

CS 197U: Introduction to Unix

Lecture 8: Shell Scripting, Development Tools

Instructor: Arun Dunna

Lectures: Monday/Wednesday, 4pm - 5:15pm, LGRC A301

Lab 4 / Quiz 4

Out 2/18

Due Sunday, 2/24, at 11:59pm

Let me know if you have any questions about them.

Shell Scripting

Recall the Unix philosophy of modularity.

In order to execute this effectively in the terminal, we can utilize pipes, redirects, etc.

However, sometimes you may have a series of commands where you want to retain a variable between them such as a file name, or where there are too many commands so one line becomes messy.

For that, we can utilize **shell scripting**.

- Basically a list of commands executed in the specified order
- Can also use conditional tests (such as `>`, `<`, or `=`), comments, loops, variables, functions, and other logic mechanisms.

Shell Scripting

Shell scripts should end with the `.sh` extension for readability.

Here is the basic format (starting with the **shebang**):

```
#!/bin/bash  
command1  
command2  
...
```

For example:

```
#!/bin/bash  
cd ~  
df -h  
du -h -d 1
```

Shell Scripting

Running

To run a shell script, we need to give it the execute permission:

```
chmod +x script.sh
```

And then invoke it:

```
./script.sh (or in another dir, /some/dir/./script.sh)
```

Shell Script as a Program

We can also put the shell script into `/usr/local/bin`, for example as `/usr/local/bin/someprog`, and not follow with the `.sh` ext.

This means that we can then run `someprog` from anywhere just like any other program, such as `ls` or `rm`.

Shell Scripting - Variables

The usage of variables lets us do a lot of things, but we'll cover two main uses.

Using As Input

```
NAME="Arun"  
SCHOOL="UMass"  
echo "Hello $NAME! You go to $SCHOOL!"
```

Getting User Input

```
echo "What is your name?"  
read NAME  
echo "What is your number?"  
read NUM  
NUMSQ=$(( $NUM * $NUM ))  
echo "$NAME's number squared is $NUMSQ"
```

Shell Scripting - Comments

Often times, our code can be hard to understand, or we want to make reminders to do changes, etc.

For this reason, programming languages have support for comments. These are lines of code that aren't executed.

For shell scripting comments, we use the `#`:

```
# Get user's first name  
read -p "Your first name: " FIRST  
# Get user's last name  
read -p "Your last name: " LAST  
# Output full name  
echo "Your full name: $FIRST $LAST"
```

Shell Scripting - Example

`~/calculator.sh :`

```
#!/bin/bash
read -p "Enter your arithmetic phrase: " ARITH
FIN=$(echo $ARITH | bc)
echo "Evaluation: $FIN"
```

We can move this to `/usr/local/bin/calc` and execute with:

`calc`

Anywhere on the system.

Development Tools

Development Tools

I'm gonna kind of build a pyramid of development tools, with the base being your OS and the top being high-level software.

If you have questions about anything or want recommendations on software/tools, I've used and broken a lot of things so feel free to ask.

Development Tools - OS

Operating System

Some people find this to be a super important question. Some don't because lots of software is cross-compatible or a web app.

Primary three are Linux, Mac, and Windows.

But best of all...

You can run any combination of OSes you want in a multi-boot configuration, or in virtual machines.

ex: maintain Windows for games, and Linux for development.

Development Tools - Linux

Pros

- You can choose flavor to minimize tweaking (ex. Ubuntu)
- Support for lots of developer applications
- Has a strong CLI
- Tweakable software and easy to modify hardware
- Minimal resource consumption (can run on a toaster)

Cons

- Is a hassle to fix once you break it
- Will take time to maintain (more so than Mac/Windows)
- Lack of app support for large apps like Photoshop or games

Development Tools - Mac

Pros

- "It Just Works" - Works well with minimal time to maintain
- Easy to use and pretty lightweight/attractive
- Usually has long battery life
- Unix-based so everything Linux mostly works with Mac

Cons

- Very expensive and pretty locked down
- Repairs are expensive and difficult if do-able at all
- Very specific hardware so cannot pick to add GPUs, etc.
- Worse app support than Windows (but improving), ex. games

Development Tools - Windows

Pros

- Easy to use and setup; decent interface
- Supports the most applications
- Has massive game support compared to other OSes
- Can install on lots of different configurations unlike Mac

Cons

- Typically not great with battery life or resources
- Very different from Unix, so hard to make apps cross-platform
- Modern Windows 10 installs a lot of bloatware
- Probably spend more time crashing than on Linux maintaining

Development Tools - Window Manager

(If your OS is Linux)

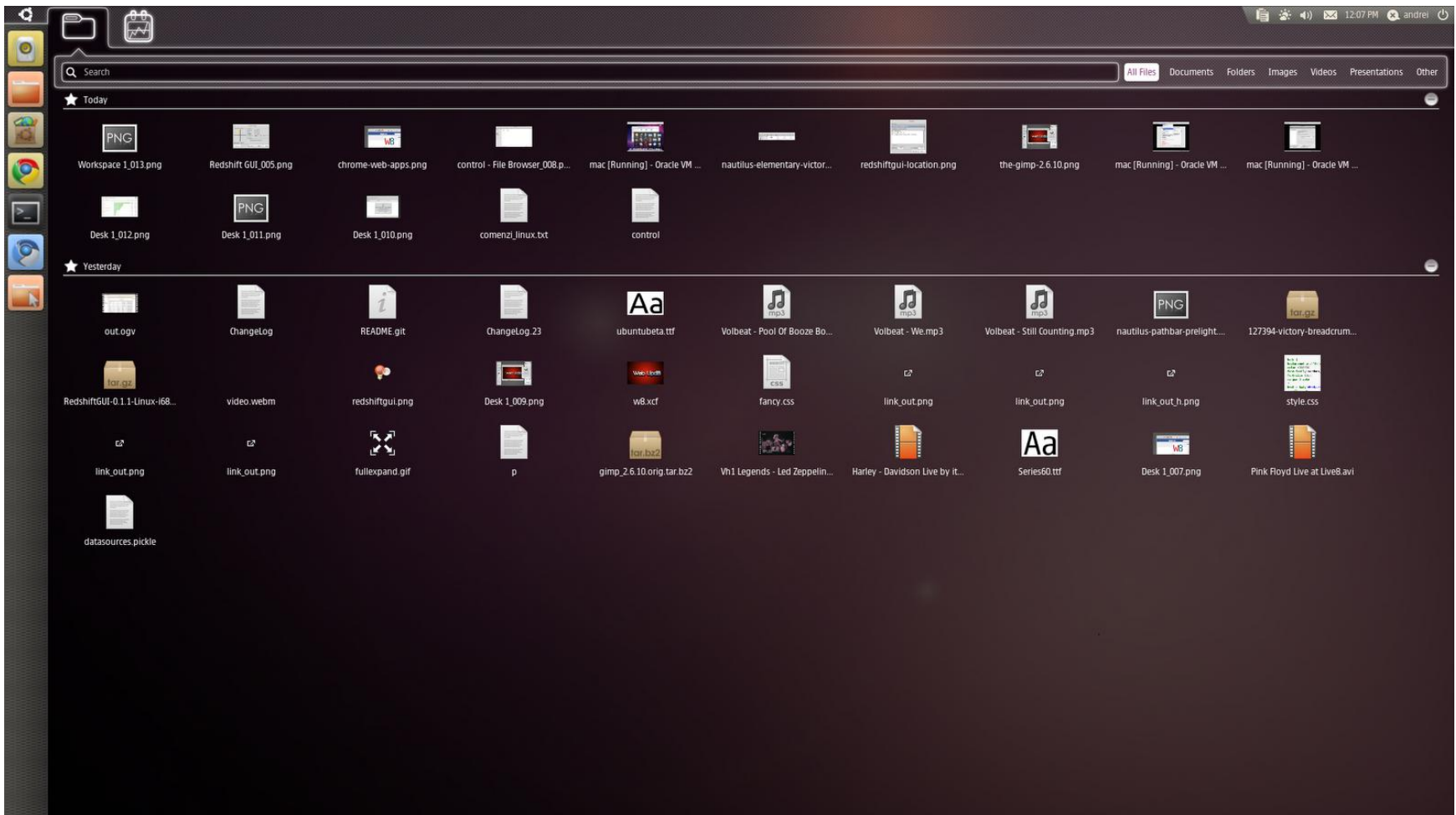
Your window manager is like your user interface.

It defines how windows interact.

