

Shell Scripting

Day3

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Date : 16/1/2025

1. Write a script called mycase, using the case utility to checks the type of character entered by a user:

- a. Upper Case.**
- b. Lower Case.**
- c. Number.**
- d. Nothing.**

First create the script to start write on: **vi mycase.sh**

And remember to change the permissions by adding execute **chmod +x mycase.sh**

Note : in bash we can write and read together using -p option with read

read -p "the sentence that will appear to the user" the variable that contain what the user write

read -p "please input char" inputChar

```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ — /usr/bin/vim mycase.sh
#!/bin/bash
read -p "please, input a char : " inputChar
#echo $inputChar

case $inputChar in
    [A-Z])
        echo "the char $inputChar is Upper case"
        ;;
    [a-z])
        echo "the char $inputChar is Lower case"
        ;;
    [0-9])
        echo "the char $inputChar is a number"
        ;;
    "")
        echo "nothing"
        ;;
    *)
        echo "invalid input"
        ;;
esac
```

```
nada :>./mycase.sh
please, input a char : h
the char h is Lower case
nada :>./mycase.sh
please, input a char : H
the char H is Upper case
nada :>./mycase.sh
please, input a char : 9
the char 9 is a number
nada :>./mycase.sh
please, input a char : *
invalid input
nada :>./mycase.sh
please, input a char :
nothing
nada :> 
```

2. Enhanced the previous script, by checking the type of string entered by a user:

- a. Upper Cases.**
- b. Lower Cases.**
- c. Numbers.**
- d. Mix.**
- e. Nothing.**

In bash We first should enable extended pattern matching by using :

shopt -s extglob

Then using + → one or more

```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ — /usr/bin/vim mycasestr.sh
#!/bin/bash
read -p "please input your string : " inputStr
echo $inputStr

#Enable extended pattern matching
shopt -s extglob

case $inputStr in
+([A-Z]))
    echo "the string $inputStr is upper case"
    ;;
+([a-z]))
    echo "the string $inputStr is lowercase"
    ;;
+([0-9]))
    echo "the string $inputStr is a number"
    ;;
+([A-Za-z0-9]))
    echo "the string $inputStr is mixed"

    case $inputStr in
        +([A-Za-z]))
            echo "lower case and upper case"
            ;;
        +([A-Z0-9]))
            echo "upper case and numbers"
            ;;
        +([a-z0-9]))
            echo "lower case and numbers"
            ;;
        *)
            echo "lower case, upper case and numbers"
    esac
    ;;
"")
    echo "nothing"
    ;;
*)
    echo "invalid input"
    ;;
esac
```

```
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : NADA
NADA
the string NADA is upper case
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : nada
nada
the string nada is lowercase
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : 876
876
the string 876 is a number
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : ))
))
invalid input
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string :

nothing
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : Nada
Nada
the string Nada is mixed
lower case and upper case
```

```
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : NADA1
NADA1
the string NADA1 is mixed
upper case and numbers
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : nada1
nada1
the string nada1 is mixed
lower case and numbers
```

```
nada :>./mycasestr.sh
please input your string : nadaM1
nadaM1
the string nadaM1 is mixed
lower case, upper case and numbers
```

3. Write a script called mychmod using for utility to give execute permission to all files and directories in your home directory.

```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ — /usr/bin/vim mychmo
#!/bin/bash

#give excute permission for all files and dirs (hidden not included)

for filedir in $HOME/*;do
    if [ -f $filedir -o -d $filedir ];then
        echo "-----"
        chmod +x $filedir
        echo "we add excute permission to $filedir succcessfully"
        echo "-----"
    fi
done
```

```
nada :>./mychmod.sh
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/Desktop successfully
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/Documents successfully
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/Downloads successfully
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/file successfully
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/filename1 successfully

nada :>ls -l
total 21764
drwxr-xr-x. 2 nada_mohamed2243 nada_mohamed2243      6 Dec 25 13:10 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x. 2 nada_mohamed2243 nada_mohamed2243      6 Dec 25 13:10 Documents
drwxr-xr-x. 2 nada_mohamed2243 nada_mohamed2243      6 Dec 25 13:10 Downloads
---x--x--x. 1 nada_mohamed2243 nada_mohamed2243      0 Dec 25 13:53 file
```

