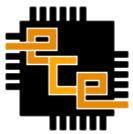
ECE 364
Software Engineering Tools Lab

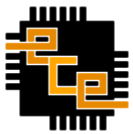
Lecture 2

Bash II



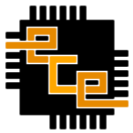
Lecture 2 Summary

- Arrays
- I/O Redirection
- Pipes
- Quotes
- Capturing Command Output
- Commands: cat, head, tail, cut, paste, wc



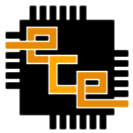
Array Variables

- Declaring and initializing array: `A=(1 foo 2)`
- Accessing an array element: `${A[index]}`
  - Index may be a non-negative variable or number
- Getting all elements in an array: `${A[*]}`
  - `${A}` will only get the first element of the array!
- Assign an array element: `A[index]=<value>`
  - Can assign non-consecutive indices, arrays are sparse
  - Different from C, where an array elements are always contiguous
  - **Array indices start at zero!**



Arrays Variables (2)

- To get the size of an array: `${#Array[*]}`
- To get a list of indices: `${!Array[*]}`
- **Attempting to access an unset array index will simply return an empty string**
- When would a list of array indices be useful or necessary?



Array Variables (3)

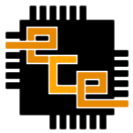
```
A=(foo bar baz)
A[5]=cosby
A[10]=jello
```

```
for item in ${A[*]}
do
    echo $item
done
```

```
for item in ${!A[*]}
do
    echo ${A[$item]}
done
```

```
for ((I = 0; I < ${#A[*]}; I++))
do
    echo ${A[$I]}
done
```

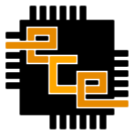
What is the problem in the bottom for loop?



Reading Into an Array

```
while read -a Data  # Splits on whitespace
do
  echo Read ${#Data[*]} items.
  echo The third item is ${Data[2]}.
done < Some_Data_File
```

- Use the `-a` option of the read command to split each line read from `Some_Data_File` into an array
  - Note: read will still only read one line at a time



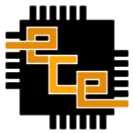
Converting to Arrays

- It is often helpful to convert scalar variables to arrays

```
values="1 2 3 4 5"
arrval=($values)
for i in ${arrval[*]}
do
  echo -n "$i "
done
```

Will print:

```
1 2 3 4 5
```



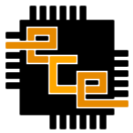
Converting to Arrays (2)

- The `set` command will convert a scalar into an array by setting each value to the command line parameter variables (`$n`):

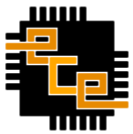
```
values="a b c d e"
set $values
echo $1 $2 $3 $4 $5
```

Will print:

```
a b c d e
```



Demo: Arrays

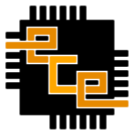


I/O Redirection

- Many commands and programs read and write to the standard file streams

```
$ ./setup.sh
What is your name?: Foo Bar
What is your age?: 31
```

- For example the above script prints some text to the screen and accepts input from the keyboard
  - Standard input and standard output

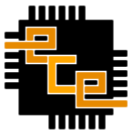


I/O Redirection (2)

- It is also possible to take input and output from non-standard sources using I/O redirection

- Input redirection takes input from a source such as a file or hardware device and directs it to standard input (`stdin`)

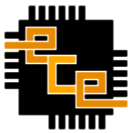
- Output redirection takes output from a program and directs it to standard output (`stdout`)



I/O Redirection (3)

- When the operating system reads and writes to a file is uses a special number called the file descriptor to identify the open file
  - Think of a file descriptor as the `FILE*` from C

- File descriptors allow you to precisely specify the file you want to read from or write to
  - By default it is assumed that you will read from standard input and write to standard output

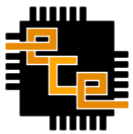


I/O Redirection (4)

- The standard file descriptors are ALWAYS assigned the numbers:

Name	File Descriptor #
Standard Input (`stdin`)	0
Standard Output (`stdout`)	1
Standard Error (`stderr`)	2

- If you do not explicitly specify file descriptor numbers `stdin` or `stdout` are *usually* assumed