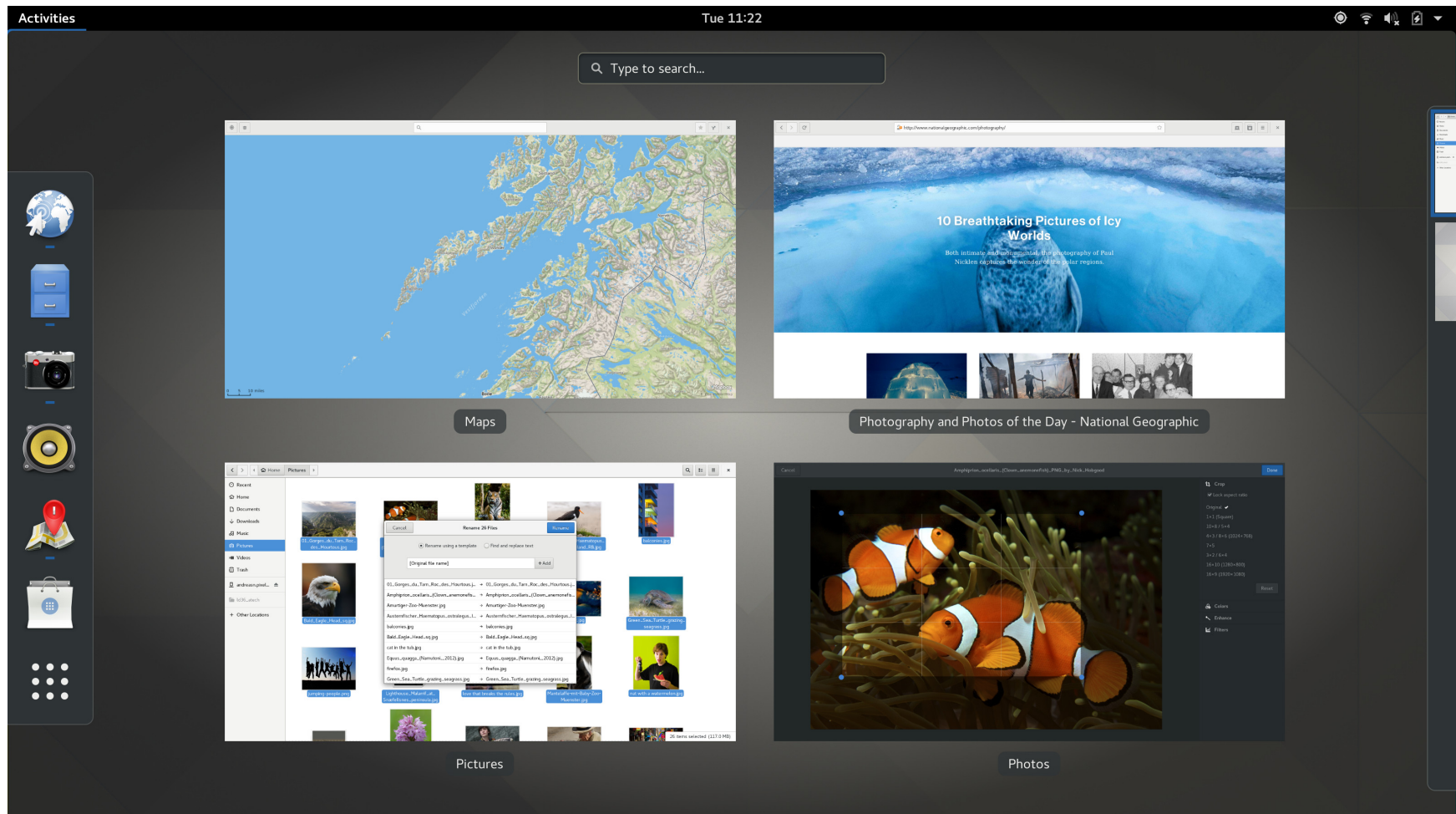
Mac/Windows have their own proprietary ones.

Linux has a bunch of different ones you can use.

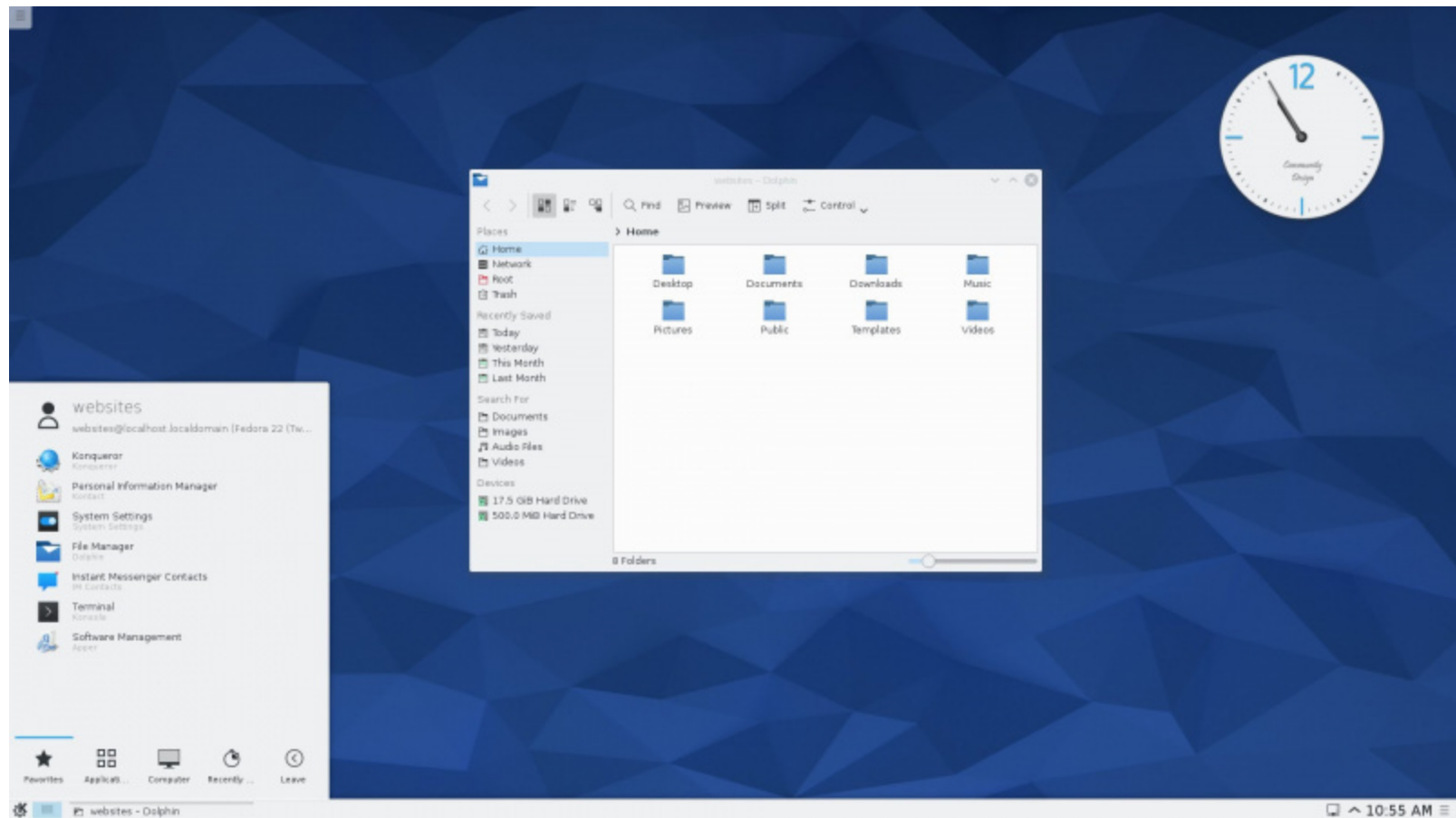
Development Tools - Window Manager



Development Tools - Window Manager



Development Tools - Window Manager



Development Tools - TWM

Tiled Window Manager (TWM)

Is a different type of window manager. I use this type (i3-gaps).

- Puts everything in tiles for moving easily with key shortcuts
- Still can use mouse like normal, but windows are auto sized
 - Can resize/reposition with key shortcuts
- Different modes like tabs/tiles; different WMs like i3 or xmonad

Allows for higher productivity since you don't have to move things around, and can easily shift between workspaces.

Feel free to ask me how to set this up, or for a demonstration.

Development Tools - Terminal

Remember, the terminal is not the shell.

