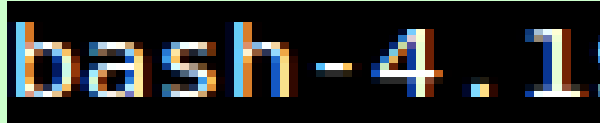


# How to get by with bash

# The prompt



- The heck is this?



-> It's the name of the shell with its version (bash 4.1 in this case)

- What is that?



-> Show if you're the “superuser” or not

- What is a superuser?

-> we'll see that later.. jeez calm down...

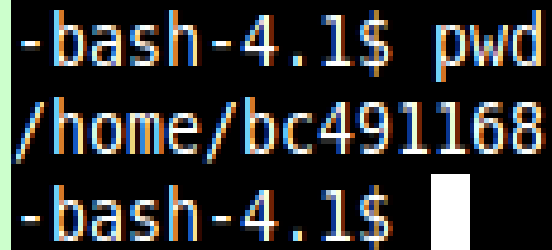
- The prompt displays informations and waits for you to enter commands.

# Commands 101

- Commands can take arguments  
-> `command [arg1] [arg2] [...]`
- Commands can take options  
-> `command -[options]`
- Commands can take both  
-> `command -[options] [arg1] [arg2] [...]`

# Where the hell am I?

- pwd : Print Working Directory

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The prompt is '-bash-4.1\$'. The command 'pwd' has been entered. The output is '/home/bc491168'. The prompt is now '-bash-4.1\$' followed by a white cursor bar.

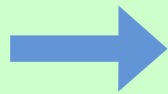
```
-bash-4.1$ pwd  
/home/bc491168  
-bash-4.1$
```

- The first “/” is the root (it's like the C:\ for windows). As shown by the image, we're currently in a directory named “bc491168” under the home directory who is under the root directory!

# How the hell do I get outta here?

- cd : **C**hange **D**irectory

```
-bash-4.1$ pwd  
/home/bc491168  
-bash-4.1$
```



```
-bash-4.1$ cd imHere/
```



```
-bash-4.1$ pwd  
/home/bc491168/imHere  
-bash-4.1$
```

- Absolute vs Relative path.

Absolute: start from root

Relative: start from the working directory

# Knock Knock. Who's there?

- ls : list directory contents

```
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop  inf3105  inf3135  inf3180  inf600a  oracle.txt
-bash-4.1$
```

- Names in blue are sub-directories and names in white are files (may be different, depending on certain configurations...)

# Knock Knock. Who's there? (part 2)

- Is with no args

-> displays the content of the current directory

- Is with args

-> displays the content of each directory

```
-bash-4.1$ ls /home/bd491021/  
Inversions oracle.txt  
-bash-4.1$
```

- Is with -1 option

-> displays the content of the directory on 1 column

```
-bash-4.1$ ls -1 /home/bd491021/  
Inversions  
oracle.txt  
-bash-4.1$
```

- Is with -l option

-> displays the content of the directory with long listing format

- Is with -a option

-> displays the content of the directory (including hidden files)

- Is with -R option

-> displays the content of the directory and the content of the subdirectories

```
-bash-4.1$ ls -l /home/bd491021/  
total 8  
drwxr-xr-x 3 bd491021 domain^users 4096 Jan 25 16:39 Inversions  
-rw-..... 1 bd491021 domain^users 237 Sep 10 17:58 oracle.txt  
-bash-4.1$
```

```
-bash-4.1$ ls -a /home/bd491021/  
.  
..  
.bash_history  
.bash_logout  
.bash_profile  
.bashrc  
-bash-4.1$
```

```
-bash-4.1$ ls -R /home/bd491021/  
/home/bd491021/:  
Inversions oracle.txt  
  
/home/bd491021/Inversions:  
makefile nb_inversions_bm.rb nb_inve  
-bash-4.1$
```

Move that there, copy this, oh w8 delete it, I won't need it!

- mv : **m**ove or rename a file

```
-bash-4.1$ pwd
/home/bc491168
-bash-4.1$ ls dummy/
dummy.txt
-bash-4.1$ mv dummy/dummy.txt /home/bc491168/
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop  dummy  dummy.txt  inf3105  inf3135  inf3180  inf600a  oracle.txt  resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$ ls dummy/
-bash-4.1$
```

- cp : **c**opy a file (to copy a directory use -r option)

```
-bash-4.1$ ls dummy/
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop  dummy  dummy.txt  inf3105  inf3135  inf3180  inf600a  oracle.txt  resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$ cp dummy.txt dummy/
-bash-4.1$ ls dummy/
dummy.txt
-bash-4.1$
```

- rm : **r**emove a file

```
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop  dummy  dummy.txt  inf3105  inf3135  inf3180  inf600a  oracle.txt  resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$ rm dummy.txt
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop  dummy  inf3105  inf3135  inf3180  inf600a  oracle.txt  resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$
```

# Working with directories.. just because

- mkdir : **make directory**

```
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop dummy inf3105 inf3135 inf3180 inf600a oracle.txt resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$ mkdir newDir
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop dummy inf3105 inf3135 inf3180 inf600a newDir oracle.txt resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$
```

