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- CSE20189 Final Exam
- This is an overview of the different scripting languages we have learned.

1 Bash

1.1 Overview

Bash is the Bourne Again Shell. It can be used interactively, or can be programmed. It is an alternative to sh, csh, and ksh for Unix users, and is the default shell on Linux and Mac OS X.

1.2 Pros

- Bash has lots of features.
- It has Unicode support.
- It's very easy to perform shell commands.

1.3 Cons

- Bash has awkward syntax.
- There is a steep learning curve.

2 Csh

2.1 Overview

Csh is the C-Shell. It is a shell that resembles the C language more than other scripting language, and is available on a wide number of operating systems.

2.2 Pros

- It has straightforward syntax.
- It is easier to learn than bash.
- It has easy access to shell commands, and scripting is simple.

2.3 Cons

- It isn't as powerful as bash.
- Control structure doesn't work quite as expected all the time.

3 Perl

3.1 Overview

Perl, the practical extraction and report language, is a scripting language that has object oriented support, and many features. It is higher level, and is more similar to a programming language such as C than a scripting language such as bash.

3.2 Pros

- Easy to utilize unix shell commands in scripts.
- OOP is supported.
- Many external modules with additional commands.

3.3 Cons

- Can be incredibly obfuscated.
- OOP is very difficult to use.

4 Python

Python is very similar to Perl, and has many features. It is a scripting language that also has object oriented support.

4.1 Overview

4.2 Pros

- Python is very easy to learn.
- The syntax requires proper indentation, so code looks tidy.
- Robust collection of libraries and support.

4.3 Cons

- Executing unix commands is quite difficult.
- Syntax is hard to get used to after learning C languages.