On Linux/Mac, and to some extent Windows, you can pick your terminal emulator.

- Some have different features
- Some look nice or have different aesthetics (colors/animations)
- Some are more/less resource intensive

Some examples are Gnome Terminal, Terminus, xterm, and Terminator.

I use Terminator, but you're free to experiment!

Development Tools - Shell

Runs inside the terminal.

Default is **bash**.

My go-to is **zsh** or **fish**. I use them on different systems.

If you use one, I recommend getting **oh-my-zsh** or **oh-my-fish**, which are pretty good extension packages.

Development Tools - Applications

Now that you have your system, let's talk about software.

- Text Editors
- Code Editors
- Integrated Development Environments (IDEs)
- Organization Software
- Security Tools
- Productivity Applications
- Other Development Tools
- Free Student Stuff

Development Tools - Text Editors

Basic ones are **vim** and **emacs**, you've learned about **vim**.

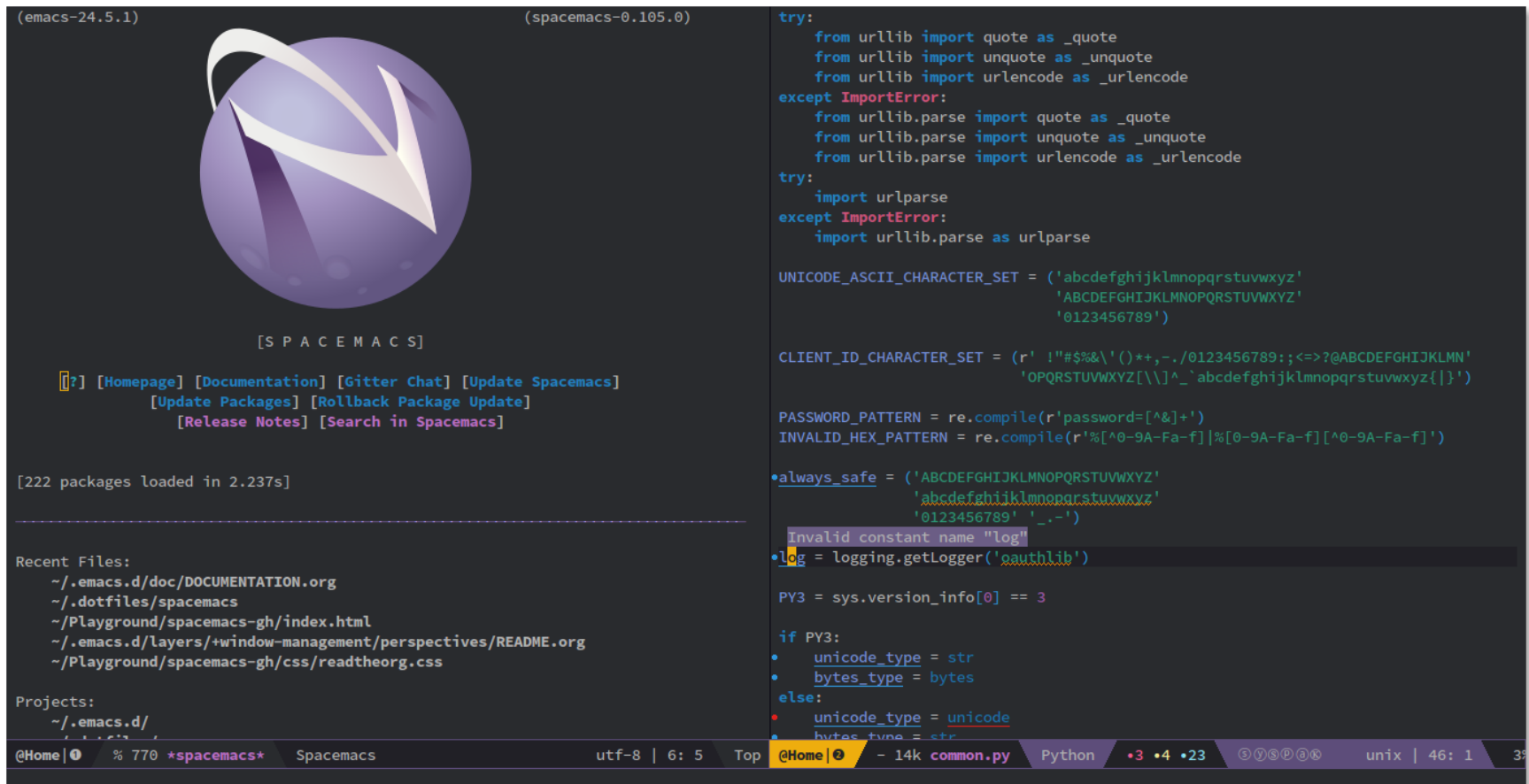
emacs

- Much more complex but depending on how good you get with it, you can basically live inside of it
 - It's like an operating system inside your terminal
 - Can get extensions for web browser, file browser, music player, etc.

If you want to look at emacs, I recommend getting **spacemacs**, which is a bundle of configurations for it. It takes out a lot of hassle.

Note you still have to learn the key commands... and there are a lot. So until you do, expect to have a cheat sheet. :)

Development Tools - Text Editors



The image shows a side-by-side comparison of two Emacs-based text editors. The left window is Emacs 24.5.1, displaying the Spacemacs logo and a list of navigation links. The right window is Spacemacs 0.105.0, displaying Python code with syntax highlighting and an error message.

```
(emacs-24.5.1) (spacemacs-0.105.0)
```

[S P A C E M A C S]

[?] [Homepage] [Documentation] [Gitter Chat] [Update Spacemacs]
[Update Packages] [Rollback Package Update]
[Release Notes] [Search in Spacemacs]

[222 packages loaded in 2.237s]

Recent Files:

- ~/.emacs.d/doc/DOCUMENTATION.org
- ~/.dotfiles/spacemacs
- ~/Playground/spacemacs-gh/index.html
- ~/.emacs.d/layers/+window-management/perspectives/README.org
- ~/Playground/spacemacs-gh/css/readtheorg.css

Projects:

- ~/.emacs.d/

```
try:
    from urllib import quote as _quote
    from urllib import unquote as _unquote
    from urllib import urlencode as _urlencode
except ImportError:
    from urllib.parse import quote as _quote
    from urllib.parse import unquote as _unquote
    from urllib.parse import urlencode as _urlencode
try:
    import urlparse
except ImportError:
    import urllib.parse as urlparse

UNICODE_ASCII_CHARACTER_SET = ('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
                                'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
                                '0123456789')

CLIENT_ID_CHARACTER_SET = (r' !"#%&\'()*+,-./0123456789;:<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMN'
                             'OPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~')

PASSWORD_PATTERN = re.compile(r'password=[^&]+')
INVALID_HEX_PATTERN = re.compile(r'%[^0-9A-Fa-f]|%[0-9A-Fa-f][^0-9A-Fa-f]')

•always_safe = ('ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
                 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
                 '0123456789' '._-')
Invalid constant name "log"
•log = logging.getLogger('oauthlib')

PY3 = sys.version_info[0] == 3

if PY3:
    • unicode_type = str
    • bytes_type = bytes
    else:
    • unicode_type = unicode
    • bytes_type = str
```

@Home | % 770 *spacemacs* Spacemacs utf-8 | 6: 5 Top @Home | - 14k common.py Python •3 •4 •23 unix | 46: 1 3%