- rmdir : **remove directory** (works only with empty directory)

```
-bash-4.1$ ls dummy/
dummy.txt
-bash-4.1$ rmdir dummy/
rmdir: failed to remove `dummy/': Directory not empty
-bash-4.1$
```

- rm -rf for directories that aren't empty

```
-bash-4.1$ ls dummy/
dummy.txt
-bash-4.1$ rm -rf dummy/
-bash-4.1$ ls
Desktop inf3105 inf3135 inf3180 inf600a newDir oracle.txt resultats.dat
-bash-4.1$
```

# Is that all?

- passwd: modifies your password
- history: consults the history of your commands
- jobs: lists of your pending processes
- cat: concatenates files and prints to the standart output
- more / less : displays to the standard output a file page by page
- tail / head : displays the first n lines or the last n lines of a file
- touch : changes the modification date of a file
- chmod : changes the privileges of a file
- echo : displays a line of text
- sort : sorts lines of a text file
- wc : word count
- which : shows the full path of a command
- pushd / popd : comparable to cd but uses the directories stack
- dirs : shows the directories stack
- cmp / diff : compares files for differences
- find : finds files and directories
- And many many more...

# In case of doubts: RTFM



- `man [command name]`

# sudo = Sudan Development Organisation

- sudo : super-user do
- allows users to run programs with the security privileges of another user, by default the superuser.
- e.g installing a program (sudo apt-get install for the debian-like OSes)

# But don't forget...



# Redirections



# output


- `[command] > [file name]`: redirects the output of the command in *filename* (creates it if it doesn't exist, overwrites the file if it does exist)

```
bc491168@malt:~$  
bc491168@malt:~$ ls > stdout.txt  
bc491168@malt:~$ cat stdout.txt  
Desktop  
inf3105  
inf3135  
inf3180  
inf600a  
newDir  
oracle.txt  
resultats.dat  
stdout.txt  
bc491168@malt:~$
```

# output (part 2)

- [command] >> [filename]: redirects the output of the command in *filename* (creates it if it doesn't exist, appends to the end if it does exist)

```
bc491168@malt:~$ pwd >> stdout.txt
bc491168@malt:~$ cat stdout.txt
Desktop
inf3105
inf3135
inf3180
inf600a
newDir
oracle.txt
resultats.dat
stdout.txt
/home/bc491168
bc491168@malt:~$
```



# errors

- [command] 2> [filename]: redirects the errors of the command in *filename* (creates it if it doesn't exist, overwrites the file if it does exist)

```
bc491168@malt:~$ rm bilbo.txt
rm: cannot remove `bilbo.txt': No such file or directory
bc491168@malt:~$ rm bilbo.txt 2> stderr.txt
bc491168@malt:~$ cat stderr.txt
rm: cannot remove `bilbo.txt': No such file or directory
bc491168@malt:~$
```

# errors (part 2)

- [command] 2>> [filename]: redirects the errors of the command in *filename* (creates it if it doesn't exist, appends to the end if it does exist)

```
bc491168@malt:~$ rm baggins.txt 2>> stderr.txt
bc491168@malt:~$ cat stderr.txt
rm: cannot remove `bilbo.txt': No such file or directory
rm: cannot remove `baggins.txt': No such file or directory
bc491168@malt:~$
```

# output & errors

- `[command] &> [filename]`: redirects the output and the errors of the command in *filename* (creates it if it doesn't exist, overwrites it if it does exist)
- `[command] &>> [filename]`: redirects the output and the errors of the command in *filename* (creates it if it doesn't exist, appends to the end if it does exist)

# input

- `[command] < [filename]`: passes the content of *filename* to the command (the file must exist!) as its input.

```
bc491168@malt:~$ cat input.sh
#!/bin/bash

cat
bc491168@malt:~$ cat input.txt
Hello, world!
bc491168@malt:~$ ./input.sh < input.txt
Hello, world!
bc491168@malt:~$
```

# pipe

- [command 1] | [command 2]: takes the output of a command as the input of another.

```
bc491168@malt:~$ ls | grep inf
inf3105
inf3135
inf3180
inf600a
bc491168@malt:~$
```

- Grep is a useful command we'll talk about a bit later

# Customizing Bash

## 2 important files

- `~/.bash_profile`: loaded once => when you log in
- `~/.bashrc`: loaded each time a terminal is opened
- Typically, there's a line of code in `bash_profile` that includes `bashrc`. `([ -f ~/.bashrc ] && . ~/.bashrc)`

# Fogell A.K.A McLovin (bash aliases)

- Aliases are useful to create keyboard shortcuts of other commands.
- Aliases can be defined in `~/.bashrc` or in any other file (in this case, a line in your `bashrc` should be added: `[ -f full/path/filename ] && . full/path/filename`. Usually, filename is `~/.bash_aliases`)
- Syntax: `alias [alias_name]='[command]'`
- Exemple: `alias gcc='gcc -Wall'`



# Environment variables

- They are used to store data, set configuration options and to customize the shell environment
- There's many ways to declare environment variables: we will declare them in `~/.bashrc` (so they will be loaded each time a shell opens)
- Syntax: `Export MY_VAR="MY VAR CONTENT"`
- One important environment variable for customization is the `PS1` environment variable.

