Introduction to Bash

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Introduction

- **About me**
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Bash and Me

- Used throughout career
- Never learned formally
- Stumbled around, lots of mistakes
- Slowly learned concepts and key points
- Wrote a book

This Course

- Live Walkthroughs
  - Encourage you to follow - ‘Hard Way’ Method
- Exercises
- Polls / yes/no ‘temperature checks’
- Group chat
- Materials:
  - https://github.com/ianmiell/introduction-to-bash

Pre-Requisites

- Familiar with command line
- Bash version 4+
  - `$ echo $SHELL`
  - `$ bash --version`
  - <4 is still ok
- Basic shell utilities (eg grep, cat, ls)
- Any editor (I use vim)

Target Audiences

- No knowledge assumed
  - Advanced questions outside the course please
- ‘Hardly/never used bash’
  - Coverage of 90% of bash features
- ‘Used bash casually for a while’
  - Refresher on some topics, learn some new things
- ‘Used bash for years, but never studied’
  - A-ha moments

Why This Course?

- Bash is everywhere
- Shells are everywhere
- Work with it every day
- Taken for granted that it’s known
- Studying it pays massive dividends
  - Gateway to deeper OS concepts

Bash is under-served

- Man page is hard to follow if you don’t know the jargon
- One-liners are easy to find but concepts give you real power
- Guides that assume knowledge you may not have

Ever been confused by…?

- Diffference between ‘[‘ and ‘[[‘
- Globs vs regexes
- Single vs double quotes
- Difference between `` and $()
- What a subshell is

Recently I've used bash to...

- Fix a Terraform script
- Robustly apply changes in a cloud-init VM script
- Automate the renaming of files with spaces in my backup folders
- Setup environments at work

Poll - Experience

- Never used bash
- Used bash for <2 years
- Used bash for >2 years
- Used bash for >5 years
- Studied bash seriously

Structure of Course

- Part I – Bash Basics
- Part II – Further Bash Basics
- Part III - Scripting
- Part IV - Advanced

Discussion

- What do you want to achieve in bash?
  - Any specific goals?
  - What have you been frustrated by with bash?

Part I – Bash Basics

- 1.1 Bash background
- 1.2 Variables
- 1.3 Globs
- 1.4 Pipes and Redirects

1.1 What is Bash?

- What is a shell?
- A program takes input from a terminal
- Translates input into:
  - System calls
  - Calls to other programs
  - Computation within the bash program
- Bash excels at ‘gluing’ other commands together