If we apply this in all files and dirs include hidden

```
#give excute permission for all files and dirs (hidden included)
for filedir in $HOME/{.,}*;do

    # Skip ('. ' (current directory) and '..' (parent directory)) special directories
    if [ "$filedir" = "$HOME/." ] || [ "$filedir" = "$HOME/.." ]; then
        continue
    fi

    if [ -f $filedir -o -d $filedir ];then
        echo "-----"
        chmod +x $filedir
        echo "we add excute permission to $filedir successfully"
        echo "-----"
    fi
done

we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/.config successfully
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/.lessht successfully
-----
we add excute permission to /home/nada_mohamed2243/.local successfully
```

4. Write a script called mybackup using for utility to create a backup of only files in your home directory.

Remember :

- \$? Return code of the last command.

if $\$?$ is equal to 0, meaning the above command was successful.

$\$?$ is non-zero, meaning the above command was not successful.

- On `mkdir`, If the directory already exists, using `-p` will not return an error. Without `-p`, `mkdir` would throw an error if the directory already exists.
- With `cp` : The source files must have read permission And the target dir must have write and execute permission.

With no file permission modification :

```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ -- /usr/bin/rm mybackup.sh
#!/bin/bash

#make backup for all files in the home dir

mybackup_dir="$HOME/mybackupdir"

mkdir -p $mybackup_dir

#ensure that the target dir has w + x permission
chmod +xw $mybackup_dir

for file in $HOME/{.,}*;do

    if [ -f $file ];then
        echo "-----"
        cp $file $mybackup_dir
        if [ $? -eq 0 ];then
            echo "backup succeeded for :$file"
        else
            echo " backup not succeeded for :$file ,make sure the permission of files have read"
        fi
    fi
done
```



```
nada :>./mybackup.sh
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.bash_history
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.bash_logout
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.bash_profile
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.bashrc
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.bashrc.swp
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.lessht
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.mycv.swp
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/.viminfo
-----
cp: cannot open '/home/nada_mohamed2243/file' for reading: Permission denied
backup not succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/file ,make sure the permission of files have read
-----
backup succeeded for :/home/nada_mohamed2243/fileName1
-----
```

With file permission modification :

```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ — /usr/bin/vim mybackup.sh

mybackup_dir="$HOME/mybackupdir"

mkdir -p "$mybackup_dir"

#ensure that the target dir has w + x permission
chmod +wx "$mybackup_dir"

for file in $HOME/{.,}*;do

    if [ -f "$file" ]; then
        echo "-----"
        # Save the current permissions
        original_permissions=$(stat -c "%a" "$file")

        # Temporarily set read permission if not already granted
        chmod +r "$file"

        cp "$file" "$mybackup_dir"
        echo "backup succesefully : $file"

        # Restore the original permissions
        chmod "$original_permissions" "$file" # Correct variable name
    fi

done
```

```
nada :>./mybackup.sh
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.bash_history
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.bash_logout
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.bash_profile
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.bashrc
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.bashrc.swp
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.lessht
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.mycv.swp
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/.viminfo
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/file
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/filename1
-----
backup succesefully : /home/nada_mohamed2243/filename2
```

5. Write a script called mymail using a utility to send mail to all users in the system.

Note: write the mail body in a file called mtemplate.

First : create mtemplate → **vi mtemplate**

Install mailx

Second : create mymail.sh → **vi mymail.sh**

Third : modify the permission → **chmod +x mymail.sh**

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
#!/bin/bash

for user in `awk -F: '{print $1}' /etc/passwd`;do
    #echo $user
    mailx -s "system test" $user < mtemplate
    if [ $? -eq 0 ];then
        echo "mail successfully send to the user $user"
    else
        echo "mail can't send to $user due to connection problem"
    fi
done
```

```
nada :>./mymail.sh
mail successfully send to the user root
mail successfully send to the user bin
mail successfully send to the user daemon
mail successfully send to the user adm
mail successfully send to the user lp
```