# PS1 != PlayStation 1

- This variable is used to customize the prompt.

Before

```
bc491168@malt:~$ This prompt is so ugly...|
```

After

```
(17:07:15) @malt [~] {0} $ This prompt is so beautiful...|
```

# Anatomy of the wild PS1 variable

- `\e[1;36m(\t) @\H [\W] {\j} \${e[m`
- `\e[` and `\e[m` => indicate the beginning and the end of a color
- `1;36` => bold, cyan color
- `\t` => the current time in 24-hour HH:MM:SS format
- `\H` => the hostname
- `\W` => the basename of the current working directory, with \$HOME abbreviated with a tilde
- `\j` => the number of jobs currently managed by the shell
- `\$` => if the effective UID is 0 (root), a #, otherwise a \$
- Everything uncolored hold no signification and is interpreted as a normal string.

For more PS1 codes, see the PS1 cheat sheet in  
[cheat\\_sheets/ps1\\_cheat\\_sheet.pdf](#)

# More complex commands

The commands we'll see are very powerful and are used mostly for text manipulation. Hence, a good knowledge of regular expressions is needed to understand the following slides.

We'll do a quick reminder of regexes. For a more complete reference on regexes, see the bash cheat sheet in `cheat_sheets/bash_cheat_sheet.pdf`.

# Regex

- It's a sequence of characters representing a pattern. The pattern matches a set of strings.  
Ex: `^[ab]{0,2}c$` (simple regex)  
matches: c, ac, aac , abc, bac, bc, bbc
- There's 3 types of regexes: simple, extended and file globing (ok, there's probably more than 3, but these are the most important...)

# Simple regex

- `\` => escape character: delete the meaning of a special character
- `.` => any character
- `*` => 0, 1 or many repetitions of the last character / sequence
- `^` => the beginning of the line
- `$` => the end of the line
- `[...]` => every character that is in the class (ex: `[0-9]`, `[a-z]`)
- `[^...]` => every character that isn't in the class (ex: `[^0-9]`)
- `\(...\)` => used to capture a sequence. The sequence can then be referenced with `\1`, `\2`, etc.. (backreferences). Change de priority
- `\{n\}` => n times the last character / sequence
- `\{n,\}` => at least n times the last character / sequence
- `\{n,m\}` => n to m times the last character / sequence

# Extended regex

- \ => escape character: delete the meaning of a special character
- . => any character
- \* => 0, 1 or many repetitions of the last character / sequence
- + => 1 or more repetitions of a the character / sequence
- ? => The last character or sequence can be present or not
- ^ => the beginning of the line
- \$ => the end of the line
- [...] => every characters that is in the class (ex: [0-9], [a-z])
- [^...] => every characters that isn't in the class (ex: [^0-9])
- s1|s2 => either s1 or s2, not both
- (...) => changes the priority (some implementation of extended regex support backreference)
- {n} => n times the last character / sequence
- {n,} => at least n times the last character / sequence
- {n,m} => n to m times the last character / sequence

# File globbing

- `\` => escape character: delete the meaning of a special character.
- `?` => any character once
- `*` => any character 0, 1, or many times
- `[...]` => any character that is in ... (ex: `[0-9]`)
- `[^...]` => any character that isn't in ... (ex: `[^0-9]`)
- `{s1,s2,...,sn}` => s1 or s2 or sn

- Simple regex: grep, sed
- Extended regex: awk
- File globbing: ls, rm, mv, cp, find (everything file related)

# Grep (global regular expression print)

- It prints the lines of the file that match the regex
- Uses simple regex
- Syntax: `grep [options...] 'regex' [files...]`
- If no files are specified, grep will read from stdin
- Grep writes on stdout
- If many files are specified, grep will output the name of the file before each line that matches

```
(18:50:33) @malt [~] {0} $ cat grep.txt  
abcd  
ababcd  
bcda  
abba  
(18:50:35) @malt [~] {0} $
```

```
(18:52:50) @malt [~] {0} $ grep "\(ab\)*cd" grep.txt
```

```
(18:52:50) @malt [~] {0} $ grep "\(ab\)*cd" grep.txt  
abcd  
ababcd  
bcd  
(18:55:55) @malt [~] {0} $
```

- What is in red is the part of the line that has been matched by the regex (it may be different in your shell)

Let's go through some grep options...

-v : print the lines that don't match  
the pattern

```
(19:01:03) @malt [~] {0} $ cat grep.txt
abcd
ababcd
bcda
abba
(19:03:14) @malt [~] {0} $ grep -v "\(ab\)*cd" grep.txt
abba
(19:03:16) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# -i: ignore case

```
(19:06:42) @malt [~] {0} $ cat grep.txt
abcd
ababcd
bcda
abba
(19:06:43) @malt [~] {0} $ grep "\(a\)*Cd" grep.txt
(19:06:47) @malt [~] {0} $ grep -i "\(a\)*Cd" grep.txt
abcd
ababcd
bcda
(19:06:57) @malt [~] {0} $
```

-l(lowercase L): outputs only the name of the files that have at least one match

