

# 条件判断

笨办法学 

# 概述

---

- ▶ 条件测试结构
- ▶ 文件测试操作符
- ▶ 整数比较操作符
- ▶ 字符串比较操作符
- ▶ 组合比较
- ▶ 嵌套的if/then条件测试

Test Constructs

File Test Operators

Integer Comparison

String Comparison

Compound Comparison

Nested if/then Condition Tests

# 条件测试结构

# Test Constructs

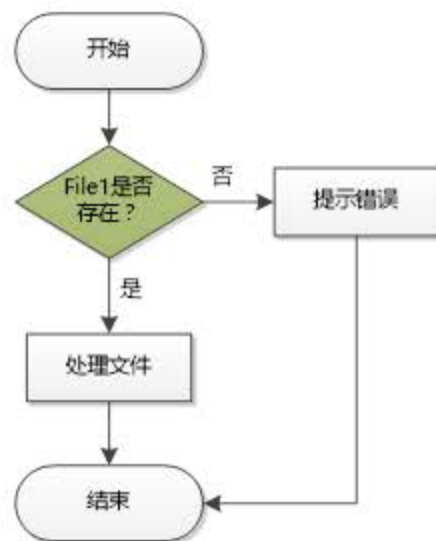
## ▶ if/then结构支持以下形式：

- ▶ if...fi
- ▶ if...else...fi
- ▶ if...elif...else...fi

## ▶ if/then结构判断命令列表的退出状态码是否为0

```
1 if grep -q Bash file1
2 if echo "Linux" | grep -q "$inu"
3 if test -z "$1"
4 if /usr/bin/test -z "$1"

5 if [ -z "$1" ]
6 if [[ $condition1 || $condition2 ]]
```



```
1 v1=1
2 v2=2
3 [ "$v1" -ne "$v2" ] && echo "Not equal"
```

## 条件测试结构

## Test Constructs

- ▶ `if test condition-true` 与 `if [ condition-true ]` 相同
- ▶ `[ ... ]` 对格式有严格的要求：
  - ▶ `[ ]` 中每个组件都需要用空格符分隔
  - ▶ `[ ]` 中的变量和常量最好都用双引号引起来
- ▶ `[[ ... ]]` 结构比 `[ ... ]` 结构更加通用
- ▶ 命令 `test` 支持的类型：
  - ▶ 数值比较
  - ▶ 字符串比较
  - ▶ 文件比较

```
1 if [ condition-true ]
2 then
3     command 1
4     command 2
5     ...
6 else
7     command 3
8     command 4
9     ...
10 fi
```

```
1 if [ -x "$filename" ]; then
2 if :; then echo "OK"; fi
```

## 示例：if 还可以测试任何命令

```
root@tomlab1:~  
1 #!/bin/bash  
2 # if命令还可以对命令进行测试，并是仅仅是中括号中的条件  
3  
4 # 比较两个文件是否一样  
5 date >testfile1.txt  
6 date >testfile2.txt  
7 if cmp testfile1.txt testfile2.txt &> /dev/null #抑制输出  
8   then echo "Files are identical."  
9   else echo "Files are differ."  
10 fi  
11  
12 # 在grep中，也很有用  
13 if grep -q CST testfile1.txt  
14   then echo "File contains at lease one occrence of CST."  
15 fi  
16  
17 # 复杂一些的  
18 word=Linux  
19 letter_sequence=inu  
20 if echo "$word" | grep -q "$letter_sequence"  
21 then  
22   echo "$letter_sequence found in $word"  
23 else  
24   echo "$letter_sequence not found in $word"  
25 fi  
26  
27 rm testfile[12].txt  
28 exit 0  
~  
"07-001iftest.sh" 28 lines --100%-- 28,6 All
```

## 示例：什么是真？

- ▶ 0 = 真
- ▶ 1 = 真
- ▶ -1 = 真
- ▶ NULL = 假
- ▶ 随意字符 = 真
- ▶ 未初始化的变量 = 假



```
root@tomlab1:~  
12  
13 # 1是真!!!  
14 echo "Testing \"1\""  
15 if [ 1 ]  
16 then  
17   echo "1 is ture."  
18 else  
19   echo "1 is false."  
20 fi  
21 echo  
22  
23 # -1是真!!!  
24 echo "Testing \"-1\""  
25 if [ -1 ]  
26 then  
27   echo "-1 is ture."  
28 else  
29   echo "-1 is false."  
30 fi  
31 echo  
32  
33 # NULL是假  
34 echo "Testing \"NULL\""
```



