# Shell Deci\$ion Making and Loops

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#### Decision Making in Shell

```
if [ expression ]
then
   Statement(s) to be executed if expression
   is true
fi
```

```
if [expression]
then
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression is
  true
else
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression is
  not true
```

```
if [expression 1]
then
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression 1 is
  true
elif [expression 2]
then
 Statement(s) to be executed if expression 2 is
  true
else
 Statement(s) to be executed if no expression is
```

## Decision Making in Shell (cntd...) <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nc/">Try it!!</a>

```
#!/bin/sh
a=10
b=20
if [ $a == $b ]
then
 echo "a is equal to b"
elif [$a -gt $b]
then
 echo "a is greater than b"
elif [ $a -lt $b ]
then
 echo "a is less than b"
عوام
```

#### **Switch Case Statements**

```
case word in
 pattern1)
  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern1 matches
  "
 pattern2)
  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern2 matches
 pattern3)
  Statement(s) to be executed if pattern3 matches
  "
```

#### **Switch Case Statements**

```
#!/bin/sh
FRUIT="kiwi"
case "$FRUIT" in
 "apple") echo "Apple pie is quite tasty."
 "banana") echo "I like banana nut bread."
 "kiwi") echo "New Zealand is famous for kiwi."
```

#### Switch Case Statements most usage!

```
#!/bin/sh
option="${1}"
case ${option} in
 -f) FILE="${2}"
   echo "File name is $FILE"
 -d) DIR="${2}"
   echo "Dir name is $DIR"
   "
 *)
   echo "'basename ${0}':usage: [-f file] | [-d directory]"
   exit 1 # Command to come out of the program with status 1
```

#### For loops

```
for var in word1 word2 ... wordN
do
Statement(s) to be executed for every word.
done
```

#!/bin/sh

for var in 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 do

#### For loops

```
#!/bin/sh

for FILE in $HOME/.bash*

do

echo $FILE

done
```

```
This will produce following result: /root/.bash_history /root/.bash_logout
```

#### For loops more examples:

```
$ cat for1.sh
i=1
for day in Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri
do
echo "Weekday $((i++)) : $day"
done
```

\$ ./for1.sh

Weekday 1: Mon

Weekday 2: Tue

#### For loops more examples (in-list):

```
$ cat for 2.sh
i=1
weekdays="Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri"
for day in $weekdays # if "$weekdays" then single iteration
do
echo "Weekday $((i++)) : $day"
done
```

\$./for2.sh

Weekday 1: Mon

Weekday 2: Tue

For loops more examples (using positional parameters):

```
$ cat for3.sh
i=1
for day
do
echo "Weekday $((i++)) : $day"
done
```

\$./for3.sh Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri

Weekday 1 : Mon Weekday 2 : Tue

For loops more examples (getting files and directories):

```
$ cat for5.sh
i=1
cd ~
for item in *
                              ##(for all *.c, a*.....)
do
echo "Item $((i++)) : $item"
done
```

\$ ./for5.sh

Item 1 : positional-parameters.sh

#### For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for8.sh
for (( i=1; i <= 5; i++ ))
do
echo "Random number $i: $RANDOM"
done</pre>
```

#### \$ ./for8.sh

Random number 1: 23320

Random number 2: 5070

Random number 3: 15202

Dandom number 1: 22061

For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for9.sh
i=1;
for ((;;))
do
    echo "Number: $((i++))"
done
```

>>Infinite loop

>>uco ctrl c

For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for10.sh
for ((i=1, j=10; i <= 5; i++, j=j+5))
do
echo "Number $i: $j"
done
```

\$./for10.sh

Number 1: 10

Number 2: 15

For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for11.sh
for num in {1..10}
do
echo "Number: $num"
done
```

\$./for11.sh

Number: 1

Number: 2

For loops more examples (c style):

```
$ cat for12.sh
for num in {1..10..2}
do
echo "Number: $num"
done
```