```
mail successfully send to the user nada_mohamed2243
mail successfully send to the user ahmed
mail successfully send to the user testu
mail successfully send to the user saslauth
mail successfully send to the user mailnull
mail successfully send to the user smmsp
mail successfully send to the user postfix
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/nada_mohamed2243
```

Ensure the mail was send and don't exist in dead.letter

```
nada :>cat /var/spool/mail/nada_mohamed2243
From nada_mohamed2243@localhost.localdomain Sat Jan 18 19:20:48 2025
Return-Path: <nada_mohamed2243@localhost.localdomain>
Received: from localhost.localdomain (localhost [127.0.0.1])
    by localhost.localdomain (8.16.1/8.16.1) with ESMTPS id 50IHKltB037906
    (version=TLSv1.3 cipher=TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 bits=256 verify=NOT)
    for <nada_mohamed2243@localhost.localdomain>; Sat, 18 Jan 2025 19:20:48 +0200
Received: (from nada_mohamed2243@localhost)
    by localhost.localdomain (8.16.1/8.16.1/Submit) id 50IH3L0s036041
    for nada_mohamed2243; Sat, 18 Jan 2025 19:03:21 +0200
From: Nada_Mohamed2243 <nada_mohamed2243@localhost.localdomain>
Message-Id: <202501181703.50IH3L0s036041@localhost.localdomain>
Date: Sat, 18 Jan 2025 19:03:21 +0200
To: nada_mohamed2243@localhost.localdomain
Subject: system test
User-Agent: s-nail v14.9.22

Hello everyone, welcome to ITI
I am Nada
```

6. Write a script called chkmail to check for new mails every 10 seconds. Note: mails are saved in /var/mail/username.

whoami : display the username of the current user who is logged into the system

So mails exist on : `/var/mail/$(whoami)`

every 10 seconds → use `while true` with `sleep 10`

Sleep 10 : pauses the execution for 10 seconds before it checks the mailbox again.

- The script checks the mailbox file for new mail.
- After checking, the script will wait for 10 seconds (due to `sleep 10`).
- Once 10 seconds have passed, it checks the mailbox file again.

The indicate for new mail arrival is the size of mailbox:

`stat -c %s "$MAIL_FILE"` : gets the current size of the mail file. (`-c`: This option allows you to specify a format string for the output, `%s`: The format specifier used with `-c` to retrieve only the **size** of the file in bytes.)

The script compares the current size with the initial size:

- If the current size is greater than the initial size, new mail has been added, and it will print "You have new mail!"
- Otherwise, it prints "No new mail."

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
echo $mail_box

initial_size=`stat -c %s $mail_box`

echo "we will check for new mails every 10 seconds , click ctrl+z to stop this"

# $() === `` --> run command

while true;do
    current_size=`stat -c %s $mail_box`
    if [ $current_size -gt $initial_size ];then
        echo "new mail arrive"

        #update the initial size
        initial_size=$current_size
    else
        echo "no new mails"
    fi

    #wait 10 second
    sleep 10
done
```

```
nada :>./chkmail.sh
/var/mail/nada_mohamed2243
we will check for new mails every 10 seconds , click ctrl+z
no new mails
no new mails
no new mails
new mail arrive
no new mails
no new mails
mail successfully send to the user cockpit-wsinstance
mail successfully send to the user flatpak
mail successfully send to the user colord
mail successfully send to the user setroubleshoot
mail successfully send to the user clevis
mail successfully send to the user gdm
mail successfully send to the user sssd
mail successfully send to the user gnome-initial-setup
mail successfully send to the user dnsmasq
mail successfully send to the user chrony
mail successfully send to the user sshd
mail successfully send to the user tcpdump
mail successfully send to the user nada_mohamed2243
mail successfully send to the user ahmed
mail successfully send to the user testu
```

Bonus: Open a talk session to a certain user when she/he logs into the system.

The talk session allows two users to communicate interactively. It creates a real-time, split-screen chat session between them, allowing them to send and receive text messages .

we need to check when a specific user logs in and then automatically start a **talk** session.

who command : show information about users currently logged into the system.(It reads from the **/var/run/utmp** file, which contains details about active user sessions).