```
(19:14:11) @malt [~] {0} $ cat grep.txt
abcd
ababcd
bcda
abba
(19:14:14) @malt [~] {0} $ cat grep2.txt
hjkl
jkl
hkl
(19:14:16) @malt [~] {0} $ grep -l "\(ab\)*cd" grep.txt grep2.txt
grep.txt
(19:14:47) @malt [~] {0} $
```

-o: output only the piece of line that has been matched

```
(19:17:00) @malt [~] {0} $ cat grep.txt
abcd
ababcd
bcda
abba
(19:17:04) @malt [~] {0} $ grep -o "\(ab\)*cd" grep.txt
abcd
ababcd
cd
(19:17:15) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# For more options:



## RTFM

*Before you ask those kinds of questions.*

man grep

# Sed (stream editor)

- Parses and transforms text using regexes
- It's a programming language
- Uses simple regexes
- Syntax: `sed [options...] 'sed script' [files...]`
- If no files are specified, sed will read from stdin
- Sed writes on stdout
- Sed processes the file line by line

Let's go through some basic sed scripts

# Substitute

- `s/pattern/newString/gl`
- `s` is for “substitute”
- `Pattern` is a simple regex
- `newString` is the string by which the matched string will be replaced
- `g` is for “global”: every occurrence matched on the line will be substituted (it is optional)
- `I` (uppercase `i`) is for “case insensitive” (it is optional)

```
(19:55:14) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sed.txt
```

```
I love my little pony.
```

```
Whitout my little pony, i wouldn't know what to do.
```

```
My little pony is my favorite TV show.
```

```
(19:58:04) @malt [~] {0} $ sed 's/my little pony/Rick N Morty/gI' sed.txt
```

```
(19:54:40) @malt [~] {0} $ sed 's/my little pony/Rick N Morty/gI'  
I love Rick N Morty.  
Whitout Rick N Morty, i wouldn't know what to do.  
Rick N Morty is my favorite TV show.  
(19:55:14) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# print

- `/pattern/pl`
- Pattern is the regex that needs to be matched
- `p` is for “print”
- `I` (uppercase `i`) is for “case insensitive” (it is optional)
- This script will write to stdout every line that matches the pattern

# Print (part 2)

- `/pattern/p` is not very useful since `grep` can do the same.
- However, with `sed`, it is possible to print a range of text delimited by two patterns
- `/pattern1/,/pattern2/p`
- This script will write to `stdout` every lines between the first line that matches `pattern1` and the last line that matches `pattern2` inclusively.

```
(13:28:40) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sed2.txt  
this is the first line.  
this is another line.  
this is the third line.  
this is not the first line.  
this is a simple line.  
this is yet another line.  
and finally, this is the last line.  
(13:28:43) @malt [~] {0} $
```

```
(13:30:58) @malt [~] {0} $ sed -n '/first/,/another/p' sed2.txt
```

```
(13:30:58) @malt [~] {0} $ sed -n '/first/,/another/p' sed2.txt  
this is the first line.  
this is another line.  
this is not the first line.  
this is a simple line.  
this is yet another line.  
(13:32:38) @malt [~] {0} $
```

- **-n : print only the concerned lines** (otherwise sed would have printed every line repeating the ones that mathed the pattern...)

# delete

- `/pattern/d`
- Pattern is the regex that need to be matched
- `d` is for “delete”
- This script will write to stdout every line that doesn't match the pattern
- Like print, you can use a range:  
`/pattern1/,/pattern2/d`

```
(13:41:03) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sed2.txt
this is the first line.
this is another line.
this is the third line.
this is not the first line.
this is a simple line.
this is yet another line.
and finally, this is the last line.
(13:41:05) @malt [~] {0} $ sed '/the/d' sed2.txt
this is a simple line.
(13:41:31) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# -i : in place changes

- Does the modifications in the specified files and doesn't print to stdout (equivalent of: `sed 'script' file > file`)
- Syntax: `sed -i[.ext] 'sed script' [files...]`
- If `.ext` is specified, sed creates a backup of the original file in `file.ext`

```
(13:50:26) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sed.txt
I love my little pony.
Whitout my little pony, i wouldn't know what to do.
My little pony is my favorite TV show.
(13:50:28) @malt [~] {0} $ sed -i.bkp 's/my little pony/Rick N Morty/gI' sed.txt
(13:50:53) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sed.txt
I love Rick N Morty.
Whitout Rick N Morty, i wouldn't know what to do.
Rick N Morty is my favorite TV show.
(13:50:56) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sed.txt.bkp
I love my little pony.
Whitout my little pony, i wouldn't know what to do.
My little pony is my favorite TV show.
(13:51:01) @malt [~] {0} $ █
```

# Once again...



- If you want to learn more about sed
- man sed

# Awk (Aho Weinberger Kernighan)

- It's a programming language specially designed to parse and process CSV style files.
- Awk uses extended regex
- Syntax: `awk [options] 'awk script' file`
- The delimiter can be anything and must be specified with the `-Fc` option where “c” is the delimiter character