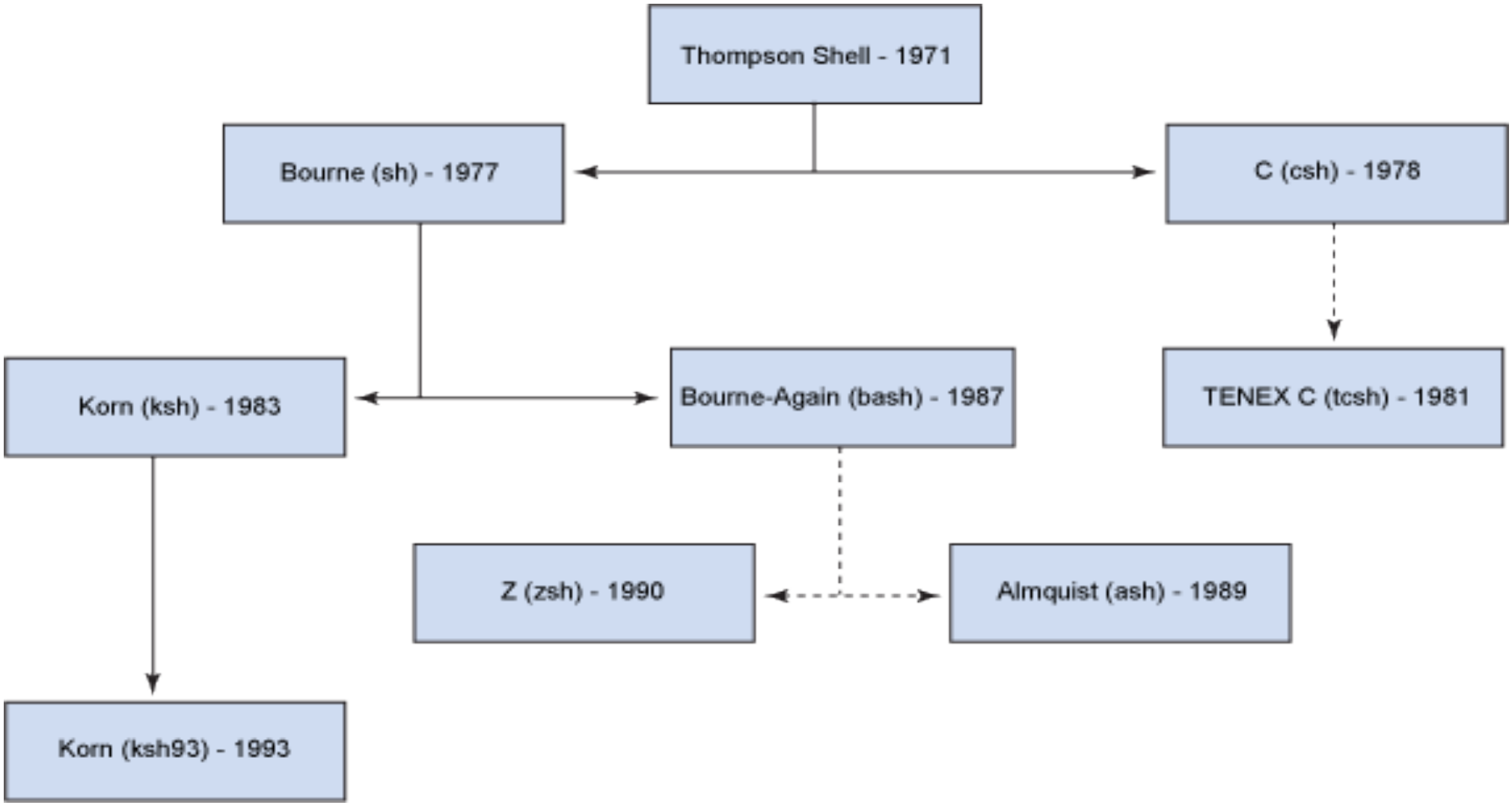
Other shells

- sh
- ash
- ksh
- tcsh
- tclsh

What is Bash? - Walkthrough

- Run tcsh from bash

History of Shells



Bash in the Market

- Most popular shell
- Lots of competition:
  - zsh will be default on mac
  - fish is also popular
- Very rarely, you find servers that don’t have bash on still

1.2 Variables

- Basic variables
- Quoting variables
- ‘env’ and ‘export’
- Simple arrays

Variables - Walkthrough

- Basic Variables
- Variables and Quotes
- Shell Variables
- Arrays

Variables - Recap

- $ dereferences
- Variables in double quotes are interpreted, single quotes not
- Exported variables are passed to programs run within the shell
- Env shows exported variables, compgen -v shows all variables

1.3 Globbing

- What does ‘*’ mean?
- Differences to regular expressions
  - Not familiar with regexes?
- Dotfiles

Globbing – Walkthrough

- Basic globbing with ‘*’
- Other glob characters
- Dotfiles
- Differences to regexps

Recap - Globs

- What a glob is
- What a dotfile is
- Special directory files
- Globs, regexps and dots

1.4 Pipes and Redirects

- Basic redirects
- Basic pipes
- File descriptors
- Special files
- Standard out vs standard error

Pipes and Redirects - Walkthrough

- Simple pipes and redirects
- Standard in/out/error
- File Descriptors

Recap – Pipes vs Redirects

- The main 3 file descriptors
- ‘>’ vs ‘>>’
- *n*> and standard error
- 2>&1 and ordering

Part I Recap

- Globs
  - vs regexps
- Variables, arrays
- Pipes and redirects
- File descriptors

Exercise I / Break

Part II – Further Bash Basics

- 2.1 Command Substitution
- 2.2 Functions
- 2.3 Tests
- 2.4 Loops
- 2.5 Exit Codes

Discussion

- Is bash a programming language?
- What is a programming language?
- Why has bash lasted so long?

2.1 Command Substitution

- The ‘$()’ operator
- $() vs ``
- Nesting

2.2 Functions in Bash

- Four types of command:
  - Function
  - Alias
  - Program
  - Builtin

2.3 Tests

- Bash tests
- Different ways of writing tests
- Logical operators
- Binary and unary operators
- ‘if’ statements

2.4 Loops

- ‘C’-style for loops
- ‘for’ loops over items ‘in’ lists
- ‘while’ loops
- ‘case’ statements

2.5 Exit Codes

- What an Exit Code is
- The ‘$?’ variable
- How to set one
- Exit Code conventions
- Other ‘special’ parameters