So we can use

Who | grep -qw \$target_user or **grep -qw \$target_user /var/run/utmp**

```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ - ssh://nada_mohamed2243@localhost:2243 - /usr/bin/vim mytalk.sh
#!/bin/bash

if [ $# -eq 0 ];then
    echo "please input your target user for the talk session"
else
    target_user=$1

    #check every 10 second if our target user login the system or no

    while true;do
        # just the target user enter the system --> start talk section
        if who | grep -q -w $target_user ;then
            echo "your target user $target_user just enter the system, let's start the talk session"
            #
            talk $target_user
            write $target_user
            break
        else
            echo "the target user $target_user not here"
            sleep 10
        fi
    done
fi

nada :>./mytalk.sh nada_mohamed2243
your target user nada_mohamed2243 just enter the system, let's start the talk session
```

7. What is the output of the following script

typeset -i n1

typeset -i n2

n1=1

n2=1

while test \$n1 -eq \$n2
do

n2=\$n2+1

print \$n1

if [\$n1 -gt \$n2]

then

break

1 = 1 (true)

1 =2 (false)

n2=1+1=2

1

1 > 2 → false

```
else
    continue          scape this iteration
fi
n1=$((n1+1))
print $n2
done
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
#!/bin/bash

#in bash we don't have this
#typeset -i n1
#typeset -i n2
n1=1
n2=1
while [ $n1 -eq $n2 ]
do
    n2=$((n2+1))
    echo $n1
    if [ $n1 -gt $n2 ]
    then
        break
    else
        continue
    fi
    n1=$((n1+1))
    echo $n2
done
```

```
nada :> ./test.sh
1
```

8. Create the following menu:

- a. Press 1 to ls
- b. Press 2 to ls -a
- c. Press 3 to exit

Using select utility then while utility.

```
#!/bin/bash

PS3="please enter your choice : "
while true ;do
    echo "-----"
    select choice in "ls" "ls -a" "Exit";do
        case $choice in
            "ls")
                echo "your home ls : "
                ls
                #for select break and don't make the ps3 appear everytime
                break
                #case break
                ;;
            "ls -a")
                echo "all your home list include hidden files and dirs:"
                ls -a
                break
                ;;
            "Exit")
                echo "bye"
                exit
                break
                ;;
            *)
                echo "invalid option"
                break
                ;;
        esac
    done
done

"mymenu.sh" 33L, 528B
```

```
nada :> ./mymenu.sh
-----
1) ls
2) ls -a
3) Exit
please enter your choice :1
your home ls :
chkmail.sh Downloads greet.sh mtemplate mycase.sh mycp.sh mymail.sh oldpasswd s2.sh test1.txt testdir Videos
dead.letter file hi Music mycasestr.sh mycv mymenu.sh Pictures sortedUsers test2dir testnoper
Desktop filename1 ls_errors mybackupdir mycd.sh myinfo.sh myteam Public Templates test2.txt test.sh
Documents filename2 ls_output mybackup.sh mychmod.sh myls.sh mytest.sh s1.sh test test3dir test2.txt
-----
1) ls
2) ls -a
3) Exit
please enter your choice :2
all your home list include hidden files and dirs:
. .bashrc.swp Documents hi mtemplate mycd.sh myls.sh Pictures test testnoper
. .cache Downloads hi .lessht Music mychmod.sh mymail.sh Public test1.txt test.sh
.bash_history chkmail.sh file .local mybackupdir mycp.sh mymenu.sh s1.sh test2dir test2.txt
.bash_logout .config filename1 ls_errors mybackup.sh mycv myteam s2.sh test2.txt Videos
.bash_profile dead.letter filename2 ls_output mycase.sh .mycv.swp mytest.sh sortedUsers test3dir .viminfo
.bashrc Desktop greet.sh .mozilla mycasestr.sh myinfo.sh oldpasswd Templates testdir
-----
1) ls
2) ls -a
3) Exit
please enter your choice :3
bye
nada :>
```

If you use a **while** loop inside a **select** loop with select break, the input prompt will be displayed repeatedly for each selection.

