

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

Shell execution

```
echo "I'm in $(pwd)"
echo "I'm in `pwd`"
# Same
```

Brace expansion

See Command substitution

`echo {A,B}.js`

`{A,B}` Same as `A B`

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

`{1..5}` Same as `1 2 3 4 5`

See: [Brace expansion](#)

Parameter expansions

Basics

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

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

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 (basepa

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

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

<h3>String Substitution</h3> <pre>STR="Hello world" echo \${STR:6:5} # "world"</pre>	
<code>\${F00:-val}</code>	\$F00, or val if not set
<code>\${F00:=val}</code>	Set \$F00 to val if not set
<code>\${F00:+val}</code>	val if \$F00 is set
<code>\${F00:?message}</code>	Show error message and exit if \$F00 is not set
The : is optional (eg, <code>\${F00=word}</code> works)	
<code>\${F00/%from/to}</code>	Replace suffix
<code>\${F00/#from/to}</code>	Replace prefix

Loops

Basic for loop

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

C-like for loop

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

Reading lines

```
echo $i  
done
```

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

With step size

```
for i in {5..50..5}; do  
  echo "Welcome $i"  
done
```

Functions

Defining functions

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

```
# Same as above (alternate syntax)  
function myfunc() {
```

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "hello $1"
}
```

<code>\$#</code>	Number of arguments
<code>\$*</code>	All arguments
<code>\$@</code>	All arguments, starting from first
<code>\$1</code>	First argument
See Special parameters.	

Conditionals

Conditions

Note that `[]` is actually a command/program that returns either 0 (true) or 1 (false). Any program that obeys the same logic (like all base utils, such as `grep(1)` or `ping(1)`) can be used as condition, see examples.

<code>[] -z STRING []</code>	Empty string
<code>[] -n STRING []</code>	Not empty string
<code>[] STRING == STRING []</code>	Equal
<code>[] STRING != STRING []</code>	Not Equal
<code>[] NUM -eq NUM []</code>	Equal
<code>[] NUM -ne NUM []</code>	Not equal
<code>[] NUM -lt NUM []</code>	Less than
<code>[] NUM -le NUM []</code>	Less than or equal
<code>[] NUM -gt NUM []</code>	Greater than
<code>[] NUM -ge NUM []</code>	Greater than or equal
<code>[] STRING =~ REGEXP []</code>	Regexp
File conditions	
<code>[] -e FILE []</code>	Exists
<code>[] -r FILE []</code>	Readable


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

```
# Combinations
if [[ X ]] && [[ Y ]]; then
    ...
fi
```

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

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

```
if (( $a < $b )); then
    echo "$a is smaller than $b"
fi
```

```
if [[ -e "file.txt" ]]; then
    echo "file exists"
fi
```

Arrays

Defining arrays

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

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

Working with arrays

```
echo ${Fruits[0]}           # Element  
echo ${Fruits[@]}          # All ele  
echo ${#Fruits[@]}         # Number  
echo ${#Fruits}            # String  
echo ${#Fruits[3]}         # String  
echo ${Fruits[@]:3:2}      # Range (
```

Operations

```
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "Watermelon")  
Fruits+=('Watermelon')  
Fruits=( ${Fruits[@]/Ap*/} )  
unset Fruits[2]  
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}")  
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "${Veggies[@]}")  
lines=(`cat "logfile"`)
```

Iteration

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

```
set -o nullglob      # Non-matching glo
set -o failglob      # Non-matching glo
set -o nocaseglob    # Case insensitive
set -o globdots      # Wildcards match
set -o globstar      # Allow ** for rec
```

Set GLOBIGNORE as a colon-separated list of patterns to be removed from glob matches.

History

Commands

<code>history</code>	Show history
----------------------	--------------

<code>shopt -s histverify</code>	Don't execute expanded result immediately
----------------------------------	---

Expansions

<code>!\$</code>	Expand last parameter of most recent command
------------------	--

<code>!*</code>	Expand all parameters of most recent command
-----------------	--

<code>!-n</code>	Expand nth most recent command
------------------	--------------------------------

Slices

Execute last
command

`!!:n` Expand only nth token from
most recent command
(command is 0; first argument
is 1)

`!^` Expand first argument from
most recent command

`!$` Expand last token from most
recent command

`!!:n-m` Expand range of tokens from
most recent command

`!!:n-$` Expand nth token to last from
most recent command

!! can be replaced with any valid
expansion i.e. !cat, !-2, !42, etc.

`!$:h` Expand only
directory from
last parameter
of most recent
command

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

Miscellaneous

Numeric calculations

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

```
if grep -q 'foo' ~/.bash_history; then
    echo "You appear to have typed 'foo'
fi

pwd # /home/user/foo

$0      Filename of the shell script

See Special parameters.

;;
esac; shift; done
if [[ "$1" == '--' ]]; then shift; fi
```


Also see

[Bash-hackers wiki](#) (bash-hackers.org)

[Shell vars](#) (bash-hackers.org)

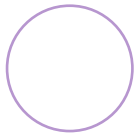
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