

# Bash Shell Script

## Lab 2

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1. Create a script that asks for user name then send a greeting to him.

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi greet.sh
```

```
#!/usr/bin/bash
#enter the name
echo "please,enter your name."
read name

#print the name
echo "Hello,$name"

~
~
~
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi greet.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ chmod +x greet.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ PATH=$PATH:.
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./greet.sh
please,enter your name.
nour
Hello,nour
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$
```

2. Create a script called s1 that calls another script s2 where:
  - a. In s1 there is a variable called x, it's value 5
  - b. Try to print the value of x in s2 by two different ways.

First: without call:

```
nour@nour-virtual-n
#!/usr/bin/bash
#first script
x=5
~
~
~
~
```

```
nour@
#!/usr/bin/bash
#second script
echo $x
~
~
~
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi s1.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ chmod +x s1.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi s2.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ chmod +x s2.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ source ./s1.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ source ./s2.sh
5
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$
```

In this try, I make two scripts and run them in the same bash.

Second: I added “export command”:

The export command in bash is used to set an environment variable, so it makes that variable available to any child processes. This means that the variable is not only accessible in the current shell but also in any subprocesses or scripts called from that shell.

Firefox Web Browser

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

```
#first script
```

```
x=5
```

```
#calling s2
```

```
export x
```

```
./s2.sh
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi s1.sh
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi s2.sh
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./s1.sh
```

```
5
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$
```

Third: “as an argument”:

I can use \$x as an argument to s2.sh

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

```
#first script
```

```
x=5
```

```
#calling s2
```

```
./s2.sh $x
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi s1.sh
#!/usr/bin/bash

#second script

echo "the value is $1"

nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi s2.sh
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./s1.sh
the value is 5
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$
```

3. Create a script called mycp where:
  - a. It copies a file to another
  - b. It copies multiple files to a directory.

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ touch file3
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ touch file4
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir dir
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./mycp.sh
Usage: ./mycp.sh <source> <destination>
       ./mycp.sh <source1> <source2> ... <destination_directory>
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./mycp.sh file3 file4
Copied file3 to file4
Copy operation completed successfully.
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./mycp.sh file3 file4 dir
Copied file3 to dir
Copied file4 to dir
Copy operation completed successfully.
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$
```

```

#!/bin/bash

# mycp - a simple script to copy files

# Check for correct number of arguments
if [ "$#" -lt 2 ]; then
    echo "Usage: $0 <source> <destination>"
    echo "      $0 <source1> <source2> ... <destination_directory>"
    exit 1
fi

# Get the last argument to determine if it's a file or directory
last_arg="${!#}"

# Check if the last argument is a directory
if [ -d "$last_arg" ]; then
    # Copy multiple files to a directory
    for ((i = 1; i < $#; i++)); do
        cp -r "${!i}" "$last_arg"
        echo "Copied ${!i} to $last_arg"
    done
elif [ "$#" -eq 2 ]; then
    # Copy a single file to another
    cp "$1" "$2"
    echo "Copied $1 to $2"
else
    # Invalid combination of arguments
    echo "Invalid combination of arguments. See usage:"
    echo "Usage: $0 <source> <destination>"
    echo "      $0 <source1> <source2> ... <destination_directory>"
    exit 1
fi

echo "Copy operation completed successfully."

```

4. Create a script called mycd where:
  - a. It changed directory to the user home directory, if it is called without arguments.
  - b. Otherwise, it change directory to the given directory.

```

#!/usr/bin/bash

if [ "$#" -eq 0 ]
then
    cd "$HOME"

else
    cd "$1"
fi

```

5. Create a script called myls where:
  - a. It lists the current directory, if it is called without arguments.
  - b. Otherwise, it lists the given directory.

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine: ~  
#!/usr/bin/bash  
  
if [ "$#" -eq 0 ]  
then  
    ls  
else  
    ls "$1"  
fi
```

  

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi myls  
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./mysls  
Desktop  Downloads  Music  mycp.sh  Pictures  s1      s1.sh  snap  Templates  
Documents greet.sh  mycd   myls     Public   s11.sh s2.sh  system.info.sh  Videos  
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./mysls /bin  
['  
aa-enabled          genisoimage          mknod                sha384sum  
aa-exec             geqn                 mksquashfs           sha512sum  
aa-features-abi     GET                  mktemp               shasum  
aconnect            getconf              mkzftree              shotwell  
acpi_listen         geteltorito          mmcli                 showconsolefont  
add-apt-repository  getent               mokutil               showkey  
addpart             getfacl               monitor-sensor         showrgb  
airscan-discover    getkeycodes          more                   shred  
alsabat             getopt               mount                  shuf  
alsaloop            gettext              mountpoint            sieve  
alsamixer           gettext.sh            mousetweaks           simple-scan  
alsatplg            ghostscript           movemail               skill  
alsaucm             ginstall-info         movemail.mailutils    slabtop  
amidi               gio                   mscompress            sleep  
                   gio-querymodules     msexpand               slogin
```

