

## Using the shell

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Yabs

# Debugging files

Files for exercises should be available at:

<https://github.com/Najoj/yabsbashcourse/tree/main/exercises/5>

**Note:** The notes will tell you which file to try, but you are free to use whichever you want. Therefore, only `script.bash` will be used for the examples.

Print every line executed:

```
$ bash -x script.bash
```

or, set `-x` argument in script head

```
#!/bin/bash -x
```

or, set with `set` command inside script

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
set -x # Note the minus sign
```

```
# ...
```

```
set +x # Note the plus sign
```

# Debugging

Print shell input lines as they are read:

```
$ bash -v script.bash
```

or, set `-v` argument in script head

```
#!/bin/bash -v
```

or, set with `set` command inside script

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
set -v # Note the minus sign
```

```
# ...
```

```
set +v # Note the plus sign
```

Can of course be combined with `-x`.

Download `script1.bash` from Github without and with commands above.

Note what happens and how they differ.

Is the output expected?

Show full execution path with `-ilx`.

**Tip:** Long output can be stored in a file by using

```
$ bash -ilx script.bash &> save.txt
```

Or read through less `$ bash -ilx script.bash 2>&1 | less`

The execution steps are written to `stderr`. `2>&1` will redirect `stderr` to `stdout`. `less` will only read streams from `stdin` and only data from `stdout` will be directed to `stdin`.

Using debug variable DEBUG.

```
$ DEBUG bash script.bash
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
if ${DEBUG+x}; then
```

```
    # Set debug options and variables
```

```
fi
```

**Note:** If parameter is null or unset, nothing is substituted, otherwise the expansion of word is substituted.