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Variables as commands in bash scripts



I am writing a very simple bash script that tars a given directory, encrypts the output of that, and then splits the resultant file into multiple smaller files since the backup media don't support huge files.

I don't have a lot of experience with bash scripting. I believe I'm having issues with quoting my variables properly to allow spaces in the parameters. The script follows:

Running this command fails with:

split: "foo/2009-04-27T14-32-04.backup"aa: No such file or directory

I can fix it by removing the quotes around \$BACKUP_FILE where I set \$SPLIT_CMD. But, if I have a space in the name of my backup directory it doesn't work. Also, if I copy and paste the output from the "echo" command directly into the terminal it works fine. Clearly there's something I don't understand about how Bash is escaping things.

bash unix shell



asked Apr 27 '09 at 18:36 wxs

Why would you embed $BACKUP_FILE$ in SPLIT_CMD when you could just put it after $SPLIT_CMD$ in the pipeline? – Nietzche-jou Apr 27 '09 at 18:50

Well I could do that, but at that point there's not really much point in having variables to contain my commands and I may as well just expand it all out as in Juliano's answer below __wxs_Apr 27 '09 at

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