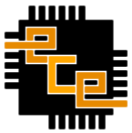
I/O Redirection (5)

- Redirect data into a command with `<`

  `<infile`

  `n<infile` `n` is the file descriptor number

```
# Redirect my_document into stdin
mail mgoldfar@purdue.edu < my_document

# Redirect work into file descriptor 4
grade_lab L1 4< work
```

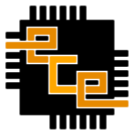


I/O Redirection (5)

- Redirect data out from a command with `>`

`>file`	Redirect `stdout` into `file` and overwrite
`n>file`	Redirect output from file descriptor `n` into `file`
`>>file`	Append `stdout` to the contents of `file`
`n>>file`	Append output from file descriptor `n` into `file`

```
ls *.c  > source_files
ls *.h  >> source_files    # Append to source_files

# Redirect output from stderr (#2) to /dev/null
cc -Wall -O3 -oFile.o -cFile.c 2>/dev/null
```

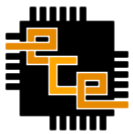


Advanced I/O Redirection

- We can assign additional file descriptors if we need to read and write to multiple sources simultaneously

- A special `exec` command “opens” a new file descriptor that can be read to or written from

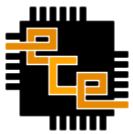
Statement	Description
`exec n<file`	Assigns file descriptor `n` to `file` for reading
`exec n>file`	Assigns file descriptor `n` to `file` for writing
`exec n>>file`	Assigns file descriptor `n` to `file` for appending



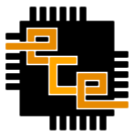
Advanced I/O Redirection (2)

- You can also redirect from one file descriptor to another

`<&n`	Redirects file descriptor `n` into `stdin`
`m<&n`	Redirects file descriptor `n` into file descriptor `m`
`>&n`	Redirects stdout to file descriptor `n` out to `stdout`
`m>&n`	Redirects file descriptor `m` out to file descriptor `n`



Demo: I/O Redirection

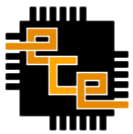


Advanced I/O Redirection (3)

- By default the read command reads input from `stdin` and echo writes output to stdout
  - This can be changed with I/O redirection

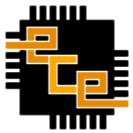
- `read [var1 var2 … varN] <&n`
  - Reads a line from file descriptor `n`

- `echo [options] [string] >&n`
  - Prints to file descriptor `n`



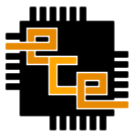
Advanced I/O Redirection (4)

```
# Open logfile.txt for writing
exec 4> logfile.txt

# Print a message to stdout
echo “Writing logfile…”

# Write to the logfile (notice the >&4)
echo “This will be written to logfile.txt” >&4
```



Advanced I/O Redirection (5)

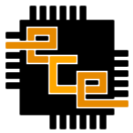
```
# Open logfile.txt for reading
exec 4< logfile.txt

# Get the number of lines to read from stdin
read -p "how many lines? " nlines

# Print out each line by reading it
for (( i = 1; i <= $nlines; i++ ))
do
      # Read a line from logfile.txt
      read line <&4
      echo "Line $i: $line”
done
```



Advanced I/O Redirection (6)

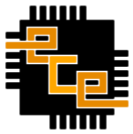
- Why do we need to assign a file descriptor? Why not redirect directly from a file?

```
# Print out each line by reading it
for (( i = 1; i <= $nlines; i++ ))
do
  # BUG! Will always read the first line of logfile.txt
  # A descriptor will remember where to continue reading
  read line < logfile.txt
  echo "Line $i: $line”
done
```



Advanced I/O Redirection (7)

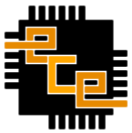
```
# This example shows how to read from multiple files
# Assume the input files have equal number of lines

exec 3< $1 # 1st argument is input file name
exec 4< $2 # 2nd argument is input file name
exec 5> $3 # 3rd argument is output file name

# Read from the first input file until the end
while read lineA <&3
do
  # Read one line from the second input file
  read lineB <&4

  # Write output to file descriptor 5
  echo "$lineA // $lineB" >&5
done
```



Special Files

- In Unix systems there are several special files that provide useful behaviours:

- `/dev/null`
  - A file that discards all data written to it
  - Reading always produces `<EOF>`
- `/dev/zero`
  - A file that discards all data written to it
  - Reading always produces a string of zeros
- `/dev/tty`
  - The current terminal (screen and keyboard) regardless of redirection



Pipes

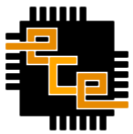
- Pipes take output from one command and pass it as input to the next command

```
command_1 | command_2 | … | command_n
```

- `command_1` sends output to `command_2`
- `command_2` receives input from `command_1`
- `command_2` sends output to `command_3`…

- Example: Count the number of words in a file

```
$ cat TheWealthOfNations.txt | wc -w

380599
```

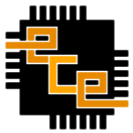


`tee` Command

- `tee [-a] <file>`
- Sends all input from `stdin` to `stdout` and also to `<file>`

- Use the tee command when you need to save intermediate output of a command sequence

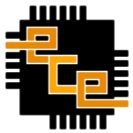
```
cmd1 | tee cmd1.out | cmd2
```



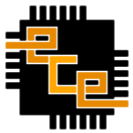
`tee` Command (2)

- The tee command overwrites the contents of its file
- Use the `-a` option to force tee to append to the file

```
cmd1 | tee -a cmd1.out | cmd2
```



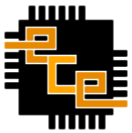
Demo: Pipes & `tee`



Quotes

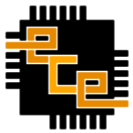
- There are various kinds of quotes, and each one can mean something different
  - ' The single forward quote character
  - " The double quote character
  - ` The back quote character
  - \ The backslash character

    (often used to begin an escape sequence)



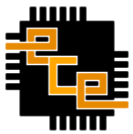
Single Quotes

- Must appear in pairs
- Protects all characters between the pair of quotes
- Ignores all special characters
- Protects whitespace



Single Quotes (2)

```
$ Name='Ekim Brafdlog'

$ echo Welcome to ECE364 $Name
Welcome to ECE364 Ekim Brfdlog

$ echo 'Welcome to ECE364 $Name'
Welcome to ECE364 $Name

$ echo 'The book costs $2.00'
The book costs $2.00
```

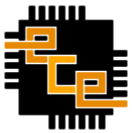


Single Quotes (3)

- A star (*) character has some confusing behaviour:
  - Used within single quotes * is **NOT** expanded
  - **Except** when assigning it to a variable

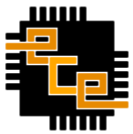
```
$ echo *
File1 File2 File3

$ echo '*'
*
```

```
$ files='*'
$ echo $files
File1 File2 File3
```



Double Quotes

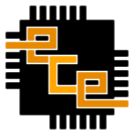
- Must come in pairs
- Protects whitespace
- Does **NOT** ignore the following characters
  - Dollar Sign $
  - Back Quote `
  - Backslash \



Double Quotes (2)

```
$ Path="/b/ee264"
$ echo "The path for ee364 is $Path"
The path for ee364 is /b/ee364

$ echo "The book costs \$2.00"
The book costs $2.00
```

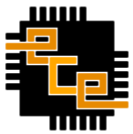
Note: Since double quotes will treat `$` as a variable
it must be escaped with a backslash



The Back Quote `

- Runs a command and captures its output
  - Capture program output into variables

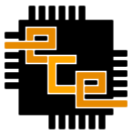
```
$ echo ”Directory is `pwd`”
Directory is /home/min/a/mgoldfar

$ DIR=`pwd`
  $ echo “Directory is ${DIR}”
  Directory is /home/min/a/mgoldfar
```



$(command)

- Another way to capture command output
  - Prefer using this over the back quote

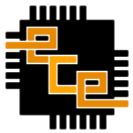
```
$ echo ”Directory is $(pwd)”
Directory is /home/min/a/mgoldfar

$ DIR=$(pwd)
  $ echo “Directory is ${DIR}”
  Directory is /home/min/a/mgoldfar
```



$(command) (2)

- `$(...)` can be used to capture the output from a sequence of commands connected by pipes

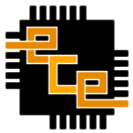
```
$ now=$(date | cut -d' ' -f4)
$ printf "The current time is %s\n" $now
The current time is 14:56:02
```