# Examples of CSV style files...

```
(13:34:35) @gregslaptop [awk] {0} $ cat awk.txt
10,20,30
40,50,60
70,80,90
11,12,13
14,15,16
17,18,19
(13:34:38) @gregslaptop [awk] {0} $ cat awk2.txt
Savoie%Gregory%gregsavoie23@gmail.com%23/09/1993
Lavallee%Eric%ericlavallee@gmail.com%23/07/1975
Chamberland%Francois%frankchamberland@gmail.com%23/05/1974
(13:34:42) @gregslaptop [awk] {0} $
```

- Awk uses extended regexes.
- Awk reads the file line by line.
- It separates each field delimited by the delimiter and associate that field to a variable.
- \$1 for the first field, \$2 for the second, and so on.
- There are special variables:
  - \$0 : is the full line
  - NR : is the record number
  - NF : is the number of field in the record
  - FS : is the delimiter (field separator)

# Awk script

- 'BEGIN {statements} /pattern/ {script statements} END {statements}'
- BEGIN {} and END {} are optional. The statements will be executed once at the very beginning of the script and once at the very end.
- /pattern/ (optional) is an extended regex. It serves as a filter. Only lines that match the regex will be processed. If you want to print a range of lines you can use /pattern1/,/pattern2/ (every line from the first line that matches pattern1 to the first line that matches pattern2 will be processed)
- {script statements} is the core of the script. It can be really complex but we'll only see a few actions and control structures. (printf and if/else if/else).

- Printf: a C-style formatter and printer (man printf)
- If / else if / else control structures  
if (\$1 == "blue") printf "%s\n", "sky"  
else if (\$1 == "green") printf "%s\n", "grass"  
else printf "%s\n", "undefined"
- Other control structures exist such as while and for.

# Printing the first field of each line

```
(19:37:30) @malt [~] {0} $ cat awk2.txt
Savoie%Gregory%gregsavoie@mail.com%23/09/1993
Lalallee%Eric%ericlalallee@mail.com%23/07/75
Chamberland%Francois%frankchamberland@mail.com%23/05/74
(19:37:40) @malt [~] {0} $ awk -F% '{printf "%s\n", $1}' awk2.txt
Savoie
Lalallee
Chamberland
(19:37:43) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# Print every person born before 1990

```
(15:48:36) @malt [~] {0} $ cat awk2.txt
Savoie%Gregory%gregsavoie@gmail.com%23/09/1993
Lavallee%Eric%ericlavallee@gmail.com%23/07/1975
Chamberland%Francois%frankchamberland@gmail.com%23/05/1974
(15:48:39) @malt [~] {0} $ awk --re-interval -F% \
> '/[0-9]{2}\/[0-9]{2}\/[19][0-8][0-9]/ {printf "%s %s\n", $2, $1}' \
> awk2.txt
Eric Lavallee
Francois Chamberland
(15:51:14) @malt [~] {0} $
```

- **\*\*--re-interval** option is mandatory to use the {n}, {n,} and {n,m} in the regex...

There's many more fun things you can do with awk.. For the last time, if you want to learn more:



man awk

# Find (find files... duh!)

- Syntax: find *directory* -name *pattern*
- directory: is the directory you want to search in. (it will search recursively)
- -name: it's an option that specifies that you want to search for file and directory name that match “pattern”
- pattern: file globbing

# Find every shell scripts in the inf600a directory

```
(10:05:34) @malt [~] {0} $ ls inf600a/  
ExercicesSed TestsAcceptation tp1 tp1_base  
(10:05:37) @malt [~] {0} $ find inf600a/ -name "*.sh"  
inf600a/ExercicesSed/trouver-urls.sh  
inf600a/ExercicesSed/supprimer-blancs.sh  
inf600a/ExercicesSed/trouver-usagers.sh  
inf600a/ExercicesSed/trouver-enseignants.sh  
inf600a/ExercicesSed/changer-remote.sh  
inf600a/TestsAcceptation/tester_filtre.sh  
inf600a/TestsAcceptation/tmp/aruba/nb_mots.sh  
inf600a/tp1_base/BiblioBash/biblio.sh  
inf600a/tp1/BiblioBash/biblio.sh  
(10:05:56) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# xargs (x args...)

- It uses the output of a command as arguments for another command
- Syntax: `command1 | xargs [options] command2`
- If you need the output in your second command, use the `-i[string]` option. (exemple will follow)
- The string will be available as `[string]` or as `{}` if none is specified

# Renaming every files ending with the .old extension

```
(17:39:27) @malt [~] {0} $ ls
Desktop haha.old hehe.old hihi.old hoho.old inf3105 inf3135 inf3180 inf600a input.txt oracle.txt
(17:39:27) @malt [~] {0} $ ls -l *.old | awk -F. '{print $1}' | xargs -i mv {}.old {}.new
(17:39:43) @malt [~] {0} $ ls
Desktop haha.new hehe.new hihi.new hoho.new inf3105 inf3135 inf3180 inf600a input.txt oracle.txt
(17:39:45) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# Don't forget to read the man...

man xargs

# Basic Bash Scripting

# What are they used for?

- Automation
- Sys admin related task
- ...
- Fun?
- ....
- Yeah.. mostly that...

Bash scripts usually end with “.sh” extension

The first line of a bash script should be “#!/bin/bash”. This is called the shebang. It tells which program should run the script. (in this case, my bash is in /bin/bash. To know your bash location just type this command: which bash)

Now I can run a bash script with the following command: ./scriptName.sh

Without the shebang I would have to specify which program would run the script and the command would have been something like: bash scriptName.sh\*\*

The script must be executable: chmod +x scriptName.sh

\*\* In the case of a shell script, the default shell would have ran the program as a shell script. However, for portability reasons, it is best to specify the program who should run the script...

# Variables

- VARNAME=VARVALUE
- Variable name can be CamelCase and snake\_case
- After being declared, variables can be accessed with the “\$” sign before its name
- They are global (available anywhere in the program => there's other way to declare variables with other scope. We won't see it in this tutorial / presentation...)

