

Shell Programming

A Necessity for all Programmers

Formatting Output

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You will learn to ...

- Format output using echo and printf
- Redirect command output to terminal and file
- Append command output to file

- echo statement without formatting: **echo "No. Subject Weightage Passing"**
- Newline character: **\n**
- Tab character: **\t**
- echo command has an implicit **\n** at the end
- Enable interpretation of backslash escapes: **-e**
- **echo -e "No. \t Subject \t Weightage \t Passing"**

- `\n` needs to be added at the end
- **printf “number format(s)”**
“value(s)”
(number is optional)
- Formats (f)
 - s: String
 - c: Character
 - d: Integer
 - f: Float
- Print string as is
printf “%s” “String1”
- Right Aligned: Print string of 10 characters. If string is smaller than 10, insert space (empty) characters before the string
printf “%10s” “String2”
- Left Aligned: Print string of 10 characters. If string is smaller than 10, insert space (empty) characters at the end of the string
printf “%-10s” “String3”

Recapitulate

- Output to terminal (STDOUT)
- Informational messages

- File
- **cmd > file**
- Multiple commands
{cmd1; cmd2; ... cmdN; } > file
- Use **>>** for appending to a file

Now, you can ...

- Format output using echo and printf
- Redirect command output to a file
- Append command output to a file

Thank you

