

操作符和数字常量

笨办法学 

概述

- ▶ 操作符 Operators
- ▶ 操作符优先级 Operator Precedence
- ▶ 数字常数 Numerical Constants

◆ 操作符

Operators

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| ▶ 赋值 | Assignment |
| ▶ 算术操作符 | Arithmetic Operators |
| ▶ 位操作符 | Bitwise Operators |
| ▶ 逻辑操作符 | Logical (Boolean) Operators |
| ▶ 杂项操作符 | Miscellaneous Operators |

= 等号 Equal

▶ 变量赋值 Variable Assignment

```
1 a=28  
2 echo $a
```

▶ 字符串比较操作 String comparison operator

```
1 if [ "$string1" = "$string2" ]
```

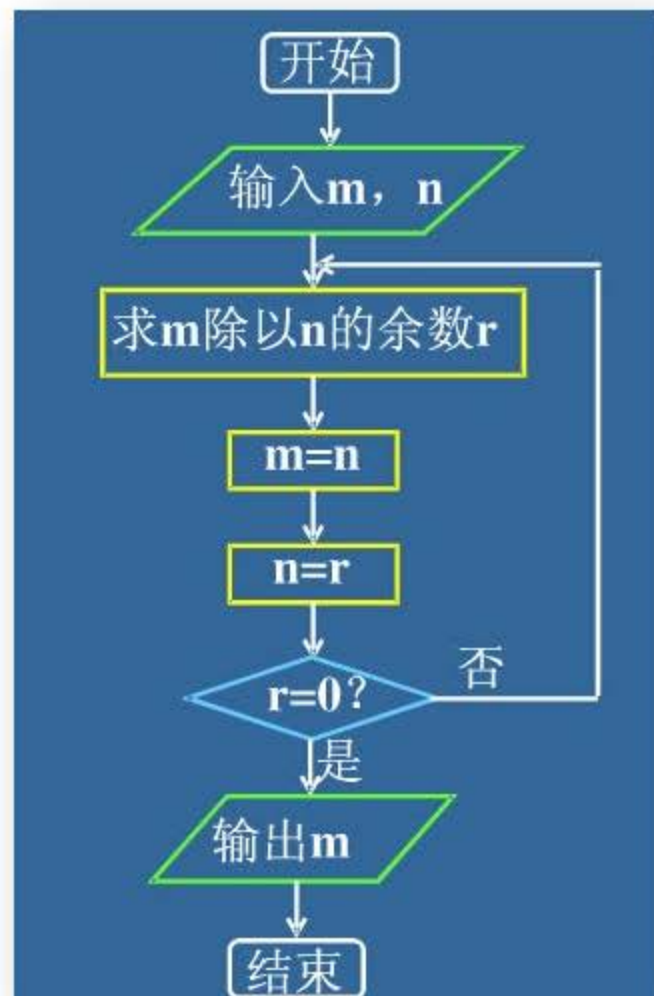
```
1 if [ "X$string1" = "X$string2" ]  
2 then  
3     command  
4 fi
```



算术操作符 Arithmetic Operators

+	加法计算	plus
-	减法计算	minus
*	乘法计算	multiplication
/	除法计算	division
**	幂运算	exponentiation
%	模运算、求余运算	返回一次除法运算的余数modulo
+=	加-等于	把变量的值增加一个常量然后再把结果赋给变量
-=	减-等于	把变量的值减去一个常量然后再把结果赋给变量
*=	乘-等于	先把变量的值乘以一个常量的值，然后再把结果赋给变量
/=	除-等于	先把变量的值除以一个常量的值，然后再把结果赋给变量
%=	取模-等于	先对变量进行模运算，然后把结果赋给变量

示例：计算两个数的最大公约数 Greatest Common Divisor



```
root@tomlab1:~  
11 exit $E_BADARGS  
12 fi  
13  
14 gcd ()  
15 {  
16     dividend=$1  
17     divisor=$2  
18     remainder=1  
19  
20     until [ "$remainder" -eq 0 ]  
21     do  
22         let "remainder = $dividend % $divisor"  
23         dividend=$divisor  
24         divisor=$remainder  
25     done  
26 }  
27  
28 gcd $1 $2  
29  
30 echo ; echo "($1, $2)=$dividend"; echo  
31 exit 0  
~  
"08-01gcd.sh" 31L, 443C written 31,7 Bot
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a shell script named 'gcd.sh'. The script defines a function 'gcd' that takes two arguments, 'dividend' and 'divisor'. It uses a 'do-until' loop to repeatedly calculate the remainder of the dividend divided by the divisor until it reaches 0. The final value of the dividend is the GCD. The script also includes an 'echo' statement to display the result and an 'exit' statement to terminate the program.

位操作符

Bitwise Operators

<<	左移一位 (每次左移都相当于乘以2)
<<=	左移-赋值
>>	右移一位 (每次右移都将除以2)
>>=	右移-赋值 (与<<=正好相反)
&	按位与
&=	按位与-赋值
	按位或
=	按位或-赋值
~	按位反
!	按位非
^	按位异或XOR
^=	按位异或-赋值

逻辑操作符

Logical (Boolean) Operators

▶ ! 非