Standard Exit Codes

- 0 – OK
- 1 – General Error
- 2 – Misuse of shell builtin
- 126 – Cannot execute
- 127 – No file found matching command
- 128 – Invalid exit value
- (128 + n) – Process killed with signal ‘n’

- (Signals covered in Part IV)

Recap – Exit Codes

- Standard exit codes
- Exit code usage (eg grep)
- Setting exit codes
- ‘return’ing from functions
- Special parameters

Discussion / Recap – Part II

- Bash more as programming language:
  - Functions
  - Tests / ifs
  - Loops
  - Return/Exit codes
  - Process and command substitution

- $() vs ``

Exercise II / Break

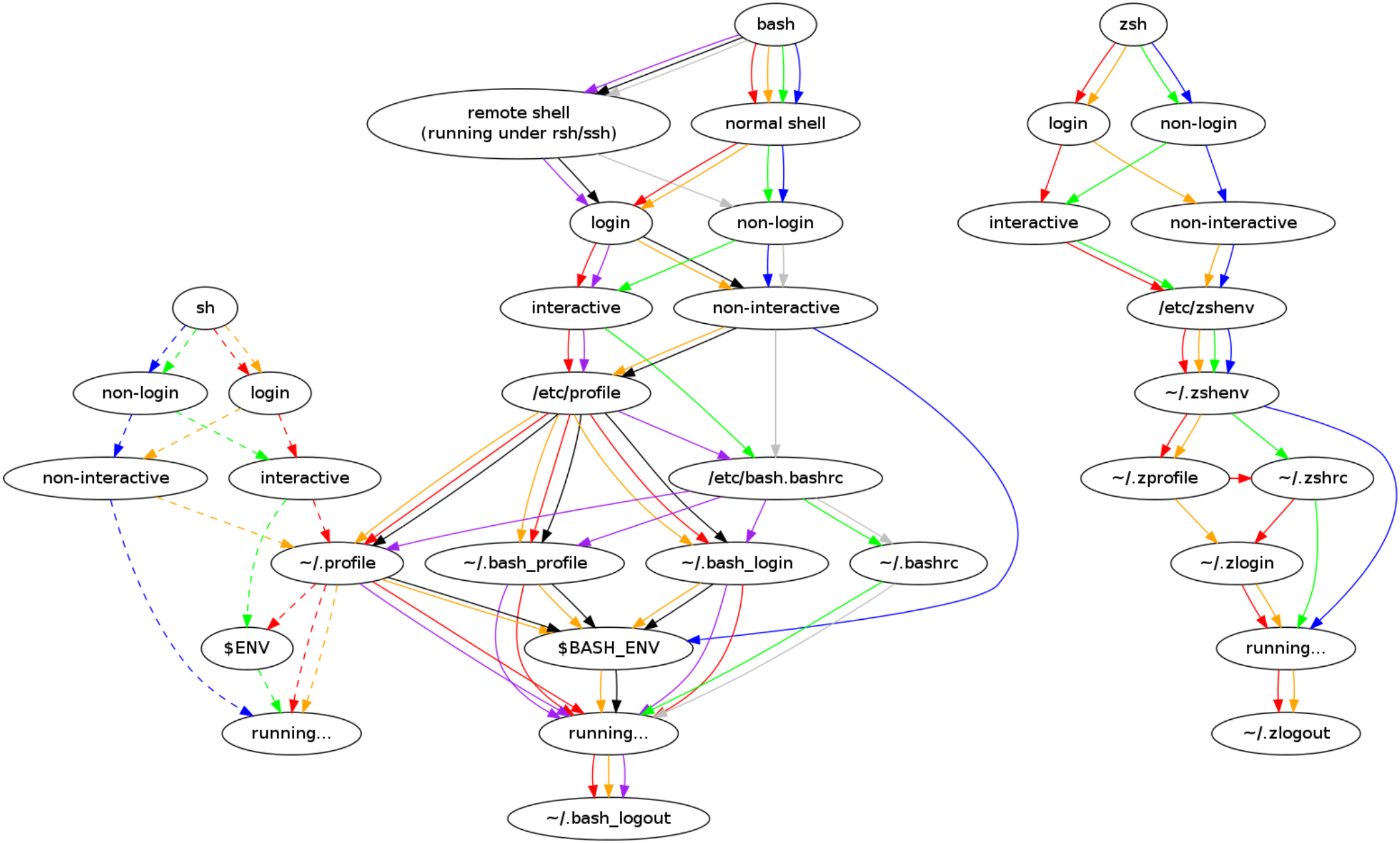
Part III - Scripting

- Scripts and Startup
- The ‘set’ Command
- Debugging in bash
- Subshells
- IFS

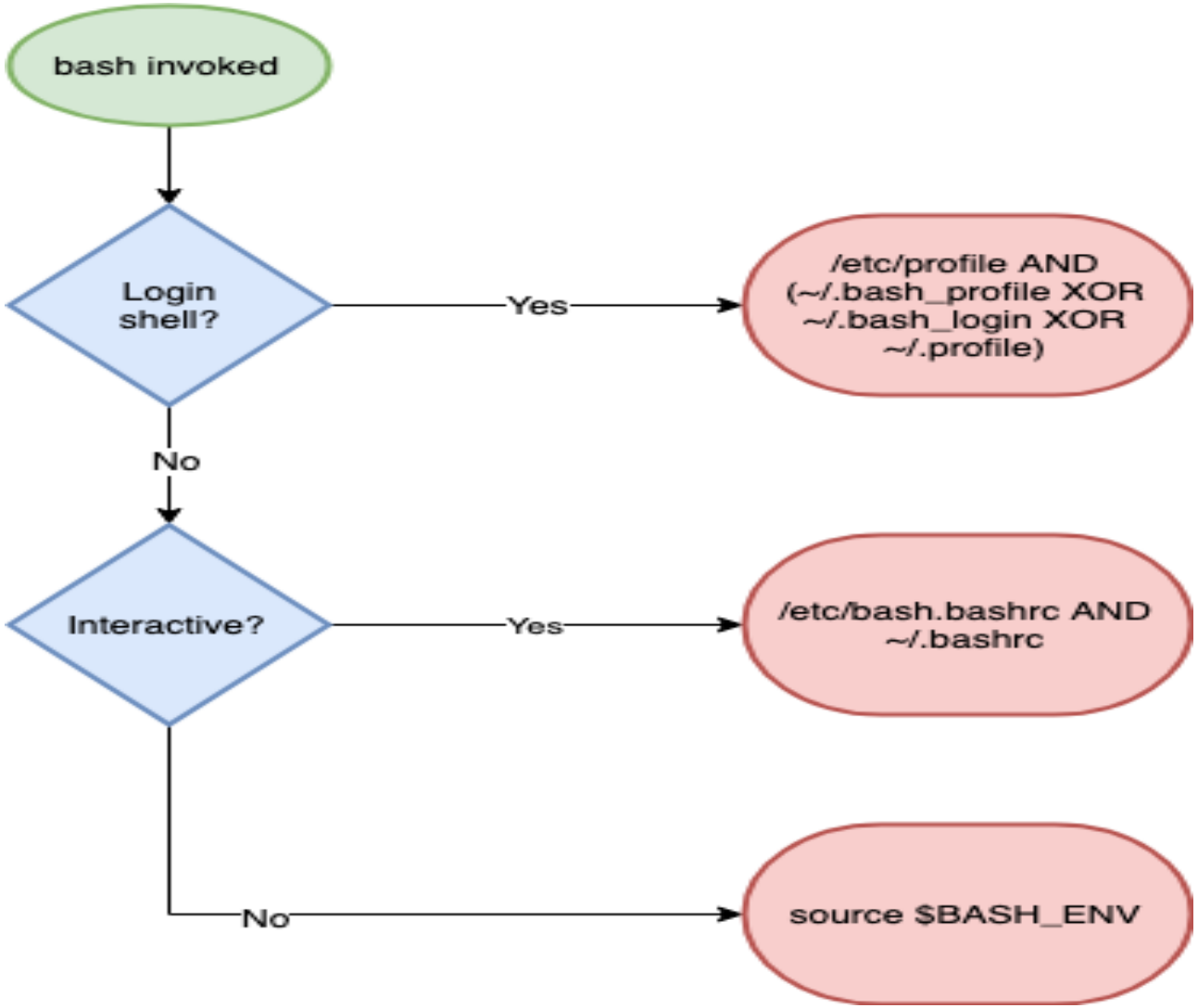
3.1 Scripts and Startup

- What shell scripts are
- What happens on bash startup
- This has cost me many hours!
- Executable files
- ‘source’ vs ‘./’

Walkthrough – Startup Explained



Walkthrough – Startup Explained (simpler)



Recap - Scripts and Startup

- What shell scripts are
- How complex bash startup can be
- Keep diagram handy!

