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2015-6-5

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Shell 簡介

Shell

Shell 是使用者與 Linxu 系統的介面,可以輸入命令,交由作業系統去執行。

特點:

- ◆ Shell 快速且簡單
- ◆ Shell 一般稱為 script
- ◆ 一行一行執行,更容易除錯



利用 Shell 進行程式設計

- 1- 使用文字編輯器,產生一個檔案 vim test
- 2- chmod +x 檔案名稱

chmod +x test

3- ./ 檔案名稱

./test



變數 (variables)

salutation=Hello
echo \$salutation
Hello
Salutation= "Yes Dear

echo \$salutation Yes Dear salutation=7+5 echo \$salutation read salutation
Hello
echo \$salutation
Hello



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引號 (quoting)

myvar= "Hi there"

echo \$myvar echo "\$myvar" echo '\$myvar' echo \\$myvar

echo Enter some test read myvar Hello echo \$myvar Hi there
Hi there
\$myvar
\$myvar

Hello



條件判斷 (condition)

```
if test -f test.c
then
```

• • •

fi

```
if [ -f test.c ]
then
```

fi

```
String1 = String2
String!= String2
```

- -n String
- -z String

```
-d file file 是目錄 -s file file 大小為非零
-e file file 存在 -u file set-user-id 有設定
-f file file 是一般檔案 -w file file 是可寫的
-g file set-group-id 有設定
-r file file 是可讀的
-x file file 是可執行的
```



條件判斷 (condition)

◆ 代數比較

A-eq B - 表示式相等則為 True

A-ne B - 表示式不相等則為 True

A-gt B - A>B 則為 True

A-ge B - A>=B 則為 True

A-lt B - A<B 則為 True

A -le B - A<=B 則為 True

! A - A 若是 False 則為 True



控制結構 - if

```
echo "Is it morning?"
read timeofday
if [ $timeofday = "yes" ]; then
  echo" Good morning"
else
  echo" Good afternoon"
fi
```



控制結構 -elif

```
echo "Is it morning?"
read timeofday
if [ "$timeofday" = "yes" ]
then
  echo" Good morning"
elif [ "$timeofday" = "no" ];then
  echo" Good afternoon"
else
  echo" Sorry, $timeofday not recognized"
fi
```



控制結構 -for

for foo in bar fud 43 do echo \$foo done

for i in 123 do echo \$i done bar fud 43

> 1 2 3



控制結構 -while

echo "Enter password" read trythis

```
while [ "$trythis" != "secret" ]; do
  echo "Sorry, try again"
  read trythis
done
```



控制結構 -while

```
#!/bin/sh

foo=1

while [ "$foo" -le 20 ]

do
    echo "Here we go again"
    foo=$(($foo+1))

done

exit 0
```

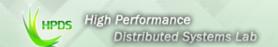


控制結構 -while

```
#!/bin/sh

x=0
while [ "$x" -ne 10 ]; do
echo $x
x=$(($x+1))
done

exit 0
```



控制結構 -case

echo "Is it morning? Please answer yes or no" read timeofday

```
Yes
No
yes | y | Yes | YES) echo"Good Morning";;
n* | N*) echo"Good Aftrenoon";;

n) echo" Sorry, answer not recognized";;
esac
```

控制結構 -AND

```
touch file_one
rm -f file_two
```

```
if [-f file_one] && echo "hello" && [-f file_two] && e
cho "there"
then
  echo" in if"
                                          hello
else
  echo" in else"
```

in else



控制結構 -OR

```
rm -f file_one
```

```
if [-f file_one] echo "hello" echo "there"
then
  echo" in if"
else
  echo" in else"
```

hello in if



函數 (Function)

```
foo() {
    echo "Function foo is executing"
}
echo "script starting"
foo
echo "Script ending"
```

```
"script starting"

"Function foo is executing"

"Script ending"
```