Development Tools - Code Editors

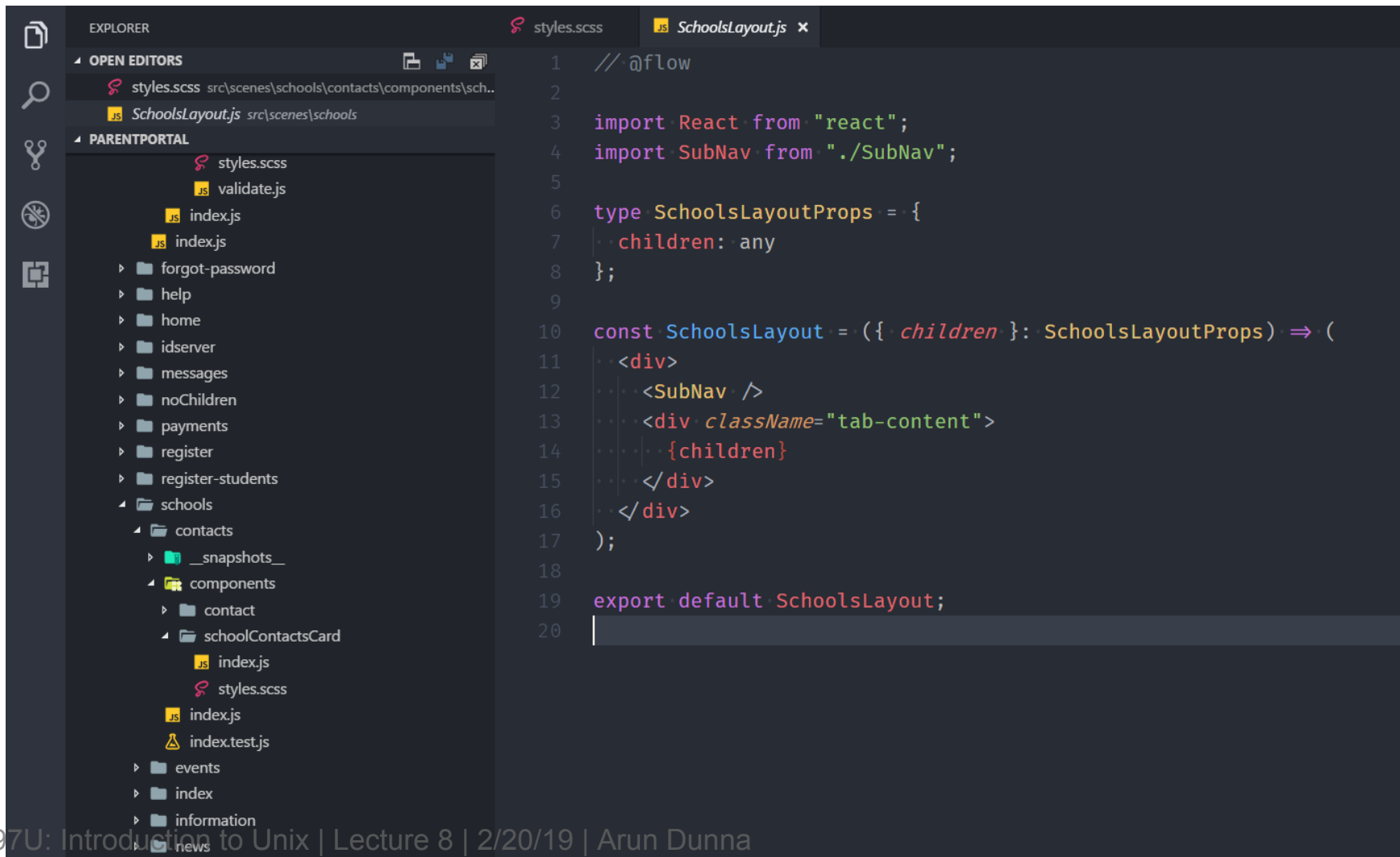
- Like text editors, but with more advanced features
- Doesn't have built-in compilation/interpreting
 - Some have packages that can run compilers or interpreters inside, but mostly it's just for editing code, and you run code outside of it
- Super code-centric, has autocompleting, syntax highlighting, some have project management... ton of developer features
- Popular ones are Atom (mine and very customizable), Visual Studio Code, emacs, vim, and Sublime Text

Development Tools - Code Editors

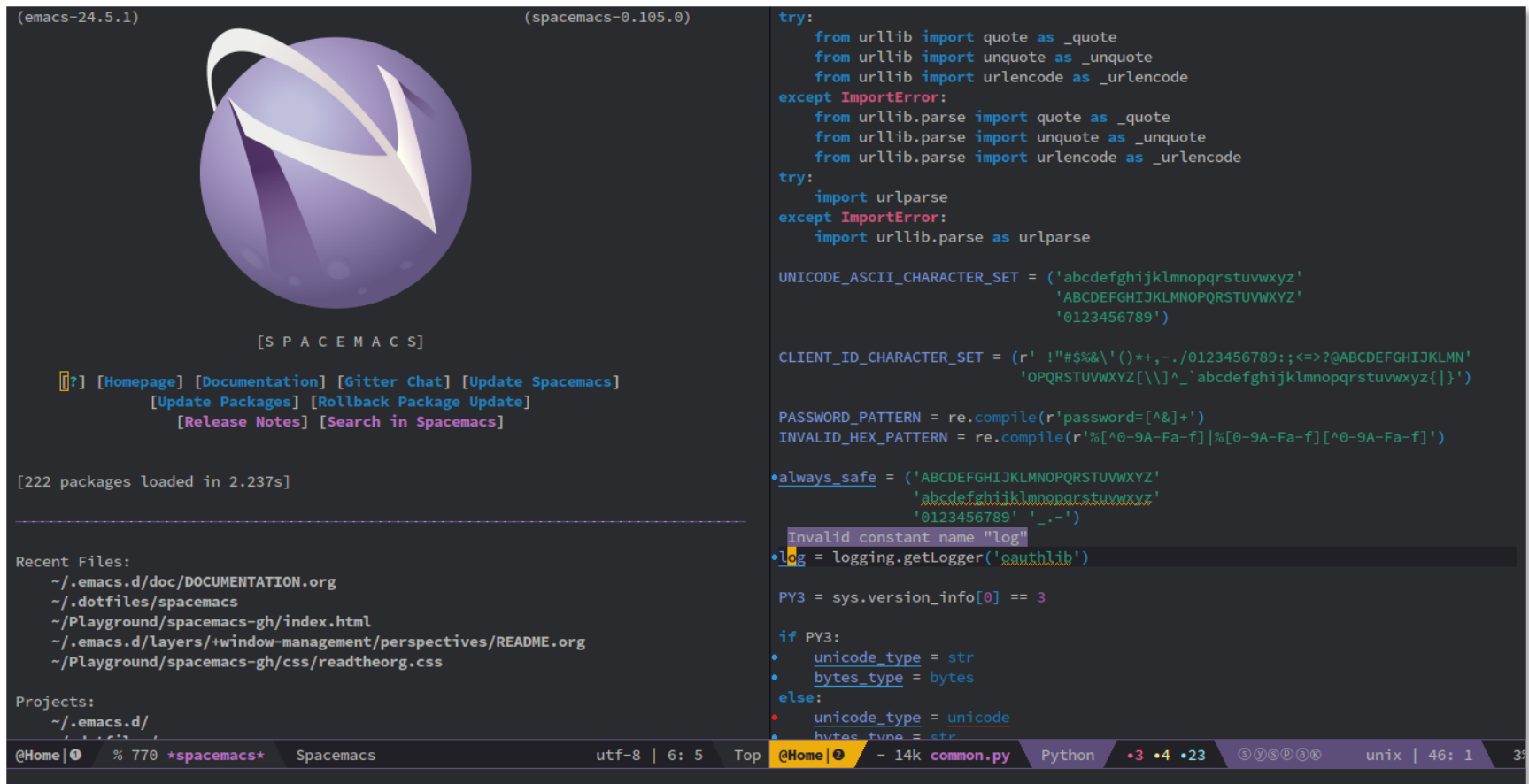
```
272
273
274   getComponent () {
275     if (!this.component) {
276       this.component = new TextEditorComponent({
277         element: this,
278         mini: this.hasAttribute('mini'),
279         updatedSynchronously: this.updatedSynchronously
280       })
281       this.updateModelFromAttributes()
282     }
283     return this.component
284   }
285 }
286
287 module.exports =
288 document.registerElement('atom-text-editor', {
289   prototype: TextEditorElement.prototype
290 })
291
```

src/text-editor-element.js Babel master 1 file

Development Tools - Code Editors



Development Tools - Code Editors



The screenshot displays two Emacs buffers side-by-side. The left buffer, titled '(emacs-24.5.1)', shows the Spacemacs logo and a list of navigation links: [Homepage], [Documentation], [Gitter Chat], [Update Spacemacs], [Update Packages], [Rollback Package Update], [Release Notes], and [Search in Spacemacs]. Below these links, it reports '[222 packages loaded in 2.237s]'. A 'Recent Files' list includes paths like '~/.emacs.d/doc/DOCUMENTATION.org' and '~/.emacs.d/layers/+window-management/perspectives/README.org'. The right buffer, titled '(spacemacs-0.105.0)', shows Python code with a syntax error. The code defines various character sets and patterns, and attempts to use a variable named 'log' which is not defined. An error message 'Invalid constant name "log"' is visible. The status bar at the bottom shows the current file is 'common.py' in the 'Python' mode, with a cursor at line 46, column 1.

```
(emacs-24.5.1) (spacemacs-0.105.0)
```