```
1 if [ ! -f $FILENAME ]; then  
  ...
```

▶ && 与

```
1 if [ $condition1 ] && [ $condition2 ]  
2 if [[ $condition1 && $condition2 ]]
```

▶ || 或

```
1 if [ $condition1 ] || [ $condition2 ]  
2 if [[ $condition1 || $condition2 ]]
```


示例脚本 /etc/X11/xinit/xinitrc

```
root@tomlab1:~  
12 #      Mike A. Harris <mharris@redhat.com>  
13  
14 # Mandatorily source xinitrc-common, which is common code shared between the  
15 # Xsession and xinitrc scripts which has been factored out to avoid duplication  
16 . /etc/X11/xinit/xinitrc-common  
17  
18 # The user may have their own clients they want to run.  If they don't,  
19 # fall back to system defaults.  
20 if [ -f $HOME/.Xclients ]; then  
21     exec $CK_XINIT_SESSION $SSH_AGENT $HOME/.Xclients || \  
22     exec $CK_XINIT_SESSION $SSH_AGENT $HOME/.Xclients  
23 elif [ -f /etc/X11/xinit/Xclients ]; then  
24     exec $CK_XINIT_SESSION $SSH_AGENT /etc/X11/xinit/Xclients || \  
25     exec $CK_XINIT_SESSION $SSH_AGENT /etc/X11/xinit/Xclients  
26 else  
27     # Failsafe settings.  Although we should never get here  
28     # (we provide fallbacks in Xclients as well) it can't hurt.  
29     [ -x /usr/bin/xsetroot ] && /usr/bin/xsetroot -solid '#222E45'  
30     [ -x /usr/bin/xclock ] && /usr/bin/xclock -geometry 100x100-5+5 &  
31     [ -x /usr/bin/xterm ] && xterm -geometry 80x50-50+150 &  
32     [ -x /usr/bin/twm ] && /usr/bin/twm  
33 fi
```

33,1 Bot

杂项操作符 Miscellaneous Operators

- ▶ , 逗号操作符可以连接两个或多个算术运算
- ▶ 所有的操作都会被运行，但是只会返回最后操作的结果

```
1 let "t1 = ((5 + 3, 7 - 1, 15 - 4))"
2 echo "t1 = $t1"           # t1 = 11
3
4 let "t2 = ((a = 9, 15 / 3))" # 设置"a"并且计算"t2".
5 echo "t2 = $t2    a = $a"   # t2 = 5    a = 9
```

- ▶ 常用于for循环中

```
1 # 使用类似c语言的"逗号操作符"，来同时增加两个变量的值。
2
3 for ((a=1, b=1; a <= LIMIT ; a++, b++)) # 逗号将同时进行两条操作
4 do
5     echo -n "$a-$b "
6 done
```

操作符优先级 Operator Precedence

操作符	含义	备注
var++ var--	后加, 后减	C风格操作符
++var --var	前加, 前减	
! ~	否定	逻辑/位操作, 反转跟随运算符的意义
**	幂	算术运算
* / %	乘, 除, 取模	算术运算
+ -	加, 减	算术运算
<< >>	左移, 右移	位操作
-z -n	一元比较	字符串是/不是空
-e -f -t -x, etc.	一元比较	文件测试
< -lt > -gt <= -le >= -ge	复合比较	字符串和整型
-nt -ot -ef	复合比较	文件测试
== -eq != -ne	等于/不等于	测试运算符, 字符串和整数
&	与	位操作
^	异或	异或, 位操作
	或	位操作
&& -a	而且	逻辑, 组合比较
-o	或者	逻辑, 组合比较
?:	三元操作符	C风格操作符
=	赋值	不要与相等测试混淆
*= /= %= += -= <<= >>= &=	组合赋值	乘-等于, 除-等于, 取模-等于...
,	逗号	连接多个操作

高

低

示例：操作符优先级

- ▶ “看山法”：先看轮廓，后看细节

```
1 while [ -n "$remaining" -a "$retry" -gt 0 ]; do
```

条件1

条件2

```
2 if [ -f /etc/sysconfig/i18n -a -z "${NOLOCALE:-}" ] ; then
```

条件1

条件2

- ▶ 最佳策略：增加一些方括号，方便阅读

```
3 if [ "$v1" -gt "$v2" -o "$v1" -lt "$v2" -a -e "$filename" ]
```

```
4 if [[ "$v1" -gt "$v2" ]] || [[ "$v1" -lt "$v2" ]] && [[ -e "$filename" ]]
```


数字常数

Numerical Constants

- ▶ 默认情况下，数字是10进制数

```
1 let "dec = 32"
```

- ▶ 8进制：以0开头。

```
2 let "oct = 032"
```

- ▶ 16进制：以0x开头

```
3 let "hex = 0x32"
```

- ▶ 其它进制：**BASE#NUMBER**

```
4 let "bin = 2#111100111001101"  
5 let "b32 = 32#77"
```

总结

- ▶ 操作符 Operators
- ▶ 操作符优先级 Operator Precedence
- ▶ 数字常数 Numerical Constants