

Shell Programming

A Necessity for all Programmers

Expression Substitution

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You will learn ...

- types of substitution: variable, filename, command, and arithmetic substitution
- Please look at extra reading material for the usage of Arithmetic substitution

- usage of \$, we have already seen, example \$name
- \$name will substitute the value of the name
- \$ is one kind of meta-character, having special meaning

- meta-characters or wildcards like
- *: matches zero or more occurrences of any character
- ?: matches exactly one occurrence of any character
- [chars]: where chars is a set of characters to match
- Examples:
 - Matching all: **ls *.sci**
 - Prefix matching: **ls CLK*.sci**
 - Suffix matching: **ls *_f.sci**
 - Exactly one match: **ls SELECT_?.sci**
 - Using chars: **ls [a-z]*2.***

- assign the output of a command to a variable
- use the command as an argument to other commands
- Examples:
 - Assigning to a variable: **NUMPROC=`ps -aux | wc -l`**
 - Argument to a command: **file=MUX.sci ; ls -l \$file**

Now, you should be ...

- able to understand the types of substitutions available
- Practice more with variations to explore

Thank you