[S P A C E M A C S]

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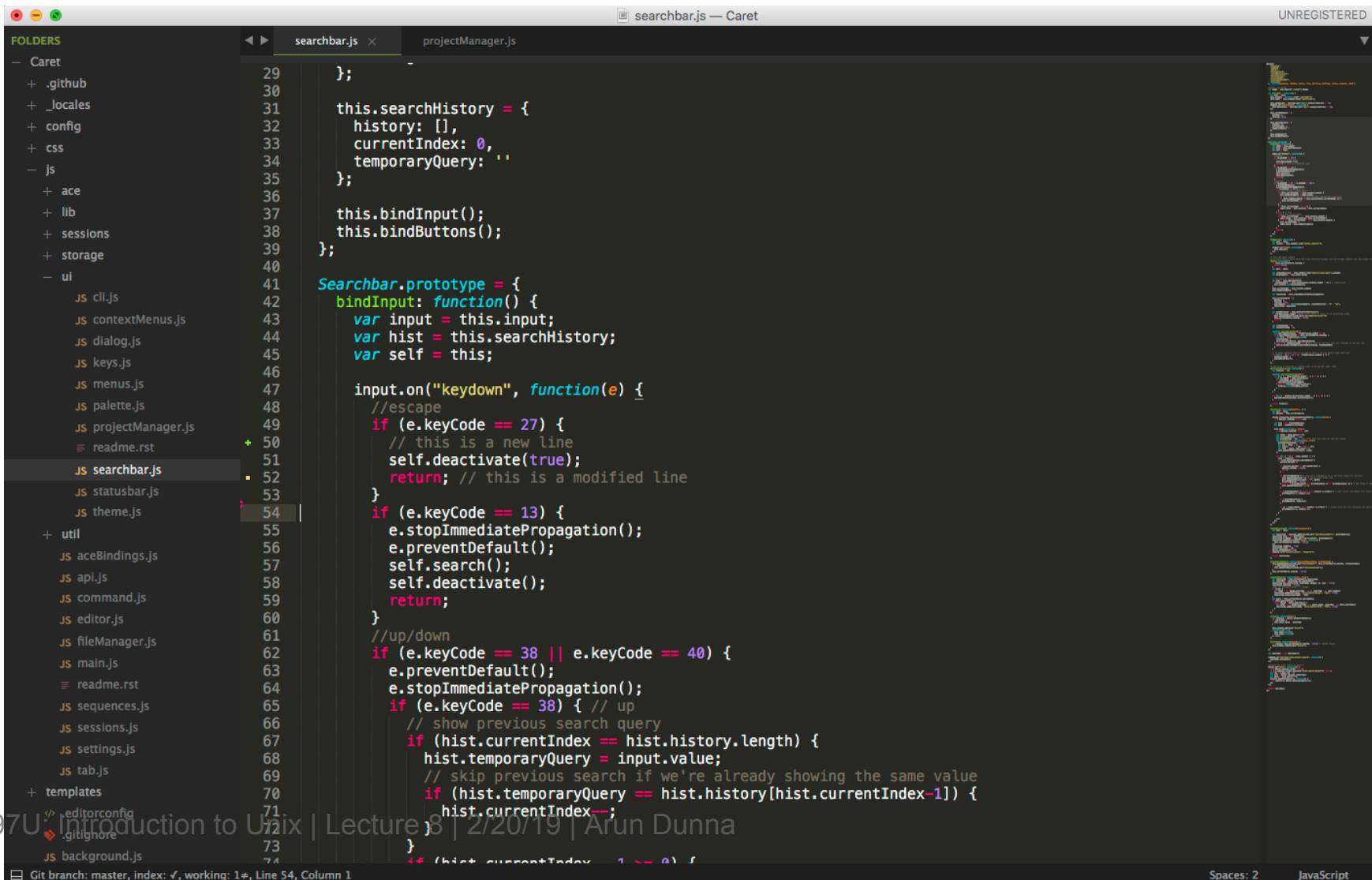
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```

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Development Tools - Code Editors



```
29  });
30
31  this.searchHistory = {
32    history: [],
33    currentIndex: 0,
34    temporaryQuery: ''
35  };
36
37  this.bindInput();
38  this.bindButtons();
39  };
40
41  Searchbar.prototype = {
42    bindInput: function() {
43      var input = this.input;
44      var hist = this.searchHistory;
45      var self = this;
46
47      input.on("keydown", function(e) {
48        //escape
49        if (e.keyCode == 27) {
50          // this is a new line
51          self.deactivate(true);
52          return; // this is a modified line
53        }
54        if (e.keyCode == 13) {
55          e.stopImmediatePropagation();
56          e.preventDefault();
57          self.search();
58          self.deactivate();
59          return;
60        }
61        //up/down
62        if (e.keyCode == 38 || e.keyCode == 40) {
63          e.preventDefault();
64          e.stopImmediatePropagation();
65          if (e.keyCode == 38) { // up
66            // show previous search query
67            if (hist.currentIndex == hist.history.length) {
68              hist.temporaryQuery = input.value;
69              // skip previous search if we're already showing the same value
70              if (hist.temporaryQuery == hist.history[hist.currentIndex-1]) {
71                hist.currentIndex--;
72              }
73            }
74            if (hist.currentIndex - 1 <= 0) {
```

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Git branch: master, index: ✓, working: 1*, Line 54, Column 1

Spaces: 2 JavaScript

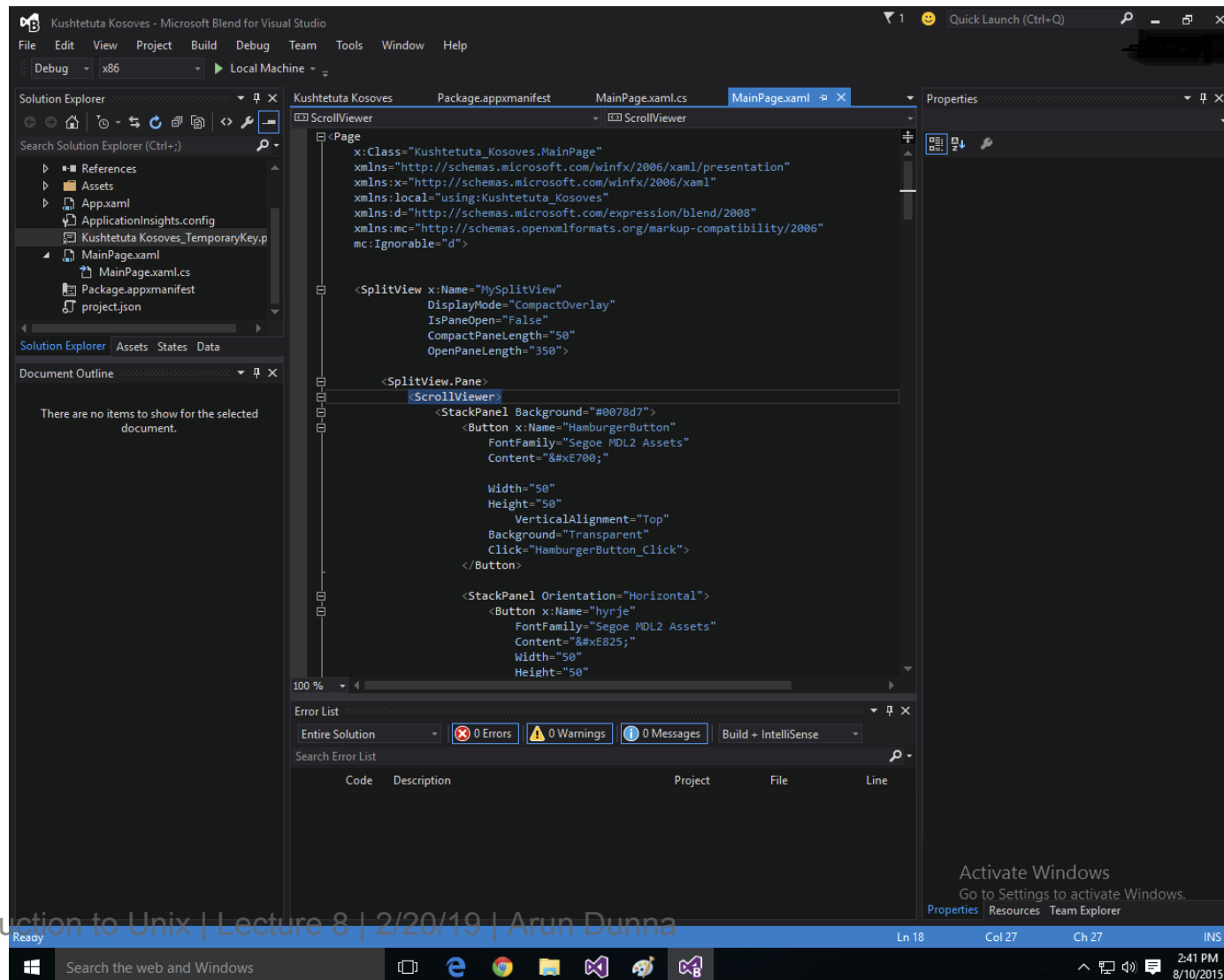
Development Tools - IDEs

Are code editors with even more features, and mean to contain the whole software development process: writing code, managing the project, building, testing, debugging, etc.