3.2 The ‘set’ builtin

- Setting options in bash
- What POSIX is
- Most useful options:
  - nounset
  - xtrace
  - errexit
- ‘set’ vs ‘shopt’

Recap - ‘set’

- Options: + off, - on
- POSIX
- Most common options
- shopt and set
- xtrace, nounset, errexit

Exercise III / Break

3.3 Subshells

- What is a subshell?
- How to create a subshell
- Why they are useful
- () vs {}

3.4 Internal Field Separator

- aka IFS
- Why it’s important
- How to use it

Walkthrough – Spaces in Filenames

- ‘for’ looping over files
- The IFS shell variable
- The $’’ construct

Walkthrough – Spaces in Filenames

- Setting IFS
- The ‘find’ command and ‘xargs’
- find, xargs and the null byte separator

Part III – Discussion / Recap

- Shell Startup
- Practical bash usage
  - Shell options
  - Shell debugging
  - IFS

Exercise IV / Break

Part IV – Advanced Bash

- Traps
- String manipulation
- Autocomplete
- Walkthrough a ‘real’ script

4.1 Jobs and Traps

- Background jobs
- Traps and signals
- The ‘kill’ command
- The ‘wait’ builtin
- Trapping signals
- Process groups

Standard Exit Codes - Refresher

- 0 – OK
- 1 – General Error
- 2 – Misuse of shell builtin
- 126 – Cannot execute
- 127 – No file found matching command
- 128 – Invalid exit value
- (128 + n) – Process killed with signal ‘n’

4.2 Process Substitution

- The ‘<()’ operator
- Substitution of file arguments

Process Subsitution - Walkthrough

- The ‘<()’ operator
- Substitution of file arguments

4.3 Debugging bash

- ‘set’ flags already covered
- Syntax checking
- Profiling bash and ‘PS4’
- Shellcheck

Exercise V / Break

Wrapup

- https://github.com/ianmiell/introduction-to-bash
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Introduction to Bash

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- Why Quote?
- Space separation
- Double quotes and variables
- Single quotes and variables

- What are Shell Variables?
- Readonly variables
- Exporting variables
- Ouptutting exported and shell variables

- Zero-indexed
- Curly braces required
- All variables are arrays!
- declare -a

- Character classes
- Dots and dotfiles
- .* vs *
- ?
- Special directories

- Renaming a set of files
- ‘.*’ is not the same as ‘*’!
- Extended globbing available in bash (not covered)

- Errors and pipes
- ‘Channels’
- File descriptors
  - 0 – standard input
  - 1 – standard output
  - 2 – standard error

- ‘n>’ notation
- 2>&1
- Ordering is important
- Bash parses left to right

- Pipes ‘eat’ standard output from a command
- Pipes ‘output’ standard input to another command
- Redirects send a channel of output to a file
- The ‘<’ operator
- The ‘>>’ operator

- Declaring a function
- Function arguments
- Variable scope
- Local variables

- cd is a builtin
- Builtins can also be programs
- ‘builtin’ is a builtin!
- Functions and builtins
- unset -f
- declare -f / -F

- ‘which’

- ‘alias’
- ‘unalias’
- The ‘type’ builtin

- Tests and exit codes
- Comparing values
- What is ‘[‘?

- ‘!’ means ‘NOT’
- ‘||’ means ‘OR’
- ‘&&’ means ‘AND’
- ‘(...)’ evaluates first
- ‘-a’ vs ‘&&’

- **Why do both exist?**
- **Confused?**

- ‘-z’
- ‘-a’
- ‘-d’
- Types in bash

- Basic ‘if’ statements
- Bare ‘if’ statements

- Tests in bash
- ‘[‘ vs ‘[[‘
- Unary vs Binary operators
- Types in bash (limited)

- C-style - ‘((‘
  - Different variable referencing
- ‘for f in $()’
  - Beware!
- ‘while’ and ‘until’
- Infinite loop form with ‘break’

- ‘case’ statements
- ‘esac’, ;; and *)
- Command line options

- Two types of for loop
- while loops
- case statements
- command line options

- The ‘$?’ variable
- ‘0’ or ‘not 0’
- Exit codes and tests

- Exit codes used differently by different apps
- eg grep
- The ‘exit’ builtin
- The ‘return’ builtin

- Special parameters == special variables
- $?
- $$
- man bash

- The ‘shebang’ - ‘#!’
- What happens on bash startup
- Running an executable file
- Making a file executable

- A simple subshell
- Subshells and variable scope
- Subshells and redirection
- () or {}?
- Subshells and working directory

- bash -n
- bash -v
- bash -x
- bash -x and PS4
- shellcheck my bashrc