

05 – Git, Chaining, Piping & Redirection

CS 2043: Unix Tools and Scripting, Spring 2019 [2]

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As always: Everybody! ssh to
wash.cs.cornell.edu

Quiz time! Everybody! run
quiz-02-01-19

Let's Git back into it

local **git** Terminology

- The tracked folder is called a *repository* (*repo*)
- You **git init** . to create repository “here”
- To *track* a file in a repository, you **git add <filename>**
- The act of “saving” is *commit*, and needs a message
 - to commit all tracked files,
git commit -a -m 'your message here'
- use **git log** to view all your commits (q quits)
- use **git checkout <hash>** to temporarily revert your files to an old commit

Demo Time! Everybody!

```
cd ~/course/cs2043/demos/git-demo
```

```
nano demo-file
```

```
git commit -a -m 'mucking with the demo'
```

```
git log
```

```
git checkout 1ff647
```

The arrow of time, and branching

- So that last command produced *quite* the message, eh?
- Where should a commit “go” now?
 - after the last commit?
 - But you’re in the past now...
- Can create a new “branch” of time
 - An “alternate history”
 - What if I did this instead of that?
- Create a branch with
git checkout -b <new-branch-name>
 - lots of other ways
- Can **checkout** a branch to re-enter that timeline

back to the demo

```
git checkout -b alternate-timeline
```

```
git checkout master
```

Time travel is only fun when you merge!

```
git merge alternate-timeline
```

- Git tries to apply everything that happened in **alternate-timeline** to your current branch
- could very easily break! This is a *conflict*

Working with Friends

- To copy a repository, you **git clone** it
- To work with friends, you need to
 - **git clone** their (or a common) repository
 - **git pull /other/repo/path** their changes
 - Always commit (or “stash”) before you pull

```
git pull /course/cs2043/demos/git-demo
```

```
git pull /course/cs2043/demos/git-demo
```

Assorted Commands

Counting

- Ever wanted to show off how cool you are?

Word Count

```
wc [options] <file>
```

- count the number of lines: **-l**
- count the number of words: **-w**
- count the number of characters: **-m**
- count the number of bytes: **-c**

- Great for things like:
 - Reveling in the number of lines you have programmed.
 - Analyzing the verbosity of your personal statement.
 - Showing people how cool you are.
 - Completing homework assignments?

Sorting

Sort Lines of Text

```
sort [options] <file>
```

- Default: sort by the **ASCII** code (*roughly* alphabetical, see [1]) for the whole line.
- Use **-r** to reverse the order.
- Use **-n** to sort by numerical order.
- Use **-u** to remove duplicates.

- Working with the demo file

`/course/cs2043/demos/peeps.txt:`

```
$ cat peeps.txt
Manson, Charles
Bundy, Ted
Bundy, Jed
Nevs, Sven
Nevs, Sven
```

```
$ sort -r peeps.txt
Nevs, Sven
Nevs, Sven
Manson, Charles
Bundy, Ted
Bundy, Jed
```

```
$ sort -ru peeps.txt
Nevs, Sven
Manson, Charles
Bundy, Ted
Bundy, Jed
# only 1 Nevs, Sven 10
```

Advanced Sorting: Why?

- The **sort** command is quite powerful, for example you can do:

```
$ sort -n -k 3 -t "," <filename>
#      || |||| |----|==> Use comma as delimiter
#      || ++++=====> Choose the third field as the sort key
#      ++=====> Sort numerically
```

- Sorts the file numerically by using the *third* column, separating by a comma as the delimiter instead of whitespace.
- Read the **man** page!
- Learning **sort** command is particularly worth your time:
 - Easy sorting of text \Rightarrow faster parsing / prototyping.
 - Many commands produce reliably ordered output.
 - Looking for a specific thing? Just sort with that as the **key**!