\$./for12.sh

Number: 1

Number: 3

#### While loop:

while command

do

Statement(s) to be executed if command is true done

#### While loop:

```
#!/bin/sh
a=0
while [$a -It 10]
do
echo $a
a=`expr $a + 1`
done
```

This will produce following result:

#### **Until loop:**

done

```
until command
do
Statement(s) to be executed until command is
true
```

#### **Until loop:**

```
#!/bin/sh
a=0
until [! $a -lt 10] # as long as this fails the loop continues
do
 echo $a
 a=`expr $a + 1`
done
```

Shell Loop Controls
 continue
 continue n

break n

#### select loop:

The *select* loop provides an easy way to create a numbered menu from which users can select options. It is useful when you need to ask the user to choose one or more items from a list of choices.

This loop was introduced in ksh and has been adapted into bash. It is not available in sh.

select loop:

Syntax:

select var in word1 word2 ... wordN

do

Statement(s) to be executed for every word.

done

#### select loop:

```
select DRINK in tea cofee water juice appe all none
do
 case $DRINK in
   tea|cofee|water|all)
     echo "Go to canteen"
     "
   juice|appe)
     echo "Available at home"
   none)
     break
   *) echo "ERROR: Invalid selection"
```

#### select loop:

```
$./test.sh
1) tea
2) cofee
3) water
4) juice
5) appe
6) all
7) none
#? juice
Available at home
#? None
```

For loops more examples (break outs and continue):

- 1) Even numbers from 2 to 20.
- 2) Even numbers from a file num.txt

>cat num.txt

44 67 95 32 89 2 98

Using:

break;

continue;

#### **Selection Sort:**

```
echo "Enter Numbers to be Sorted:"
read -a ARRAY
count=${#ARRAY[@]}
echo "-----"
echo "Numbers Before Sort:"
printnumbers
sortnumbers
echo "Numbers After Sort: "
```

#### **Selection Sort:**

```
printnumbers()
 echo ${ARRAY[*]}
swap()
  temp=${ARRAY[$1]}
  ARRAY[$1]=${ARRAY[$2]}
  ARRAY[$2]=$temp
```

#### **Selection Sort:**

```
sortnumbers()
for ((i=0;i<count;i++))
do
    min=$i
    for ((j=i+1;j<count;j++))
    do
        if [ ${ARRAY[i]} -It ${ARRAY[min]} ]
        then
          min=$j
        fi
```

#### **Selection Sort:**

```
]# sh selectionsort.sh
```

**Enter Numbers to be Sorted:** 

34 76 -8 12 23 5 9 -2 88 41 62

\_\_\_\_\_

**Numbers Before Sort:** 

34 76 -8 12 23 5 9 -2 88 41 62

Numbers After Sort:

-8 -2 5 9 12 23 34 41 62 76 88

\_\_\_\_\_

Wildcard	Matches
*	zero or more characters
?	exactly one character
[abcde]	exactly one character listed
[a-e]	exactly one character in the given range
[!abcde]	any character that is not listed
[!a-e]	any character that is not in the given range
{debian,linux}	exactly one entire word in the options

#### \$ rm \*

Removes every file from the current directory

#### \$ mv \*linux\*.html dir1

Moves all the HTML files, that have the word "linux" in their names, from the working directory into a directory named dir1

#### \$ rm junk.???

Removes all files whose names begin with junk., followed by exactly three characters

#### \$ Is hda[0-9]

List all files or directories whose names begin with hda, followed by exactly one numeral

#### \$ Is hda[0-9][0-9]

Lists all files or directories beginning with hda, followed by exactly two numerals

#### \$ Is {hd,sd}[a-c]

Lists all files or directories whose name starts with either hd or sd, followed by any single character between a and c

#### \$ cp [A-Z]\* dir2

Copies all files, that begin with an uppercase letter, to directory dir2

#### \$ rm \*[!cehg]

Deletes all files that don't end with c, e, h or g.