```
(16:48:47) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh
VARNAME=VARVALUE
echo $VARNAME
(16:48:58) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh
VARVALUE
(16:49:02) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# How to use variables: arithmetics

- Variables can hold numeric data, but if you want to do arithmetics, you will have to use the double parentheses.

```
(17:01:59) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh
VARNAME=5
(( VARNAME=$VARNAME + 5 ))
echo $VARNAME
(17:02:02) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh
10
(17:02:06) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# Arrays

- Two ways to declare them:

```
myArray=(value1 value2 ... valueN)
```

```
declare -a myArray    # declare an empty array
```

- Adding or modifying values:

```
myArray[index]=newValue # index starts at 0
```

- Accessing a value:

```
${myArray[index]}
```

if index is \* it will display all the array content

- Getting the length of an array:

```
${#myArray[*]}
```

Sorry, no slide for this.. you'll find examples in `examples/bash/variables.sh`

# How to use variables: inside a string

- You can use variables in string.
- A variable inside double quotes will be replaced by its value at the moment of execution/output.
- A variable inside single quotes will not.

- Double quotes

```
(17:11:59) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh
animal=lion
fav_animal="My favorite animal is the $animal"
echo $fav_animal
(17:12:01) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh
My favorite animal is the lion
(17:12:07) @malt [~] {1} $
```

- Single quotes

```
(17:14:00) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh
animal=lion
fav_animal='My favorite animal is the $animal'
echo $fav_animal
(17:14:02) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh
My favorite animal is the $animal
(17:14:07) @malt [~] {1} $
```

- Double quotes in single quotes

```
(17:17:13) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh
animal=lion
fav_animal='My favorite animal is the "$animal"'
echo $fav_animal
(17:17:16) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh
My favorite animal is the "$animal"
(17:17:19) @malt [~] {1} $
```

- Single quotes in double quotes

```
(17:18:59) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh
animal=lion
fav_animal="My favorite animal is the '$animal'"
echo $fav_animal
(17:19:01) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh
My favorite animal is the 'lion'
(17:19:06) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# How to use variables: concatenation

```
(17:55:47) @malt [~] {0} $ cat first.sh  
animal=lion  
echo "I have two $animal"  
(17:55:48) @malt [~] {0} $ ./first.sh  
I have two lion  
(17:55:51) @malt [~] {0} $
```

- What if I want to have the plural form of “lion”??

```
(17:58:16) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh  
animal=lion  
echo "I have two $animals"  
(17:58:18) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh  
I have two  
(17:58:21) @malt [~] {1} $
```

- Here I want to echo “lion” at the plural form
- This doesn't work because the interpreter is looking for a variable called “animals” which doesn't exist.

```
(18:01:11) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh  
animal=lion  
echo "I have two ${animal}s"  
(18:01:12) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh  
I have two lions  
(18:01:15) @malt [~] {1} $
```

- This is the right way to do it (variable interpolation).

# Variable interpolation and pattern matching

- You can do pattern matching (file globing) with variable interpolation to return only a piece of the variable.
- `${varName#pattern}`: will return a substring of “varName” where the smallest string (starting from the beginning) matching “pattern” will be cut.
- `${varName##pattern}`: will return a substring of “varName” where the longest string (starting from the beginning) matching “pattern” will be cut.
- `%` and `%%` will do the same but the pattern to be matched will start from the end.

```
(18:18:54) @malt [~] {1} $ cat first.sh  
varName="abbbbbbcd"  
echo "The new string is ${varName#ab*b}"  
echo "The new string is ${varName##ab*b}"  
(18:18:55) @malt [~] {1} $ ./first.sh  
The new string is bbbcd  
The new string is cd  
(18:19:00) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# Bash special variables

- `$?` : the exit status of the last command or function executed (usually 0 when everything went right and any other number when something went wrong)
- `$#` : Number of arguments passed to the script or function
- `$0` : Name of the script
- `$@` : List of all the arguments passed to the script or the function
- `$1, $2, ..., $N` : arguments passed to the script or the function.

# Bash control structures (if)

If <expression> ; then

    [statements...]

elif <expression>; then

    [statements...]

else

    [statements...]

fi

```
(18:47:12) @malt [~] {0} $ cat second.sh
light=yellow

if [[ $light == "red" ]]; then
    echo "stop"
elif [[ $light == "green" ]]; then
    echo "go"
else
    echo "caution, the light is turning red!"
fi
(18:47:14) @malt [~] {0} $ ./second.sh
caution, the light is turning red!
(18:47:20) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# Bash control structures (while)

```
While <expression>; do  
    [statements...]  
done
```

```
(18:54:29) @malt [~] {1} $ cat second.sh
myVar=0

while [[ $myVar -lt 5 ]]; do
    echo "myVar: $myVar"
    (( myVar=$myVar + 1 ))
done
(18:54:31) @malt [~] {1} $ ./second.sh
myVar: 0
myVar: 1
myVar: 2
myVar: 3
myVar: 4
(18:54:35) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# Bash control structures (for)

For var in <expression>; do

    [statements...]

done

- \$var will be accessible inside the for loop.