6. Enhance the above script to support the following options individually:
- l: list in long format
  - a: list all entries including the hiding files.
  - d: if an argument is a directory, list only its name
  - i: print inode number
  - R: recursively list subdirectories

```
#!/usr/bin/bash

# Check if no arguments are provided, list the current directory
if [ $# -eq 0 ]; then
    ls
    exit 0
fi

# Process options
if [ "$1" == "-l" ]; then
    # List in long format
    ls -l "$2"
elif [ "$1" == "-a" ]; then
    # List all entries, including hidden files
    ls -a "$2"
elif [ "$1" == "-d" ]; then
    # If an argument is a directory, list only its name
    if [ -d "$2" ]; then
        echo "$2"
    else
        echo "$2 is not a directory."
        exit 1
    fi
elif [ "$1" == "-i" ]; then
    # Print inode number
    ls -i "$2"
elif [ "$1" == "-R" ]; then
    # Recursively list subdirectories
    ls -R "$2"
else
    # If no options are provided, list the given directory
    ls "$1"
fi
```



7. Create a script called mytest where:
  - a. It check the type of the given argument (file/directory)
  - b. It check the permissions of the given argument (read/write/execute)

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./test.sh mycd
mycd is a file.
Permissions for mycd:
Read permission granted
Write permission granted
Execute permission granted
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./test.sh /etc
/etc is a directory.
Permissions for /etc:
Read permission granted
No write permission
Execute permission granted
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$
```

```
#!/usr/bin/bash
if [ -z "$1" ]; then
    echo "Usage: $0 <file_or_directory>"
    exit 1
fi

# Check if the provided path exists
if [ ! -e "$1" ]; then
    echo "Error: The specified path does not exist."
    exit 1
fi

# Check if the argument is a file or directory
if [ -f "$1" ]; then
    echo "$1 is a file."
elif [ -d "$1" ]; then
    echo "$1 is a directory."
else
    echo "$1 is neither a file nor a directory."
fi

# Check permissions
echo "Permissions for $1:"
[ -r "$1" ] && echo "Read permission granted" || echo "No read permission"
[ -w "$1" ] && echo "Write permission granted" || echo "No write permission"
[ -x "$1" ] && echo "Execute permission granted" || echo "No execute permission"
```

8. Create a script called myinfo where:
  - a. It asks the user about his/her logname.
  - b. It print full info about files and directories in his/her home directory
  - c. Copy his/her files and directories as much as you can in /tmp directory.
  - d. Gets his current processes status.

```
#!/usr/bin/bash
# Ask for logname
read -p "Enter your logname: " logname

# Print full info about files and directories in the home directory
echo "Full info about files and directories in the home directory:"
ls -l /home/"$logname"

# Copy files and directories to /tmp
echo "Copying files and directories to /tmp..."
cp -r /home/"$logname"/* /tmp/

# Get current processes status
echo "Current processes status:"
ps aux
```

```
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ vi myinfo
nour@nour-virtual-machine:~$ ./myinfo
Enter your logname: nour
Full info about files and directories in the home directory:
total 84
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Documents
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Downloads
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 111 13:26 11 نس greet.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Music
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 99 18:22 11 نس mycd
-rw-rw-r-- 1 nour nour 22 16:40 11 نس mycp.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 425 20:10 11 نس myinfo
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 341 19:56 11 نس myls
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 641 19:07 11 نس myls.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Public
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 35 14:19 11 نس s1
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 21 14:31 11 نس s11.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 74 15:17 11 نس s1.sh
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 59 15:17 11 نس s2.sh
drwx----- 4 nour nour 4096 19:45 11 نس snap
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 82 18:25 23 نف system.info.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Templates
-rwxrwxr-x 1 nour nour 692 20:05 11 نس test.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 nour nour 4096 23:20 21 نف Videos
Copying files and directories to /tmp...
Current processes status:
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root         1  0.2  0.1 166612 2688 ?        Ss   18:10   0:15 /sbin/init auto noprompt splash
root         2  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        S    18:10   0:00 [kthreadd]
root         3  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   18:10   0:00 [rcu_gp]
root         4  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   18:10   0:00 [rcu_par_gp]
root         5  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   18:10   0:00 [slub_flushwq]
root         6  0.0  0.0      0     0 ?        I<   18:10   0:00 [netns]
```