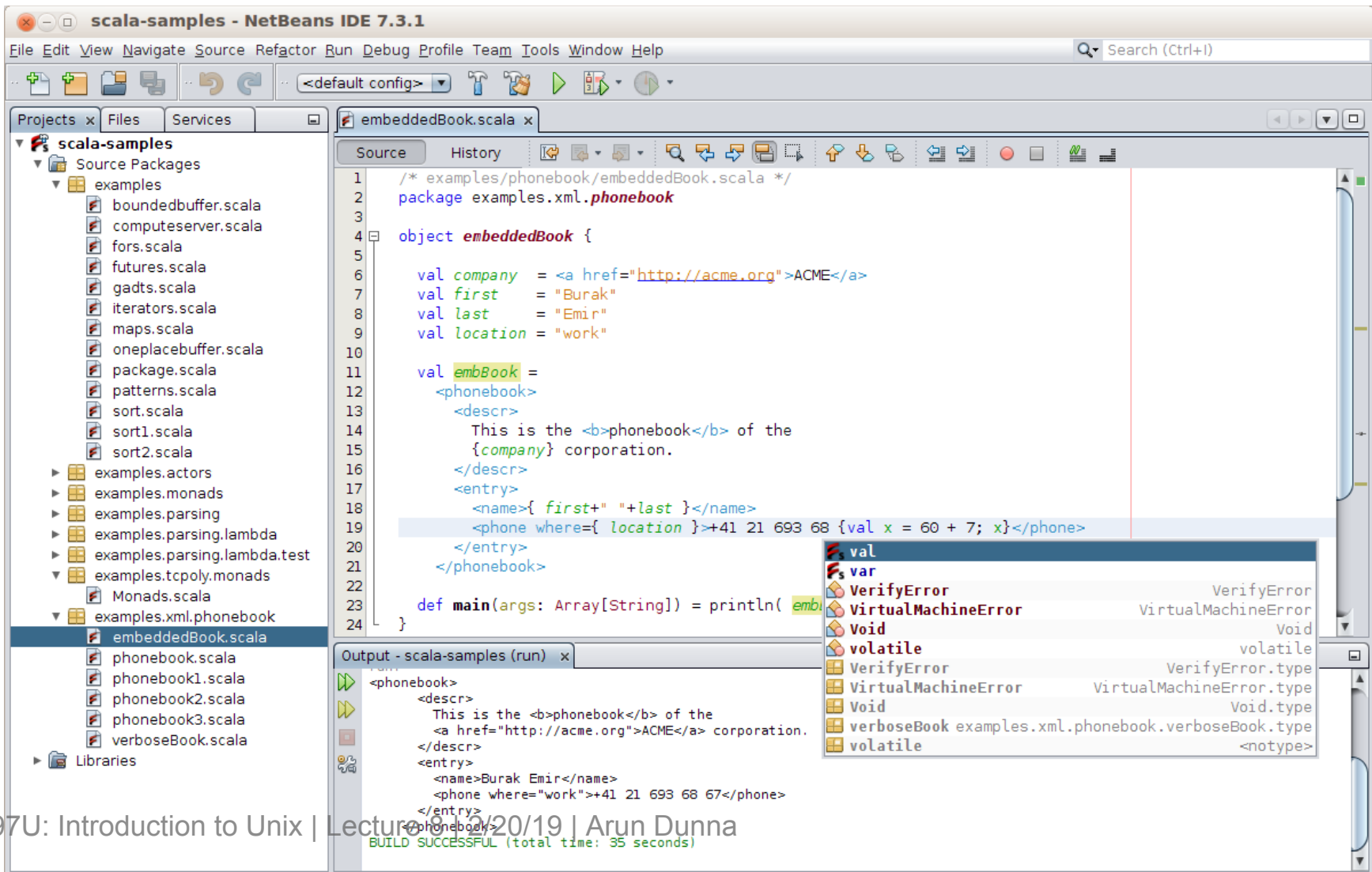
Usually language-specific.

- Visual Studio: JavaScript, BASIC, C#, C++, others
- NetBeans: C, C++, Fortran, HTML, PHP, Java, others
- PyCharm: Python, Node.js, JavaScript, HTML, others
- IntelliJ IDEA: Java, JavaScript, PHP, Python, others
- Eclipse: Java, C, C++, PHP, Python, Ruby, others
- XCode: Java, C, C++, AppleScript

