

Bash scripting cheatsheet

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Example

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

NAME="John"
echo "Hello $NAME!"
```

Variables

```
NAME="John"
echo $NAME
echo "$NAME"
echo "${NAME}!"
```

String quotes

```
NAME="John"
echo "Hi $NAME"
echo 'Hi $NAME'
```

Conditional execution

```
git commit && git push
git commit || echo "Commit failed"
```

Functions

```
get_name() {
    echo "John"
}

echo "You are $(get_name)"
```

Shell execution

Conditionals

```
if [[ -z "$string" ]]; then
    echo "String is empty"
elif [[ -n "$string" ]]; then
```

Strict mode

```
echo "String is not empty"
fi
```

See: Conditionals

Brace expansion

```
echo {A,B}.js
```

```
{A,B}
```

```
{A,B}.js
```

```
{1..5}
```

See: Brace expansion

```
set -euo pipefail
IFS=$'\n\t'
```

Parameter expansions

Basics

```
name="John"
echo ${name}
echo ${name/J/j}    #=> "john" (substitution)
echo ${name:0:2}    #=> "Jo" (slicing)
echo ${name::2}     #=> "Jo" (slicing)
echo ${name::-1}    #=> "Joh" (slicing)
echo ${name:(-1)}   #=> "n" (slicing from right)
echo ${name:(-2):1} #=> "h" (slicing from right)
echo ${food:-Cake}  #=> $food or "Cake"
```

```
length=2
echo ${name:0:length} #=> "Jo"
```

Substitution

```
${F00%suffix}
```

```
${F00#prefix}
```

```
${F00%%suffix}
```

```
${F00##prefix}
```

```
${F00/from/to}
```

```
${F00//from/to}
```

```
${F00/%from/to}
```

Comments

```
# Single line comment
```

```
: '
This is a
multi line
comment
'
```

Substrings

```
${F00:0:3}
```

See: Parameter expansion

```
STR="/path/to/foo.cpp"
echo ${STR%.cpp}      # /path/to/foo
echo ${STR%.cpp}.o    # /path/to/foo.o

echo ${STR##*.}       # cpp (extension)
echo ${STR##*/}       # foo.cpp (basepath)

echo ${STR#*/}        # path/to/foo.cpp
echo ${STR##*/}       # foo.cpp

echo ${STR/foo/bar}   # /path/to/bar.cpp
```

```
STR="Hello world"
echo ${STR:6:5}       # "world"
echo ${STR:-5:5}      # "world"
```

```
SRC="/path/to/foo.cpp"
BASE=${SRC##*/}      #=> "foo.cpp" (basepath)
DIR=${SRC%$BASE}     #=> "/path/to/" (dirpath)
```

`${F00/#from/to}`

Length

`${#F00}`

`${F00:-3:3}`

Default values

`${F00:-val}`

`${F00:=val}`

`${F00:+val}`

`${F00:?message}`

The `:` is optional (e

Loops

Basic for loop

```
for i in /etc/rc.*; do
    echo $i
done
```

C-like for loop

```
for ((i = 0 ; i < 100 ; i++)); do
    echo $i
done
```

Ranges

```
for i in {1..5};
    echo "welcome"
done
```

Reading lines

```
< file.txt | while read line; do
    echo $line
done
```

Forever

```
while true; do
    ...
done
```

With step size

```
for i in {5..50..
```

Functions

Defining functions

```
myfunc() {
    echo "hello $1"
}
```

```
# Same as above (alternate syntax)
function myfunc() {
    echo "hello $1"
}
```

```
myfunc "John"
```

Returning values

```
myfunc() {
    local myresult='some value'
    echo $myresult
}
```

```
result="$(myfunc)"
```

Arguments

```
$#
```

```
$*
```

```
$@
```

```
$1
```

Raising errors

```
myfunc() {
    return 1
}
```

```
if myfunc; then
    echo "success"
else
    echo "failure"
fi
```

See Special parameters.

Conditionals

Conditions

File conditions

Example

Note that `[[` is actually a command/program that returns either 0 or 1. Some shell built-in utils, such as `grep(1)` or `ping(1)` can be used as condition,

```
[[ -e FILE ]]
```

```
[[ -r FILE ]]
```

```
[[ -z STRING ]]
```

```
[[ -h FILE ]]
```

```
[[ -n STRING ]]
```

```
[[ -d FILE ]]
```

```
[[ STRING == STRING ]]
```

```
[[ -w FILE ]]
```

```
[[ STRING != STRING ]]
```

```
[[ -s FILE ]]
```

```
[[ NUM -eq NUM ]]
```

```
[[ -f FILE ]]
```

```
[[ NUM -ne NUM ]]
```

```
[[ -x FILE ]]
```

```
[[ NUM -lt NUM ]]
```

```
[[ FILE1 -nt FILE2 ]]
```

```
[[ NUM -le NUM ]]
```

```
[[ FILE1 -ot FILE2 ]]
```

```
[[ NUM -gt NUM ]]
```

```
[[ FILE1 -ef FILE2 ]]
```

```
[[ NUM -ge NUM ]]
```

```
[[ STRING =~ STRING ]]
```

```
if ping -c 1 google
  echo "It appears to be online"
fi
```

```
if grep -q 'foo' file.txt
  echo "You appear to have foo"
fi
```

```
# String
if [[ -z "$string" ]]
  echo "String is empty"
elif [[ -n "$string" ]]
  echo "String is not empty"
fi
```

```
# Combinations
if [[ X == X ]] && [[ Y == Y ]]
  ...
fi
```

Greater than or equal to