# 文件测试操作符

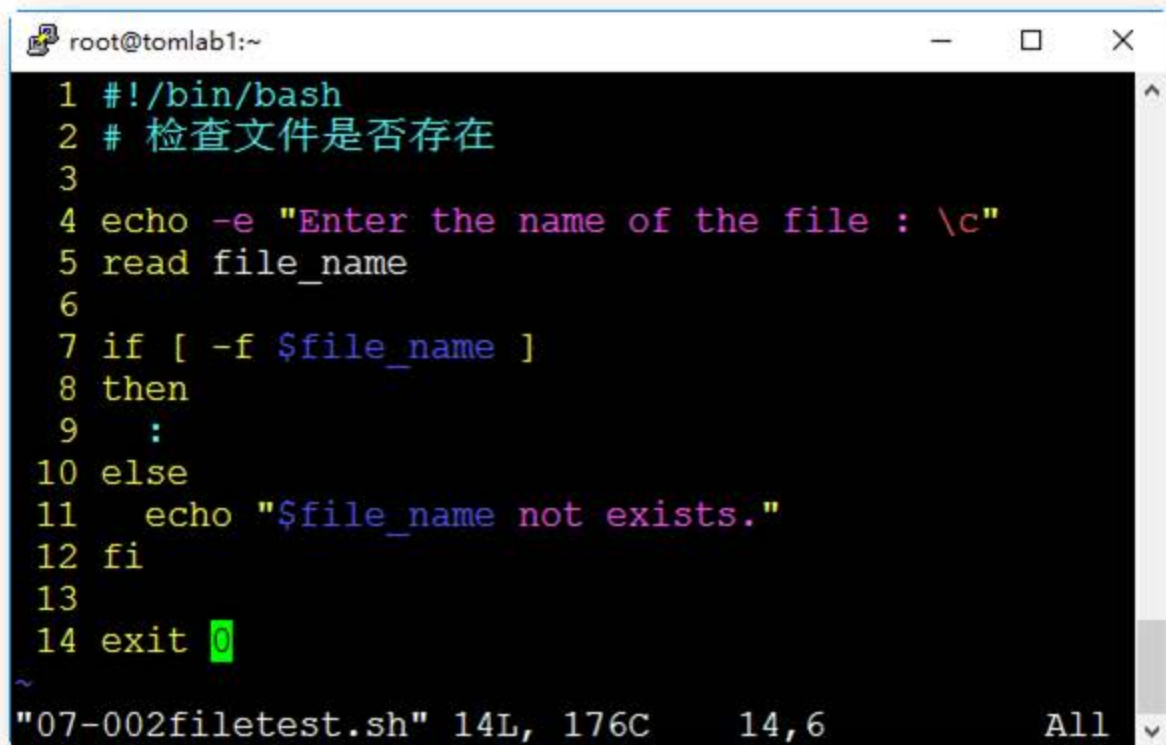
# File test operators

<b>-e</b>	文件存在
<b>-a</b>	与 <b>-e</b> 相同, 已被"弃用"了
<b>-f</b>	表示是一个普通文件(并不是目录或者设备文件)
<b>-s</b>	文件大小不为零
<b>-d</b>	表示这是一个目录
<b>-b</b>	表示这是一个块设备(软盘、光驱等)
<b>-c</b>	表示这是一个字符设备(键盘、声卡等)
<b>-p</b>	这个文件是一个管道
<b>-h</b>	这是一个符号链接
<b>-L</b>	这是一个符号链接
<b>-S</b>	表示这是一个socket
<b>-t</b>	文件(描述符)被关联到一个终端设备上