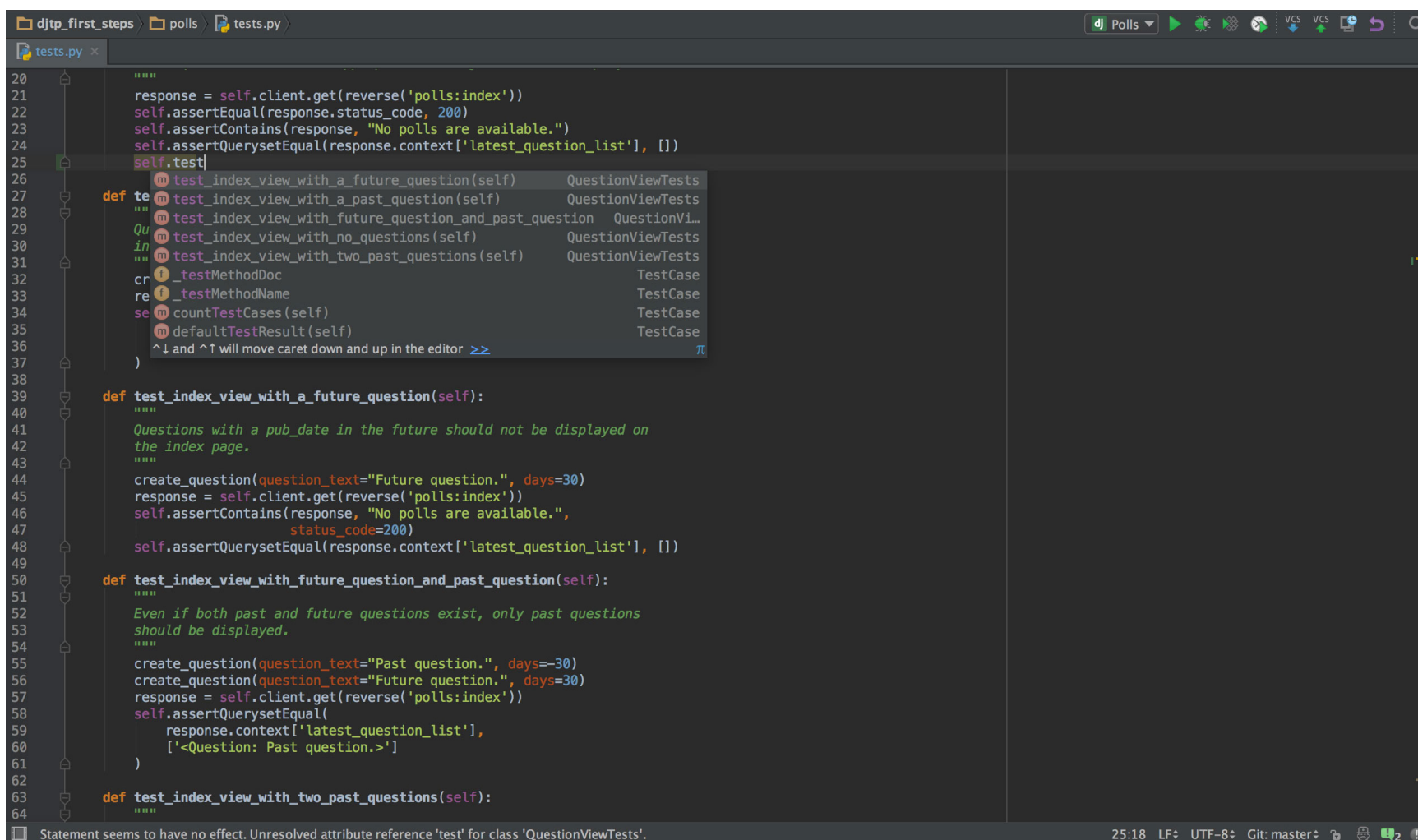
Development Tools - IDEs



Development Tools - IDEs



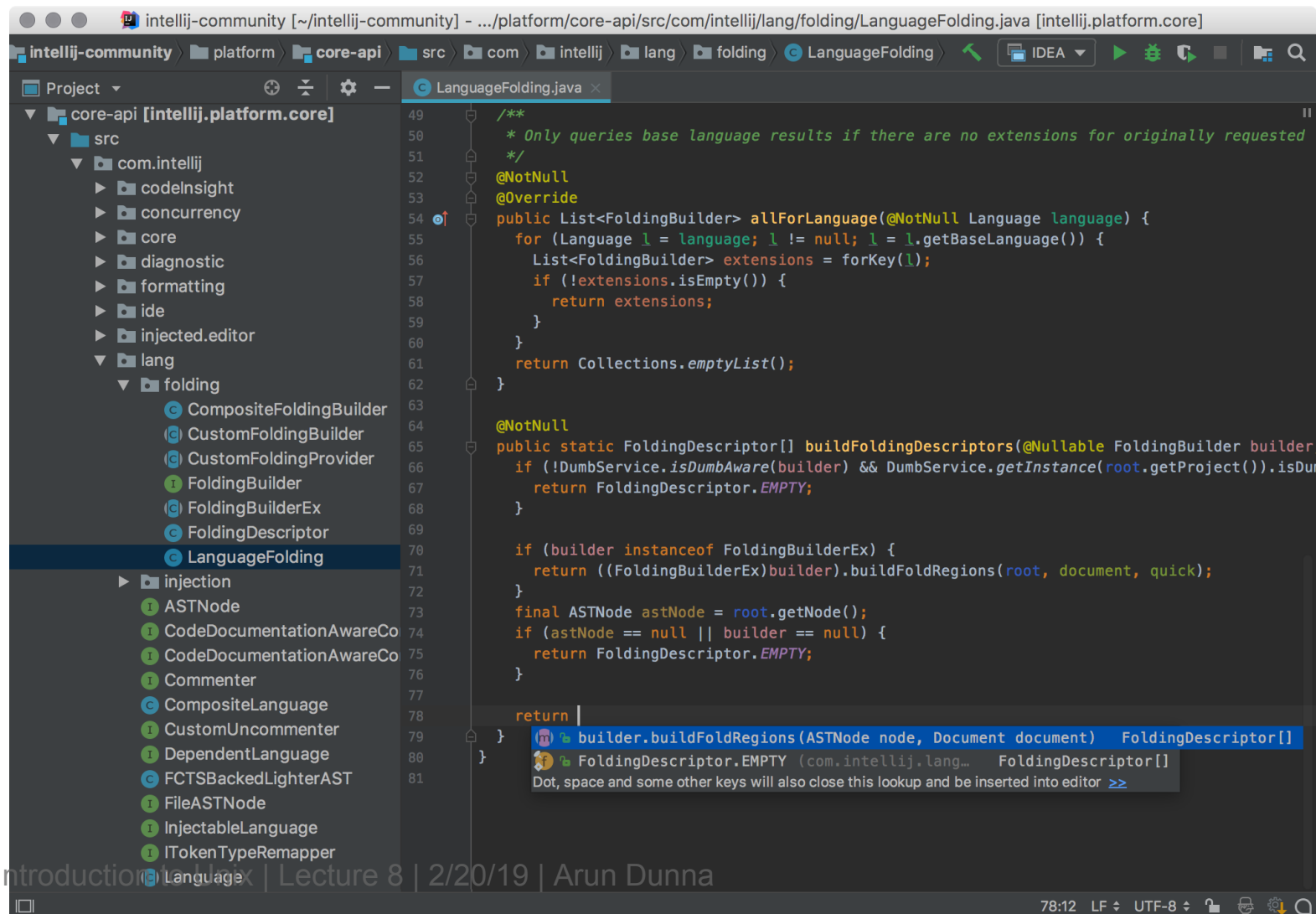
Development Tools - IDEs



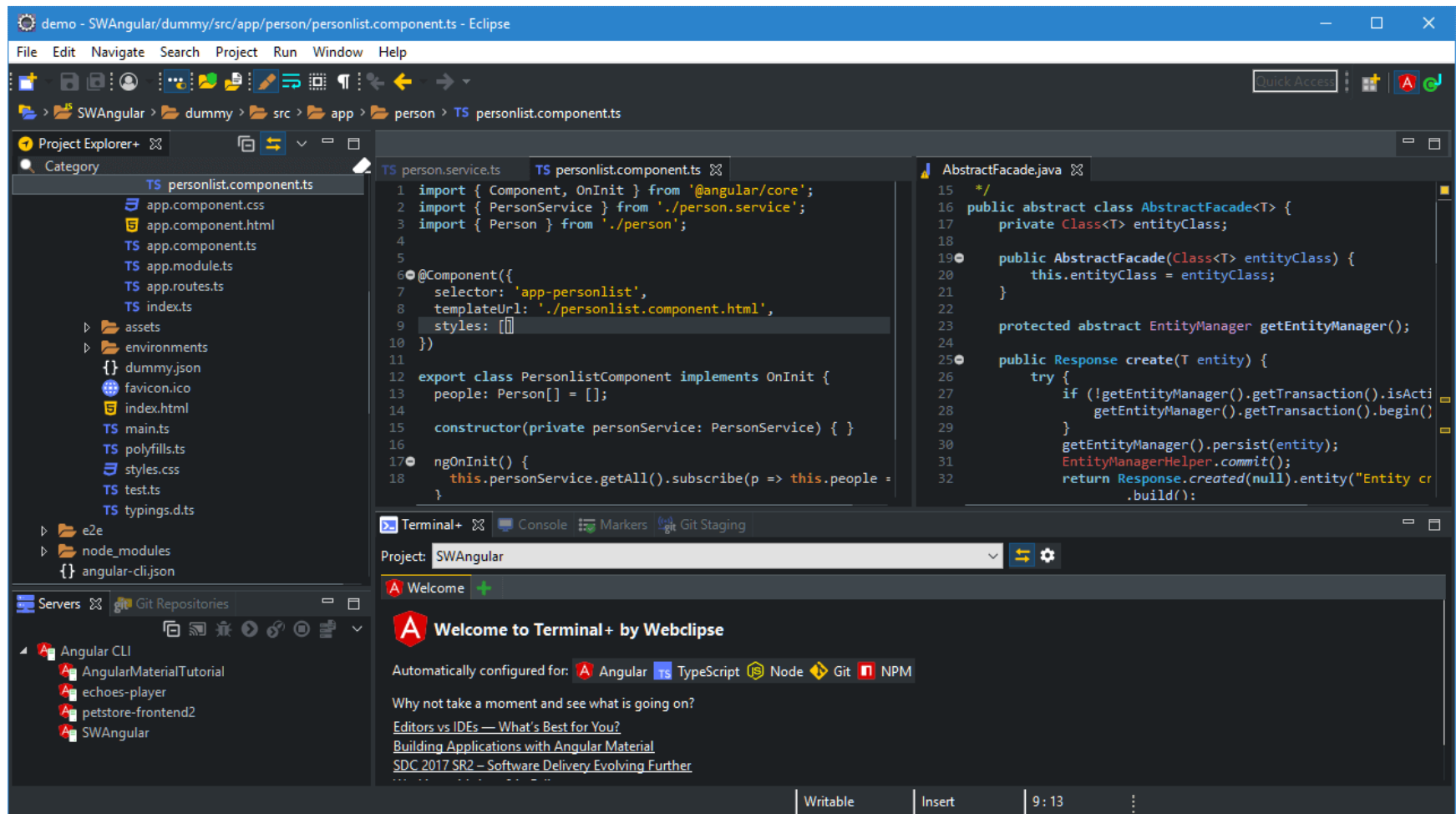
The screenshot shows an IDE window with a file named `tests.py` open. The code is a Django test file for a poll application. A tooltip is visible over the `test` attribute of the `test_index_view_with_a_future_question` method, listing various attributes and methods available for that class, including `test_index_view_with_a_past_question`, `test_index_view_with_future_question_and_past_question`, `test_index_view_with_no_questions`, `test_index_view_with_two_past_questions`, `__testMethodDoc`, `__testMethodName`, `countTestCases`, and `defaultTestResult`. The code in the background includes assertions for status codes and context data, and defines several test methods.

```
20
21
22 response = self.client.get(reverse('polls:index'))
23 self.assertEqual(response.status_code, 200)
24 self.assertContains(response, "No polls are available.")
25 self.assertQuerysetEqual(response.context['latest_question_list'], [])
26 self.test
27
28 def test_index_view_with_a_future_question(self):
29     """
30     Questions with a pub_date in the future should not be displayed on
31     the index page.
32     """
33     create_question(question_text="Future question.", days=30)
34     response = self.client.get(reverse('polls:index'))
35     self.assertContains(response, "No polls are available.",
36                         status_code=200)
37     self.assertQuerysetEqual(response.context['latest_question_list'], [])
38
39 def test_index_view_with_future_question_and_past_question(self):
40     """
41     Even if both past and future questions exist, only past questions
42     should be displayed.
43     """
44     create_question(question_text="Past question.", days=-30)
45     create_question(question_text="Future question.", days=30)
46     response = self.client.get(reverse('polls:index'))
47     self.assertQuerysetEqual(
48         response.context['latest_question_list'],
49         ['<Question: Past question.>']
50     )
51
52 def test_index_view_with_two_past_questions(self):
53     """
54     """
55     create_question(question_text="Past question.", days=-30)
56     create_question(question_text="Past question.", days=-30)
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62
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67     create_question(question_text="Past question.", days=-30)
68     response = self.client.get(reverse('polls:index'))
69     self.assertQuerysetEqual(
70         response.context['latest_question_list'],
71         ['<Question: Past question.>']
72     )
```