```
(19:01:17) @malt [~] {0} $ cat second.sh
for arg in haha hehe hihi; do
    echo "$arg"
done
(19:01:20) @malt [~] {0} $ ./second.sh
haha
hehe
hihi
(19:01:28) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# break and continue

You can use the keyword “break” to exit a loop (whether it is a while loop or a for loop)

You can use the keyword “continue” to pass to the next iteration of a loop (whether it is a while loop or a for loop)

See [examples/bash/controlStructures.sh](#)

# Bash control structures (case)

Case <expression> in

pattern1)

[statements...]

::

pattern2)

[statements...]

::

\*)

[statements...]

::

esac

- Patterns are file globbing regexes

```
(19:09:17) @malt [~] {1} $ cat second.sh
case $1 in
    dog)
        echo "woof woof"
        ;;
    cat)
        echo "meow moew"
        ;;
    *)
        echo "insert alien noises [here]!"
esac
(19:09:22) @malt [~] {1} $ ./second.sh dog
woof woof
(19:09:26) @malt [~] {1} $ ./second.sh cat
meow moew
(19:09:29) @malt [~] {1} $ ./second.sh goat
insert alien noises [here]!
(19:09:54) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# Function

```
Function functionName {  
    [statements...]  
    [return X]  
}
```

- *To call a function: functionName param1 param2 paramN*
- Parameters to be passed to the function is never precised in its declaration
- Return statement are not mandatory, but if there's no return statement, bash assumes that the exit code is 0.

- In the execution of a function, the value of the special variables `$@`, `$#`, and `$1 ... $N` change.

(ex: `$@` is no more the list of arguments passed to the script, it is now the list of arguments passed to the function...)

```
(16:45:00) @gregslaptop [bash] {1} $ cat functions.sh
#!/bin/bash

function myFunction {
    [[ $# -eq 0 ]] && echo "I have no friends!" && return
    [[ $# -eq 1 ]] && echo "$1 is my only friend!" && return
    i=1
    (( before_last=$# - 1 ))
    string=""
    for arg in "$@"; do
        if [[ $i -eq $# ]]; then
            string="${string} and ${arg} are my friends"
        elif [[ $i -eq $before_last ]]; then
            string="${string}${arg}"
        else
            string="${string}${arg}, "
        fi
        (( i=$i + 1 ))
    done
    echo $string
}

myFunction
myFunction Eddie
myFunction Eddie Bruce
myFunction Eddie Bruce Paul
(16:45:02) @gregslaptop [bash] {1} $
```

# Bash tests

- Use the keyword “[[” to begin the test and the keyword “]]” to end the test
- && : It's the logical “and” operator. It will execute the second statement only if the first is true (0)
- || : It's the logical “or” operator. It will execute the second statement only if the first is false (other than 0)
- Every commands / functions return an exit status so logical operators can be used in tests but also between two commands / functions. (see examples)..

```
(18:45:42) @malt [~] {1} $ cat fourth.sh
answer=yes
[[ $answer == "yes" ]] && echo "answer is yes"
[[ $answer == "no" ]] && echo "answer is no"
[[ $answer == "no" ]] || echo "answer is still yes"
[[ $answer == "yes" ]] || echo "answer is no, once again"
(18:45:49) @malt [~] {1} $ ./fourth.sh
answer is yes
answer is still yes
(18:46:01) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# Tests on strings

- `[[ stringName ]]` : return 0 if the string is not empty
- `[[ -z stringName ]]` : return 0 if the string is empty
- `[[ string1 == string2 ]]` : return 0 if the strings are equal
- `[[ string1 != string2 ]]` : return 0 if the strings are not equal
- `[[ stringName =~ pattern ]]` : return 0 if the string matches the pattern (extended regex)

```
(17:13:58) @gregslaptop [bash] {0} $ cat file.sh
string="Hola muchacho!"

[[ $string ]] && echo "string is not empty"
[[ -z $string ]] || echo "string is still not empty"
[[ $string == "Hola muchacho!" ]] && echo "string is equals to 'Holla muchacho!'"
[[ $string != "Hola senior!" ]] && echo "string is not equals to 'Hola senior!'"
[[ $string =~ mucha ]] && echo "string matches 'mucha'"
(17:14:00) @gregslaptop [bash] {0} $ ./file.sh
string is not empty
string is still not empty
string is equals to 'Holla muchacho!'
string is not equals to 'Hola senior!'
string matches 'mucha'
(17:14:03) @gregslaptop [bash] {0} $
```

