

11 - Advanced Bash, Git Branching

CS 2043: Unix Tools and Scripting, Spring 2016 [1]

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Some Logistics

- Homework 2...
- Last time: "...I wanted to get your HW to you. That will happen tonight."
 - ...will send the fake release out via Piazza.
 - DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES ADD ANYTHING IN AN **a2** FOLDER IN YOUR REPO!!!!!!

Bash Arrays

Bash Arrays

- Arrays in **bash** are extraordinarily flexible in some senses...
- ...and particularly finicky in other senses.
- The short version:

arr=(use parentheses and separate by spaces)

- Mixed types: **my_arr=("a string" 1 twelve "33")**
- Question: what are the types of **twelve** and **"33"**?
 - **twelve** would be interpreted as a **string**.
 - **"33"** can be either a **string** or a number!
 - Types are not exactly a thing in **bash**.
 - **echo \$((\${my_arr[3]} + 99))**
 - Woah that syntax is crazy.
 - Remember that **((double parens))** are arithmetic expressions.
 - The **\$** in front of them evaluated the expression.
 - The last part is indexing the array, which we'll get to.

Citation Matters!

- The majority of the remaining examples are either copied or modified from [2].
 - This is an excellent resource, and you should explore it on your own.
 - I do not have time to cover all of the cool and obscure things you can do with arrays.
- You should follow along either in a bash script, or in your shell.

Alternative Initialization

- Using (**parentheses enumerations**), and other initializations, give you indices between **0** up to but not including the **length** of the array.
- You can create your own indices instead!

```
arr[11]=11  
arr[22]=22  
arr[33]=33  
arr[51]="a string value"  
arr[52]="different string value"
```

- Of course, you can add on the indices to a (**parenthetical declaration**) after the fact if you want.
- You *cannot* have an **array** of **arrays**.

Array Functions

- You perform an **array** operation with **\${expr}**.
- You use the name of the variable followed by the operation:

```
echo "Index 11: ${arr[11]}" # prints: Index 11: 11
echo "Index 51: ${arr[51]}" # prints: Index 51: a string value
echo "Index 0:  ${arr[0]}"  # DOES NOT EXIST! (aka nothing)
```

- Recall that the @ and * expand differently:

```
echo "Individual: ${arr[@]}"
# Individual: 11 22 33 a string value different string value
echo "Joined::::: ${arr[*]}"
# Joined:      11 22 33 a string value different string value
```

- Differently how?

```
echo "Length of Individual: ${#arr[@]}"
# Length of Individual: 5
echo "Length of Joined::::: ${#arr[*]}"
# Length of Joined::::: 5
```


Different HOW?!!!

- Easier to compare with loops, these will be in-line so you can copy-paste.
 - Remember that ; allows you to continue on the same line.
- Individual expansion (@):

```
for x in "${arr[@]"}"; do echo "$x"; done
# 11
# 22
# 33
# a string value
# different string value
```

- Joined expansion (*):

```
for x in "${arr[*]}"; do echo "$x"; done
# 11 22 33 a string value different string value
```

- The * loop only executes once.
- General rule: if you want them all, use @ to expand.

Even More Initialization Options

- Evaluate expressions and initialize at once:

```
arr[44]=$((arr[11] + arr[33]))  
echo "Index 44: ${arr[44]}"      # Index 44: 44  
arr[55]=$((arr[11] + arr[44]))  
echo "Index 55: ${arr[55]}"      # Index 55: 55
```

- Alternative index specifications:

```
new_arr=( [17]="seventeen" [24]="twenty-four")  
new_arr[99]="ninety nine" # may as well, not new  
for x in "${new_arr[@]}"; do echo "$x"; done  
# seventeen  
# twenty-four  
# ninety nine
```

- Get the list of indices:

```
for idx in "${!new_arr[@]}"; do echo "$idx"; done  
# 17  
# 24  
# 99
```

Array Splicing

- You can just as easily splice your arrays.
- Use @ to get the whole array, then specify the indices you wish to splice.
 - `${var[@]:start:end}`
 - Don't need to specify **end** (will take until last index).

```
zed=( zero one two three four )
echo "From start: ${zed[@]:0}"
# From start: zero one two three four
echo "From 2: ${zed[@]:2}"
# From 2: two three four
echo "Indices [1-3]: ${zed[@]:1:3}"
# Indices [1-3]: one two three
for x in "${zed[@]:1:3}"; do echo "$x"; done
# one
# two
# three
for x in "${zed[*]:1:3}"; do echo "$x"; done
# one two three
```

- This is the core functionality of arrays that I believe you will profit from.
- This is actually not even close to what you can do with arrays in **bash**.
- I highly suggest you go through the examples listed in [2].
 - Search for **Substring Removal** for some insanely cool tricks!

Git Branching

The Lecture Slides Repository!

[1] B. Abrahao, H. Abu-Libdeh, N. Savva, D. Slater, and others over the years.

Previous cornell cs 2043 course slides.

[2] B. R. Manual.

Bash reference manual: Shell parameter expansion.

https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Shell-Parameter-Expansion.html.