命令 (command)

```
for x in 1 2 3
do
echo before $x
continue
echo after $x
done
```

```
before 1
before 2
before 3
```

```
for x in 1 2 3
do
echo before $x
break
echo after $x
done
```

before 1



命令 (command)

eval

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命令 (command)

- exit
- export
- **♦** expr
- printf
- **♦** return
- **♦** set
- **♦** shift



命令 (command)-find

find / -name test -print

- -atime N 檔案最後存取時間是 N 天以前
- -mtime N 檔案最後修改時間是 N 天以前
- -newer otherfile 檔案比 otherfile 還要新
- -name pattern 搜尋 pattern 名稱的檔案
- -type C 檔案型態是 C 的檔案
- -user username 檔案為 username 使用者所擁有

find . -newer test -print



命令 (command)-grep

- -c 不印出吻合的那一行,只印出吻合的數量
- -E 開啟延伸表示式
- -h 輸出的結果不顯示檔案名稱
- -I 忽略大小寫
- -l 只列出檔案名稱
- -v 反向比對,排除吻合樣本的結果

grep in word.txt grep -c in word.txt word2.txt



正規表示式

- ^ 一行的行首
- \$ 一行的行尾
- . 任何單獨字元
- [] 包含一些字元範圍 只要其中一個字元吻合即可

grep e\$ word2.txt

art thou not, datal vision, sensible I see three yet, in form as palpable



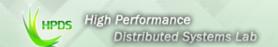
正規表示式

- ? 選擇性比對
- * 吻合0次或多次
- + 吻合1次或多次
- {n} 吻合n次
- {n,} 吻合n次以上
- {n,m} 吻合n次到m次

grep -E [a-z] \{10\} word2.txt

proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? and such an instrument I was to use.

• • •



命令的執行

echo The current users are \$(who)

root pts/0 2014-07-10 10:31 (192.168.0.60)

參數展開

```
for i in 1 2
do
    my_secret_process ${i}_tmp
done
```



Here Documents

```
1That is Line 1
2That is Line 2
3That is Line 3
4That is Line 4
```

```
ed a_text_file <<!FunkyStuff!

3
d
.,\$s/is/was/
W
q
!FunkyStuff!
```

That is Line 1
That is Line 2
That was Line 4



Scripts 的除錯

```
sh -n <script> 檢查語法錯誤,不會執行命令
sh -v <script> 在執行命令之前, echo 命令
sh -x <script> 在執行命令之後, echo 命令
sh -u <script> 使用到未定義變數時,發出錯誤訊息
```

```
for i in 1 2
do
echo ${i}_tmp
```

sh -n test
./test: 8: Syntax error: end of file unexpected
(expecting "done")

- ◆ bc 是一種支持任意精度的交互執行的計算語言
- ◆ bash 內建只支援整數的四則運算,但是並不支援浮點運算
- ◆ 而 bc 命令可以很方便的進行浮點數運算、整數 運算。

```
root@cuda02:~/Linux_Programming/2015-5-22/Practice/Practice_2/3# bc
bc 1.06.95
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
3+4
7
3-4
-1
3*4
12
```

- ◆ 可支援浮點數運算
- ◆ scale 顯示小數點後的位數

```
root@cuda02:~# bc
bc 1.06.95
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
scale=2; 3/4
.75
scale=2; 9/4
2.25
scale=3; 355/113
3.141
scale=6; 355/113
3.141592
```



◆ 可支援浮點數比較

```
root@cuda02:~# bc
bc 1.06.95
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
20.8 < 18.5
0
16.5 < 18.5
```



◆ 透過 Pipe 來計算

```
root@cuda02:~# echo "3 * 4" | bc
12
```

```
root@cuda02:~# echo "scale=7; 355/113" | bc
3.1415929
```

```
root@cuda02:~# echo "20.8 < 18.5" | bc
0
root@cuda02:~# echo "15.8 < 18.5" | bc
1
```



Thanks for your listening!!