Advanced Sorting: Example

- The demo file numbers.txt contains:

```
$ cat numbers.txt
```

```
02,there,05
```

```
04,how,03
```

```
01,hi,06
```

```
06,you,01
```

```
03,bob,04
```

```
05,are,02
```

```
# Normal numeric sort
```

```
$ sort -n numbers.txt
```

```
01,hi,06
```

```
02,there,05
```

```
03,bob,04
```

```
04,how,03
```

```
05,are,02
```

```
06,you,01
```

```
# On the third column
```

```
$ sort -n -k 3 -t "," numbers.txt
```

```
06,you,01
```

```
05,are,02
```

```
04,how,03
```

```
03,bob,04
```

```
02,there,05
```

```
01,hi,06
```

- Reverse ordering in 3rd column not necessary, just an example.

Unique — Report or Omit Repeated Lines

`uniq [options] <file>`

- No flags: discards all but one of successive identical lines.
 - Unique occurrences are merged into the *first* occurrence.
- Use `-c` to prints the number of successive identical lines next to each line.
- Use `-d` to only print *repeated* lines.

Search and Replace

- Translate characters / sets (but not regular expressions) easily!

Translate or Delete Characters (or Sets)

```
tr [options] <set1> [set2]
```

- Translate or delete characters / sets.
 - We will cover POSIX / custom sets soon.
 - By default, searches for strings matching **set1** and replaces them with **set2**.
 - If using **-d** to delete, only **set1** is specified.
 - Can use **-c** to invert (complement) the set.
- The **tr** command only works with streams.
 - Examples to come after we learn about piping and chaining commands.

Piping & Redirection

Piping Commands

- Bash scripting is all about combining simple commands together to do more powerful things. This is accomplished using the “pipe” character.

Piping

`<command1> | <command2>`

- Pass output from **command1** as input to **command2**.
- Works for almost every command.
 - Note: **echo** does not allow you to pipe to it! Use **cat** instead :)
- In some senses, the majority of commands you will learn in this course were designed to support this.

Some Piping Examples

- 1, 2, 3...easy as ABC?

Piping along...

```
$ ls -al /bin | less
```

- Scroll through the long list of programs in `/bin`

```
$ history | tail -20 | head -10
```

- The 10th - 19th most recent commands executed.

```
$ echo * | tr ' ' '\n'
```

- Replaces all spaces characters with new lines.
- Execute just `echo *` to see the difference.

- In all of these examples, try executing it first without the |
 - First: execute `history`
 - Next: execute `history | tail -20`
 - Last: execute `history | tail -20 | head -10`

Redirection

- The redirection operators are: `>`, `>>`, `<`, or `<<`.
 - To redirect standard output, use the `>` operator.
 - `command > file`
 - To redirect standard input, use the `<` operator.
 - `command < file`
 - To redirect standard error, use the `>` operator and specify the stream number **2**.
 - `command 2> file`
 - Combine streams together by using **2>&1** syntax.
 - This says: send standard error to where standard output is going.
 - Useful for debugging / catching error messages...
 - ...or ignoring them (you will often see that sent to `/dev/null`).

Redirection Example

- Bash processes I/O redirection from left to right, allowing us to do fun things like this:

Magic

```
tr -dc '0-9' < test1.txt > test2.txt
```

- Deletes everything but the numbers from **test1.txt**, then store them in **test2.txt**.
 - CAUTION: do not **ever** use the same file as output that was input.
 - Example: `tr -dc '0-9' < original.txt > original.txt`
 - You will *lose* all your data, you cannot read and write this way.
- Piping and Redirection are quite sophisticated, please refer to the Wikipedia page in [3].

References

- [1] ASCII Table. *ASCII Character Codes and html, octal, hex, and decimal chart conversion*. 2010. URL: <http://www.asciitable.com/>.
- [2] Stephen McDowell, Bruno Abrahao, Hussam Abu-Libdeh, Nicolas Savva, David Slater, and others over the years. “Previous Cornell CS 2043 Course Slides”.
- [3] Wikipedia. *Redirection (Computing)*. 2017. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Redirection_%28computing%29.