<b>-r</b>	当前用户是否具有可读权限
<b>-w</b>	当前用户是否具有可写权限
<b>-x</b>	当前用户是否具有可执行权限
<b>-g</b>	set-group-id(sgid)标记被设置到文件或目录上
<b>-u</b>	set-user-id (suid)标记被设置到文件上
<b>-k</b>	设置粘贴位
<b>-O</b>	当前用户是否是文件的拥有者
<b>-G</b>	文件的group-id是否与当前用户
<b>-N</b>	从上一次被读取到现在为止, 文件是否被修改过
f1 <b>-nt</b> f2	文件f1比文件f2新
f1 <b>-ot</b> f2	文件f1比文件f2旧
f1 <b>-ef</b> f2	文件f1和文件f2是相同文件的硬链接

## 示例：文件测试操作符

---

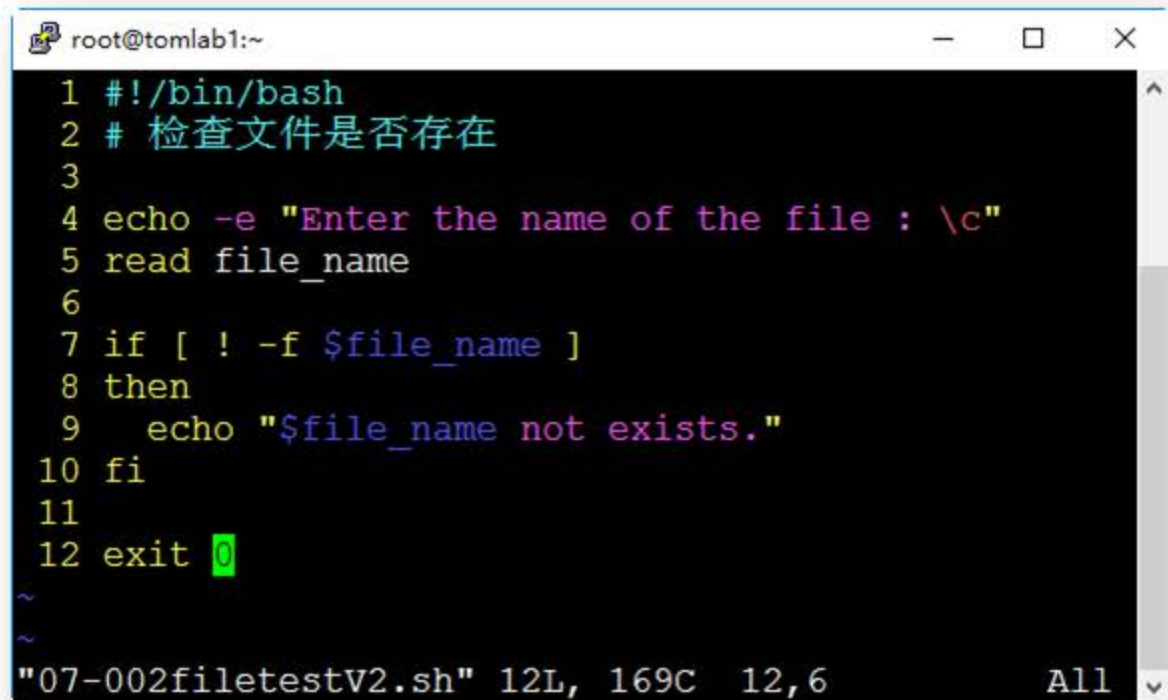
A terminal window titled 'root@tomlab1:~' with standard window controls. It displays a shell script with 14 lines. The script starts with a shebang, a comment in Chinese, and a prompt for a filename. It uses an if statement with the -f test operator to check if the file exists. If it does, it prints a message; otherwise, it prints that the file does not exist. The script ends with an exit command. The status bar at the bottom shows the filename '07-002filetest.sh' and line/column information.