$((expression))

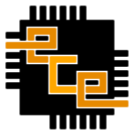
- Evaluates an arithmetic expression

```
$ echo 11 + 11
11+11

$ echo $(( 11 + 11 ))
22

$ k=99
echo $((k*66))
6534
```



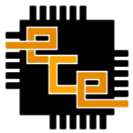
The Backslash \

- Use to remove any special meaning that a symbol may have.
  - e.g `\$1.00` or `\$`
- Used to add special meaning to symbols like `\n` or `\b`
- If it is the last symbol on a line, it will act as a continuation indicator.



The Backslash \ (2)

```
$ echo "This item costs \$2.00”
This item costs $2.00

$ echo “Can you hear anything?\b”

$ echo ”My login ID is” \
       “\”$(whoami)\””  \
       “What is yours?”

My login ID is “mgoldfar” What is yours?
```

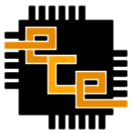


Combining `head` and `tail`

- Recall how `head` and `tail` works.
- Suppose you wanted to print lines 10 to 20
- Since `head` and `tail` read from `stdin` a pipe can be used to “connect” the commands

```
head -n 20 my_file | tail -n 10
```

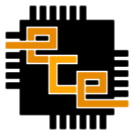
- Many of the basic commands in this lecture can be piped together to perform complex operations



`wc` Command

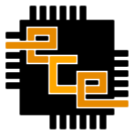
- `wc [options] [files]`
- Counts the number of lines in one or more files
  - Standard input is used if no files are provided

Option	Description
`-w`	Count the number of words in each file
`-l`	Count the number of lines in each file
`-c`	Count the number of characters in each file



wc Command (2)

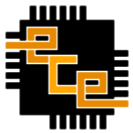
```
$ wc -w TheWealthOfNations.txt
 380599 TheWealthOfNations.txt

$ wc -wl TheWealthOfNations.txt
 35200  380599 TheWealthOfNations.txt

$ wc -c TheWealthOfNations.txt TheWealthOfNations.txt
 2256586 TheWealthOfNations.txt
 2256586 TheWealthOfNations.txt
 4513172 total

# Capturing the number of words:
# Note the conversion to an array:
$ words=($(wc -w *.txt | tail -n1))
echo "There are ${words[0]} in all files."
```



`cut` Command

- `cut [options] [files]`
- Cuts out columns from one or more files
  - Standard input is used if no files are provided
  - Delimiters may only be single characters

Option	Description
`-d<D>`	Specifies the character `<D>` as the field delimiter. The default field delimiter is a `TAB` character
`-s`	Ignore lines that do not contain any delimiter characters
`-f<fields>`	Specifies a range or set of fields to include. A range can be a valid numeric range (e.g. 3-6) or a list of individual fields (e.g. 1,3,7)
`-c<chars>`	Specifies a range or set of character to include. A range can be a valid numeric range (e.g. 3-6) or a list of individual characters (e.g. 1,3,7) Note: No delimiter is set when cutting characters.



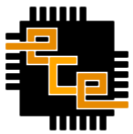
`cut` Command (2)

- Assume the file "tabdata" contains:

```
001    Mike Goldfarb        mgoldfar
002    Jacob Wyant          jwyant
003    Jung Yang            yang205
004    Aarthi Balachander   abalacha
```

- To print the record #s (first 3 characters):

```
$ cut -c 1-3 tabdata
001
002
003
004
```



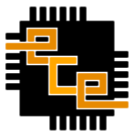
`cut` Command (3)

- Assume the file "tabdata" contains:

```
001    Mike Goldfarb        mgoldfar
002    Jacob Wyant          jwyant
003    Jung Yang            yang205
004    Aarthi Balachander   abalacha
```

- To print the 2nd column (field):

```
$ cut -f2 tabdata
Mike Goldfarb
Jacob Wyant
Jung Yang
Aarthi Balachander
```



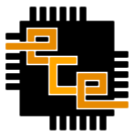
`cut` Command (4)

- Assume the file "tabdata" contains:

```
001    Mike Goldfarb        mgoldfar
002    Jacob Wyant          jwyant
003    Jung Yang            yang205
004    Aarthi Balachander   abalacha
```

