

Module 3 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Shell Scripting

Bash shebang

- 1. 1
- 1. #!/bin/bash

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Get the path to a command

- 1. 1
- 1. which bash

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Pipes, filters, and chaining

Chain filter commands together using the pipe operator:

- 1. 1
- 1. ls | sort -r

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Pipe the output of manual page for 1s to head to display the first 20 lines:

- 1. 1
- 1. man ls | head -20

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Use a pipeline to extract a column of names from a csv and drop duplicate names:

- 1. 1
- 1. cut -d "," -f1 names.csv | sort | uniq

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Working with shell and environment variables:

List all shell variables:

- 1. 1
- 1. set

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Define a shell variable called my_planet and assign value Earth to it:

- 1. 1
- my_planet=Earth

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Display value of a shell variable:

- 1. 1
- echo \$my_planet

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Reading user input into a shell variable at the command line:

- 1. 1
- 1. read first_name

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Tip: Whatever text string you enter after running this command gets stored as the value of the variable first_name.

List all environment variables:

- 1. 1
- 1. env

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Environment vars: define/extend variable scope to child processes:

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- export my_planet
- export my_galaxy='Milky Way'

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Metacharacters

Comments #:

- 1. 1
- 1. # The shell will not respond to this message

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Command separator ;:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo 'here are some files and folders'; ls

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File name expansion wildcard *:

- 1. 1
- 1. ls *.json

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Single character wildcard ?:

- 1. 1
- 1. ls file_2021-06-??.json

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Quoting

Single quotes '' - interpret literally:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo 'My home directory can be accessed by entering: echo \$HOME'

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Double quotes "" - interpret literally, but evaluate metacharacters:

- 1. 1
- echo "My home directory is \$HOME"

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Backslash \ - escape metacharacter interpretation:

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- 1. 1
- 1. echo "This dollar sign should render: \\$"

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I/O Redirection

Redirect output to file and overwrite any existing content:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo 'Write this text to file x' > x

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Append output to file:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo 'Add this line to file x' >> x

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Redirect standard error to file:

- 1. 1
- 1. bad_command_1 2> error.log

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Append standard error to file:

- 1. 1
- 1. bad_command_2 2>> error.log

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Redirect file contents to standard input:

- 1. 1
- 1. \$ tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]" < a_text_file.txt</pre>

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The input redirection above is equivalent to:

- 1. 1
- 1. \$cat a_text_file.txt | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"

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Command Substitution

Capture output of a command and echo its value:

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- THE PRESENT=\$(date)
- 2. echo "There is no time like \$THE_PRESENT"

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Capture output of a command and echo its value:

- 1. 1
- echo "There is no time like \$(date)"

Copied!

Command line arguments

- 1. 1
- 1. ./My_Bash_Script.sh arg1 arg2 arg3

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Batch vs. concurrent modes

Run commands sequentially:

- 1. 1
- 1. start=\$(date); ./MyBigScript.sh ; end=\$(date)

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Run commands in parallel:

- 1. 1
- 1. ./ETL_chunk_one_on_these_nodes.sh & ./ETL_chunk_two_on_those_nodes.sh

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Scheduling jobs with cron

Open crontab editor:

1. 1

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1. crontab -e

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Job scheduling syntax:

1. 1

1. m h dom mon dow command

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(minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week)

Tip: You can use the * wildcard to mean "any".

Append the date/time to a file every Sunday at 6:15 pm:

1. 1

1. 15 18 * * 0 date >> sundays.txt

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Run a shell script on the first minute of the first day of each month:

1. 1

1. 1 0 1 * * ./My_Shell_Script.sh

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Back up your home directory every Monday at 3:00 am:

1. 1

1. 0 3 * * 1 tar -cvf my_backup_path\my_archive.tar.gz \$HOME\

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Deploy your cron job:

Close the crontab editor and save the file.

List all cron jobs:

1. 1

1. crontab -l

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Conditionals

if-then-else syntax:

```
1. 1
  2. 2
  3.3
  4. 4
  5.5
  6.6
  1. if [[ $# == 2 ]]
       echo "number of arguments is equal to 2"
       echo "number of arguments is not equal to 2"
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'and' operator &&:
  1. 1
  1. if [ condition1 ] && [ condition2 ]
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'or' operator ||:
  1. 1
  1. if [ condition1 ] || [ condition2 ]
```

Logical operators

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Operator Definition == is equal to

!= is not equal to < is less than

is greater than

<= is less than or equal to

>= is greater than or equal to

Arithmetic calculations

Integer arithmetic notation:

1. 1

1. \$(())

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Basic arithmetic operators:

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Symbol Operation

- + addition
- subtraction
- * multiplication
- / division

Display the result of adding 3 and 2:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo \$((3+2))

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Negate a number:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo \$((-1*-2))

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Arrays

Declare an array that contains items 1, 2, "three", "four", and 5:

- 1. 1
- 1. my_array=(1 2 "three" "four" 5)

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Add an item to your array:

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 1. my array+="six"
- 2. my_array+=7

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Declare an array and load it with lines of text from a file:

- 1. 1
- 1. my_array=(\$(echo \$(cat column.txt)))

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for loops

Use a for loop to iterate over values from 1 to 5:

```
1. 1
2. 2
```

3.3

for i in {0..5}; do
 echo "this is iteration number \$i"

3. done

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Use a for loop to print all items in an array:

```
1. 1
```

2. 2

3. 3

for item in \${my_array[@]}; do

2. echo \$item

3. done

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Use array indexing within a for loop, assuming the array has seven elements:

```
1. 1
```

2. 2

3. 3

1. for i in $\{0...6\}$; do

2. echo \${my_array[\$i]}

3. done

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Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2023-06-07	2.0	Jeff Grossman	Added advanced scripting examples
2023-05-17	1.3	Nick Yi	Added content
2023-05-09	1.2	Nick Yi	Add code blocks, update title
2023-04-26	1.1	Nick Yi	ID Review
2023-02-14	1.0	Jeff Grossman	Update to reflect module content

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