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2 # 检查文件是否存在
3
4 echo -e "Enter the name of the file : \c"
5 read file_name
6
7 if [ -f $file_name ]
8 then
9     :
10 else
11     echo "$file_name not exists."
12 fi
13
14 exit 0
```

"07-002filetest.sh" 14L, 176C 14,6 All



## 示例：文件测试操作符v2



```
root@tomlab1:~  
1 #!/bin/bash  
2 # 检查文件是否存在  
3  
4 echo -e "Enter the name of the file : \c"  
5 read file_name  
6  
7 if [ ! -f $file_name ]  
8 then  
9     echo "$file_name not exists."  
10 fi  
11  
12 exit 0  
~  
~  
"07-002filetestV2.sh" 12L, 169C 12,6 All
```

# 整数比较操作符

# Integer Comparison

## ▶ 在中括号中使用

## Square Bracket

-eq	equal	等于	if [ "\$a" -eq "\$b" ]
-ne	not equal	不等于	if [ "\$a" -ne "\$b" ]
-gt	greater than	大于	if [ "\$a" -gt "\$b" ]
-ge	greater than or equal	大于等于	if [ "\$a" -ge "\$b" ]
-lt	less than	小于	if [ "\$a" -lt "\$b" ]
-le	less than or equal	小于等于	if [ "\$a" -le "\$b" ]

## ▶ 在双圆括号中使用

## Double-Parentheses

<	小于	if (("\$a" < "\$b"))
<=	小于等于	if (("\$a" <= "\$b"))
>	大于	if (("\$a" > "\$b"))
>=	大于等于	if (("\$a" >= "\$b"))

# 字符串比较操作符

# String Comparison

操作符	含义	示例	备注
=	等于	if [ "\$a" = "\$b" ]	
==	等于	if [ "\$a" == "\$b" ]	与=等价.
!=	不等于	if [ "\$a" != "\$b" ]	
<	小于	if [[ "\$a" < "\$b" ]] if [ "\$a" \< "\$b" ]	在[ ]结构中的, 需要被转义.
>	大于	if [[ "\$a" > "\$b" ]] if [ "\$a" \> "\$b" ]	在[ ]结构中的, 需要被转义.
-z	长度为零	if [ -z "\$a" ]	字符串长度为零
-n	长度不为零	if [ -n "\$a" ]	
str	非空	if [ \$a ]	检查字符串str是否是非空字符串

- 注:** 1、<和>, 按照ASCII字符进行排序  
2、强烈建议把字符串用双引号引用起来

## 示例：比较操作符

```
root@tomlab1:~  
1 #!/bin/bash  
2  
3 a=4  
4 b=5  
5  
6 if [ "$a" -ne "$b" ]  
7 then  
8     echo "$a is not equal to $b"  
9     echo "(arithmetic comparison)"  
10 fi  
11 echo  
12  
13 if [ "$a" != "$b" ]  
14 then  
15     echo "$a is not equal to $b"  
16     echo "(string comparison)"  
17 fi  
18  
19 exit 0  
~  
~  
~  
"07-05comparison.sh" 19L, 218C written    19,6    All
```

Tip: 文件名(**testtext.txt.gz**) 是否是以**.gz** 结尾的?

---

▶ 方法1 :

- ▶ 从最右边开始, 取3个字符, 判断是否是.gz

▶ 方法2 :

- ▶ 参数替换

```
${filename##*.}
```

**语法是 :**

`${var#Pattern}`      匹配最短

`${var##Pattern}`    匹配最长



## 组合比较

## Compound Comparison

### ▶ 通过**布尔操作符**来组合比较

#### ▶ -a 逻辑与

```
[ exp1 -a exp2 ]
```

#### ▶ -o 逻辑或

```
[ exp1 -o exp2 ]
```

### ▶ 通过**比较操作符**来组合比较

#### ▶ && 逻辑与

```
[[ exp1 && exp2 ]]
```

#### ▶ || 逻辑或

```
[[ exp1 || exp2 ]]
```

## 嵌套的if条件测试

## Nested if Condition Tests

```
root@tomlab1:~  
1 if [ expr1 ]  
2 then  
3   if [ expr2 ]  
4   then  
5     dosomething # 仅当expr1和expr2均满足时  
6   fi  
7 fi  
~  
~  
-- INSERT --
```

# 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

# 总结

---

- ▶ 条件测试结构
- ▶ 文件测试操作符
- ▶ 整数比较操作符
- ▶ 字符串比较操作符
- ▶ 组合比较
- ▶ 嵌套的if/then条件测试

Test Constructs

File Test Operators

Integer Comparison

String Comparison

Compound Comparison

Nested if/then Condition Tests