```
# Equal
if [[ "$A" == "$B" ]]
  ...
fi
```

```
(( NUM < NUM ))
```

Nu

```
[[ -o noclobber ]]
```

If OPTION

```
[[ ! EXPR ]]
```

```
[[ X ]] && [[ Y ]]
```

```
[[ X ]] || [[ Y ]]
```

```
# Regex
if [[ "A" =~ "."
```

```
if (( $a < $b ));
    echo "$a is sm
fi
```

```
if [[ -e "file.tx
    echo "file exis
fi
```

Arrays

Defining arrays

```
Fruits=('Apple' 'Banana' 'Orange')
```

```
Fruits[0]="Apple"
Fruits[1]="Banana"
Fruits[2]="Orange"
```

Working with arrays

```
echo ${Fruits[0]}      # Element #0
echo ${Fruits[@]}      # All elements,
echo ${#Fruits[@]}     # Number of eler
echo ${#Fruits}        # String length
echo ${#Fruits[3]}     # String length
echo ${Fruits[@]:3:2}  # Range (from po
```

Operations

```
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "Watermelon")  # Push
Fruits+=('Watermelon')                # Also Push
```

Iteration

```
for i in "${arrayName[@]"; do
    echo $i
```

```

Fruits=( ${Fruits[@]/Ap*/} )      # Remove by regex match
unset Fruits[2]                  # Remove one item
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}")          # Duplicate
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "${Veggies[@]}") # Concatenate
lines=(`cat "logfile"`)          # Read from file

```

done

⁂ Dictionaries

Defining

```
declare -A sounds
```

```

sounds[dog]="bark"
sounds[cow]="moo"
sounds[bird]="tweet"
sounds[wolf]="howl"

```

Declares sound as a Dictionary object (aka associative array).

Working with dictionaries

```

echo ${sounds[dog]} # Dog's sound
echo ${sounds[@]}   # All values
echo ${!sounds[@]}  # All keys
echo ${#sounds[@]}  # Number of elements
unset sounds[dog]   # Delete dog

```

Iteration

Iterate over values

```

for val in "${sounds[@]}; do
    echo $val
done

```

Iterate over keys

```

for key in "${!sounds[@]}; do
    echo $key
done

```

⁂ Options

Options

Glob options

```
set -o noclobber # Avoid overlay files (echo "hi" > foo)
set -o errexit   # Used to exit upon error, avoiding cascading errors
set -o pipefail  # Unveils hidden failures
set -o nounset   # Exposes unset variables
```

```
set -o nullglob # Non-matching globs are
set -o failglob # Non-matching globs thro
set -o nocaseglob # Case insensitive globs
set -o globdots  # Wildcards match dotfile
set -o globstar  # Allow ** for recursive
```

Set GLOBIGNORE as a colon-separated list of pattern

History

Commands

```
history
```

```
shopt -s histverify
```

Expansions

```
!$
```

```
!*
```

```
!-n
```

```
!n
```

Operations

```
!!
```

Execute last command again

```
!!:s/<FROM>/<TO>/
```

Replace first occurrence of <FROM> to <TO> in most recent command

```
!!:gs/<FROM>/<TO>/
```

Replace all occurrences of <FROM> to <TO> in most recent command

```
!$:t
```

Expand only basenam

```
!$:h
```

Expand only director

!! and !\$ can be replaced with any valid expansion.

Slices

```
!!:n
```

```
!^
```

```
!$
```


`!!:n-m``!!:n-$`

!! can be replaced with any valid expansion i.e. !c

⌘ Miscellaneous

Numeric calculations

```
$(a + 200)    # Add 200 to $a
```

```
$(RANDOM%200)  # Random number 0..200
```

Subshells

```
(cd somedir; echo "I'm now in $PWD")
pwd # still in first directory
```

Inspecting commands

```
command -V cd
#=> "cd is a function/alias/whatever"
```

Redirection

```
python hello.py > output.txt    # stdout to (
                                ) (
                                ) (
                                ) s
python hello.py 2>/dev/null      # stderr to (
python hello.py &>/dev/null      # stdout and
```

Trap errors

```
trap 'echo Error at about $LINENO' ERR
```

or

Case/switch

```
traperr() {
    echo "ERROR: ${BASH_SOURCE[1]} at about ${BASH_LINENO[0]}"
}

set -o errtrace
trap traperr ERR
```

Source relative

```
source "${0%/*}/../share/foo.sh"
```

Directory of script

```
DIR="${0%/*}"
```

Heredoc

```
cat <<END
hello world
END
```

Reading input

```
echo -n "Proceed? [y/n]: "
read ans
echo $ans
```

```
case "$1" in
    start | up)
        vagrant up
        ;;

    *)
        echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|ssh}"
        ;;
esac
```

printf

```
printf "Hello %s, I'm %s" Sven Olga
#=> "Hello Sven, I'm Olga"
```

Getting options

```
while [[ "$1" =~ ^- && ! "$1" == "--" ]]; do
    -V | --version )
```

```
shift; string=$1
;;
-f | --flag )
```

Special variables

```
read -n 1 ans    # Just one character
```

Go to previous directory

\$?

```
pwd # /home/user/foo
cd bar/
pwd # /home/user/foo/bar
cd -
pwd # /home/user/foo
```

Also see

[Bash-hackers wiki](https://wiki.bash-hackers.org/) (bash-hackers.org)

[Shell vars](https://wiki.bash-hackers.org/vars/) (bash-hackers.org)

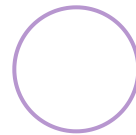
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