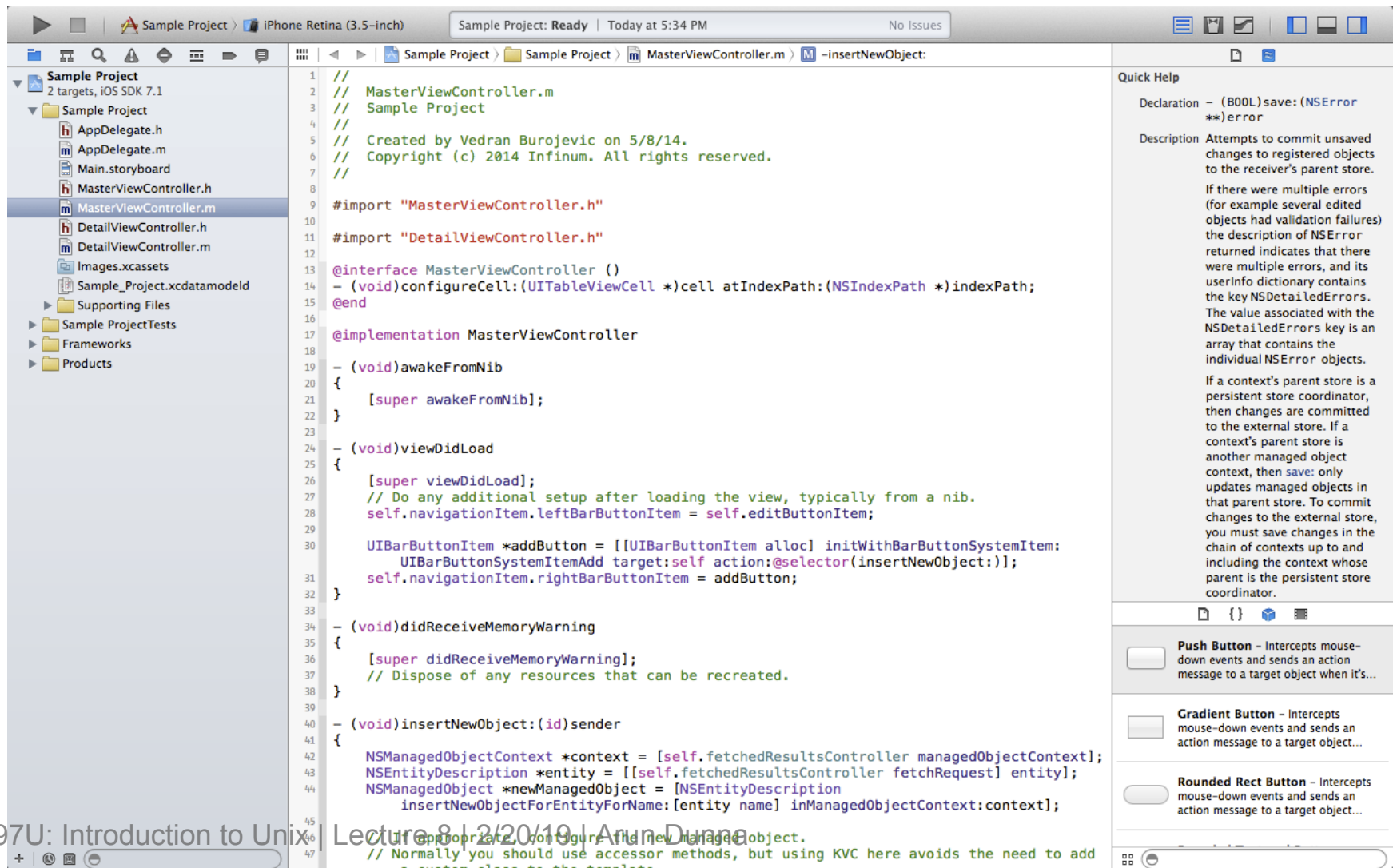
Development Tools - IDEs



Development Tools - IDEs



Development Tools - IDEs



Development Tools - Organization

Task Manager (ex. Todoist, [any.do](#), Google Tasks)

- Useful for cross-platform syncing of todo lists with reminders
- Keep track of assignments, tasks, etc.

Calendar Application (ex. Google Calendar, Apple iCal)

- Needed to keep track of classes, events, and meetings
- Coordinate meetings between people

Paper Manager (ex. Mendeley, Zotero)

- Sync papers, annotations, citations, notes, etc.

Chat Applications

- Slack, Hangouts, SMS, Email, and some IM app

Development Tools - Security Tools

Password Manager (ex. Lastpass, KeePassX, Dashlane)

- Generate and remember random passwords for you securely

Browser and Extensions (ex. Firefox, Chrome)

- Browsers: Firefox or Chrome, not Edge ugh
 - Use Firefox for more privacy, Chrome if you want all the features and sync stuff, and browser apps
- Extensions: Privacy Badger, uBlock Origin, HTTPS Everywhere (I have more but these cover 99% of cases)

Development Tools - Productivity Apps

Office Apps

- Microsoft Office Online (I use with OneNote on my Surface for taking notes) - you get this free as a student
- Google Suite (Docs, Slides, Sheets, Drive) - great for collaboration
- Libre Office for offline Linux
- Microsoft Office for offline Windows and Mac

Development Tools - Other

Cloud Providers

- Not as relevant now but will be later as you progress
 - Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Compute, Microsoft Azure are main ones

Version Control & Collaboration

- GitHub (most widely used, free), GitLab, or BitBucket

Static Website Generator

- Easy to generate/update websites (mine/course site are ex.)

LaTeX

- Used to create most academic documents (like our lab documents, research papers, etc.) - who wants more on this?

Development Tools - Free Stuff

- GitHub Education Developer Pack
 - <https://education.github.com/pack>
 - Gives you a bunch of free or discounted subscriptions/credits for services, like free domains, AWS credits, etc.
- Spotify for \$5/mo as a student
 - Not just a music application... it's a way of life. Podcasts, music, syncing cross-platform, add your own stuff, etc.

Any other questions for development tools? Want input for specific tools or types of tools?

Wrap Up

That's the end of the core Intro to Unix course content.

Lab/Quiz 4 due **Sunday 2/24 at 11:59pm.**

Next Lectures:

- Lecture 9: CS Topics & Courses, Window Managers, Software Lifecycle
- **Lecture 10: Guest Lecture and Final Review**
- Lecture 11: Internships, Grad School, Resumes, Coding Interviews, and LaTeX

I am still counting attendance for these. There will be no Lab 5. Quiz 5 will be an extra credit Quiz that will replace your second lowest Quiz score. Your lowest Quiz score will still be dropped.