- To print the 1st and 3rd column (field):

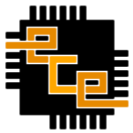
```
$ cut -f1,3 tabdata
001    mgoldfar
002    jwyant
003    yang205
004    abalacha
```



`paste` Command

- `paste [options] [files]`
- Joins lines together from one or more files
  - Opposite of the `cut` command
  - Delimiters may only be single characters

Option	Description
`-d<D>`	Specifies the character `<D>` as the field delimiter. The default field delimiter is a `TAB` character
`-s`	Paste files horizontally



`paste` Command (2)

- Assume the file “accounts” contains

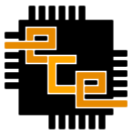
```
ee364a01
ee364a02
```

- Assume the file “names” contains

```
Michael Goldfarb
Jung Yang
```

- To combine accounts and student names:

```
$ paste -d':' accounts names
ee364a01:Michael Goldfarb
ee364a02:Jung Yang
```



`paste` Command (3)

- Assume the file “accounts” contains

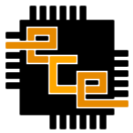
```
ee364a01
ee364a02
```

- Assume the file “names” contains

```
Michael Goldfarb
Jung Yang
```

- Using the `-s` option to paste horizontally:

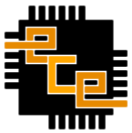
```
$ paste -s -d',' accounts names
ee364a01,ee364a02
Michael Goldfarb,Jung Yang
```



`sort` Command

- `sort [options] [files]`
- The sort command sorts data in a set of files
  - Standard input is used if no files are provided
  - Will merge multiple files to produce a single result

Option	Description
`-f`	Treat lowercase and uppercase letters the same
`-k <Start>[,Stop]`	Specifies the sort field in a line. If no stop position is specified the end of the line is used. Multiple `-k` options can be specified to indicate sorting behavior for ties
`-n`	Treat the field as a numeric value when sorting
`-r`	Sort in reverse order
`-t <X>`	Sets `<X>` as the field separator. `TAB` and `SPACE` are the default separators.



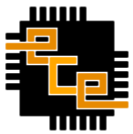
`sort` Command (2)

- Consider a file called “data” that contains:

```
555  Mike Goldfarb          mgoldfar
666  Jacob Wyant            jwyant
777  Jung Yang              yang205
444  Aarthi Balachander     abalacha
```

- To sort by TA name (2nd column):

```
$ sort -k2 data
  444    Aarthi Balachander    abalacha
666  Jacob Wyant            jwyant
777  Jung Yang              yang205
555  Mike Goldfarb          mgoldfar
```



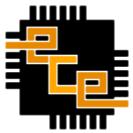
`sort` Command (3)

- Consider a file called “data2” that contains:

```
ece 201 fff
aaa 100 fff
bbb 199 ggg
ccc 302 fff
```

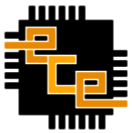
- To sort on column 3 first and then on column 2:

```
$ sort -k3 -k2 data2
  aaa 100 fff
ece 201 fff
ccc 302 fff
bbb 199 ggg
```



`diff` Command

- The diff command compares files line by line
- `diff <file1> <file2>`
  - Will compare file1 with file2 and print a list of differences
- `diff --brief <file1> <file2>`
  - Will print a short message if file1 differs from file2
- `diff` will produce a return code of 0 if the files do not differ and 1 otherwise



`diff` Command (2)

data1

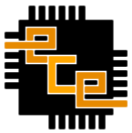
```
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
```

data2

```
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
1 2 3 4
```

```
$ diff data1 data2
2c2
< 1 2 3 4
---
> 5 6 7 8
```

Line 2 of data1 was changed to line 2 in data2



`diff` Command (3)

data1

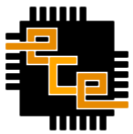
```
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
```

data2

```
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
```

```
$ diff data1 data2
3a4
> 5 6 7 8
```

Line 4 of data2 was added after line 3 in data1



`diff` Command (3)

data1

```
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
```

data2

```
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
```

```
$ diff data1 data2
4d3
< 1 2 3 4
```

Line 4 of data1 was removed after line 3 in data2