which is the same behavior as when there is no **select** break without while.


```
nada_mohamed2243@localhost:~ — /usr/bin/vim mymenu.sh
PS3="please enter your choice : "
select choose in "ls" "ls -a" "Exit";do
    while true;do
        case $choose in
            "ls")
                echo "your home ls : "
                ls
                #for select break and don't make the ps3 appear everytime
                break
                #case break
                ;;
            "ls -a")
                echo "all your home list include hidden files and dirs:"
                ls -a
                break
                ;;
            "Exit")
                echo "bye"
                exit
                break
                ;;
            *)
                echo "invalid option"
                break
                ;;
        esac
    done
done
Already at oldest change

nada :>./mymenu.sh
1) ls
2) ls -a
3) Exit
please enter your choice :1
your home ls :
chkmail.sh  Downloads  greet.sh  mtemplate  mycase.sh  mycp.sh  mymail.sh  oldpasswd  s2.sh  test1.txt  testdir  Videos
dead.letter file      hi        Music      mycasestr.sh mycv     mymenu.sh  Pictures  sortedUsers test2dir  testnoper
Desktop    filename1 ls_errors mybackupdir mycd.sh   myinfo.sh myteam    Public    Templates test2.txt  test.sh
Documents  filename2 ls_output mybackup.sh mychmod.sh myls.sh   mytest.sh sl.sh     test     test3dir  text2.txt
please enter your choice :2
all your home list include hidden files and dirs:
.      .bashrc.swp Documents hi        mtemplate  mycd.sh    myls.sh    Pictures  test     testnoper
..     .cache      Downloads .lessht   Music      mychmod.sh mymail.sh  Public   test1.txt test.sh
.bash_history chkmail.sh file      .local    mybackupdir mycp.sh    mymenu.sh  sl.sh    test2dir text2.txt
.bash_logout .config    filename1 ls_errors mybackup.sh mycv       myteam     s2.sh    test2.txt Videos
.bash_profile dead.letter filename2 ls_output mycase.sh  .mycv.swp  mytest.sh  sortedUsers test3dir  .viminfo
.bashrc    Desktop  greet.sh  .mozilla mycasestr.sh myinfo.sh  oldpasswd  Templates testdir
please enter your choice :4
invalid option
please enter your choice :3
bye
nada :>
```

If you use a **while** loop inside a **select** loop without **select break**, it will cause the menu to have an unintended repetitive display of the menu because the **select** loop will keep prompting for input without terminating after a valid choice.

```
your home ls :
chkmail.sh Downloads greet.sh mtemplate mycase.sh mycp.sh mymail.sh oldpasswd s2.sh test1.txt testdir Videos
dead.letter file hi Music mycasestr.sh mycv mymenu.sh Pictures sortedUsers test2dir testnoper
Desktop filename1 ls_errors mybackupdir mycd.sh myinfo.sh myteam Public Templates test2.txt test.sh
Documents filename2 ls_output mybackup.sh mychmod.sh myls.sh mytest.sh s1.sh test test3dir text2.txt
your home ls :
chkmail.sh Downloads greet.sh mtemplate mycase.sh mycp.sh mymail.sh oldpasswd s2.sh test1.txt testdir Videos
dead.letter file hi Music mycasestr.sh mycv mymenu.sh Pictures sortedUsers test2dir testnoper
Desktop filename1 ls_errors mybackupdir mycd.sh myinfo.sh myteam Public Templates test2.txt test.sh
Documents filename2 ls_output mybackup.sh mychmod.sh myls.sh mytest.sh s1.sh test test3dir text2.txt
your home ls :
chkmail.sh Downloads greet.sh mtemplate mycase.sh mycp.sh mymail.sh oldpasswd s2.sh test1.txt testdir Videos
dead.letter file hi Music mycasestr.sh mycv mymenu.sh Pictures sortedUsers test2dir testnoper
Desktop filename1 ls_errors mybackupdir mycd.sh myinfo.sh myteam Public Templates test2.txt test.sh
Documents filename2 ls_output mybackup.sh mychmod.sh myls.sh mytest.sh s1.sh test test3dir text2.txt
```