# Tests on files

- `[[ -e fileName ]]` : return 0 if the file exists
- `[[ -d fileName ]]` : return 0 if the file is a directory
- `[[ -f fileName ]]` : return 0 if the file is a regular file
- `[[ -x fileName ]]` : return 0 if the file is executable

```
(19:13:47) @malt [~] {0} $ ls
Desktop  first.sh  haha.new  hihi.new  inf3105  inf3180  input.txt  oracle.txt  sixth.sh  third.sh
fifth.sh fourth.sh hehe.new  hoho.new  inf3135  inf600a  lala.sh    second.sh  test.sh
(19:15:16) @malt [~] {0} $
```

```
(19:13:42) @malt [~] {0} $ cat sixth.sh
dir="inf600a"
file="first.sh"
[[ -e $file ]] && echo "$file exists"
[[ -e $dir ]] && echo "$dir exists"
[[ -d $file ]] && echo "$file is a directory"
[[ -d $dir ]] && echo "$dir is a directory"
[[ -f $file ]] && echo "$file is a file"
[[ -f $dir ]] && echo "$dir is a file"
[[ -x $file ]] && echo "$file is executable"
[[ -x $dir ]] && echo "$dir is executable"
(19:13:44) @malt [~] {0} $ ./sixth.sh
first.sh exists
inf600a exists
inf600a is a directory
first.sh is a file
first.sh is executable
inf600a is executable
(19:13:47) @malt [~] {0} $
```

# Tests on numbers

- Either you go with:

`if (( num1 < num2 ))` # “<” can be any traditionnal inequation operators

- Or you go with:

`if [[ num1 -eq num2 ]]`

-eq : equal

-lt : less than

-gt : greater than

-ge : greater or equal

-le : less or equal

-ne : not equal

# Executing commands

- You can execute any bash command in a bash script.

```
(19:25:12) @malt [~] {0} $ cat seventh.sh
ls -l *.sh
(19:25:14) @malt [~] {0} $ ./seventh.sh
fifth.sh
first.sh
fourth.sh
second.sh
seventh.sh
sixth.sh
third.sh
(19:25:15) @malt [~] {0} $
```

- Sometimes, you will want to move the result of a command in a variable or in a for loop statement.

```
(19:41:18) @malt [~] {1} $ cat seventh.sh
var=ls -l *.sh
echo $var

for arg in ls -l *.sh; do
    echo "$arg"
done
(19:41:28) @malt [~] {1} $ ./seventh.sh
./seventh.sh: line 1: -l: command not found

ls
-l
fifth.sh
first.sh
fourth.sh
second.sh
seventh.sh
sixth.sh
third.sh
(19:41:36) @malt [~] {1} $
```

- This is clearly not the expected result...

- If you want to move the result of a command in a variable or use it in a for loop, you have to surround the command with “\$()”.

```
(19:45:40) @malt [~] {1} $ cat seventh.sh
var=$(ls -1 *.sh)
echo $var

for arg in $(ls -1 *.sh); do
    echo "$arg"
done
(19:45:42) @malt [~] {1} $ ./seventh.sh
fifth.sh first.sh fourth.sh second.sh seventh.sh sixth.sh third.sh
fifth.sh
first.sh
fourth.sh
second.sh
seventh.sh
sixth.sh
third.sh
(19:45:46) @malt [~] {1} $
```

# Thank you senpai

- Bash version: 4.1.2
- If you find anything wrong in this tutorial you can contact me: [greg.savoie23@gmail.com](mailto:greg.savoie23@gmail.com)
- You'll find exercises on almost every subjects covered in this presentation in the exercises/ directory
- There's cheat sheets on bash and PS1 variable under the cheatSheets/ directory

# References / tutorials

- Bash
- <http://www.tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/>
- <http://tldp.org/LDP/Bash-Beginners-Guide/html/>
- <http://tldp.org/HOWTO/Bash-Prog-Intro-HOWTO-1.html>
- [https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html\\_node/index.html#Top](https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/index.html#Top)
- [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Bash\\_Shell\\_Scripting](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Bash_Shell_Scripting)

- Some websites to test your regexes...
- <https://regex101.com/>
- <http://regexpr.com/>
- <http://www.regextester.com/>
- <http://regexstorm.net/tester>

- Grep
- <http://www.panix.com/~elflord/unix/grep.html>
- <http://www.uccs.edu/~ahitchco/grep/>
- [http://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix\\_commands/grep.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix_commands/grep.htm)
- <http://www.grymoire.com/Unix/Grep.html>

- Sed
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- Awk
- <http://www.grymoire.com/Unix/Awk.html>
- <http://www.vectorsite.net/tsawk.html>
- [http://www.math.utah.edu/docs/info/gawk\\_toc.html](http://www.math.utah.edu/docs/info/gawk_toc.html)

- PS1 variable
- <http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/howto-linux-unix-bash-shell-setup-prompt.html>
- <http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2008/09/bash-shell-ps1-10-examples-to-make-your-linux-prompt-like-angelina-jolie/>
- <http://www.linuxnix.com/linuxunix-shell-ps1-prompt-explained-in-detail/>
- [http://misc.flogisoft.com/bash/tip\\_colors\\_and\\_formatting](http://misc.flogisoft.com/bash/tip_colors_and_formatting)