06 - Intro to {Scripting,Customizing,Text Editors}

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

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Cornell University

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Some Logistics

- (poll) The `assignments` repository on GitHub.

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- Drop deadline is Wednesday 2/10/2016.

Scripting

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- You should *always* include the shebang.
- If you are executing using a non-standard program, just include the executable name.
  - Other users may have installed this elsewhere.
- With the shebang, I don't have to do `python script.py`, I can just do `./script.py`.

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- Bad code inside an `if` statement?
  - You may only realize it when that `if` statement executes.

Bash Scripting

- Use the shebang:
  `#!/bin/bash`

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#! /bin/bash
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# declare some variables
NAME="Sven Nevs"
MSK_ID=`id -u`
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# A simple if statement
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# A simple string concat
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# A simple for loop using a {} range
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- NEVER use aliases in bash scripts. EVER.

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- Not a # commentable language?
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  - Unofficial answer: technically it doesn't matter, since the shebang is a hack on the first 8 bits, but this would render the file useless except for when it is executed by a shell.

Text Editors

VIM and Sublime

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- You do not always get one, so knowing VIM is essential.
  - You are *almost* guaranteed VIM will exist if you don't have a GUI.
- VIM has a LARGE number of shortcuts, you will only learn them with practice.

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- Allows you to edit things *quickly*, after the initial learning curve.

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  - `h` to go left.
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  - `l` to go right.
- With that in mind, the true VIM folk usually map left caps-lock to be **ESCAPE**.

Useful Commands

`:help`	help menu, e.g. specify `:help v`
`:u`	undo
`:q`	exit
`:q!`	exit without saving
`:e [filename]`	open a different file
`:syntax [on/off]`	enable / disable syntax highlighting
`:set number`	turn line numbering on
`:set spell`	turn spell checking on
`:sp`	split screen horizontally
`:vsp`	split screen vertically
`<ctrl+w> <w>`	rotate between split regions
`:w`	save file
`:wq`	save file and exit
`<shift>+<z><z>`	hold shift and hit `z` twice: alias for `:wq`

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  - The author of [2] made a convenient pdf of that.
  - Start with lesson 1. When you are ready for more, continue forward.

Customizing

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- Common: `export PS1="\u@\h:\w> "`
  - `usr@hostname:current/working/directory>`
- Try changing your `$PS1` using `export` right now to see how you can modify it.

Modifying your Prompt: Prompt String 1

- The `$PS1` variable controls what shows up when you type in your terminal.
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- Try changing your `$PS1` using `export` right now to see how you can modify it.
- Play with colors after, since they are tedious to type in the format needed.

Modifying your Prompt: Aliases

Creating Aliases

`alias <new-name> <old-name>`

- Used to create alternative ways of entering things, usually commands.
- e.g. `alias ..="cd .."` means you can just type `..` to go up one directory.
- Think of it as copy-pasting. You type `new-name` and your terminal pastes `old-name`.
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    - Typically when you are exporting things like `$PATH` or `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH` for something you have installed on your own.
- You should source your `bash_profile` from your `profile`, and you should source your `bashrc` from your `bash_profile`.

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- Open your text editor and make the changes you want to see. Flip back to your terminal.
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  - The `bashrc` is reloaded when you open a new terminal.
  - The `profile` (and therefore `bash_profile`) is reloaded when you *log in*.
- You *can* `source` the `bash_profile`, but that will only affect the current terminal. In order for all new terminals to get it, you need to log out and log back in.

Customize!!!

Follow the instructions in today's lecture demo: https://github.com/cs2043-sp16/lecture-demos/tree/master/lec06

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