Shell variables, aliases, text editors.

Jan Trdlička

Department of Computer Systems Faculty of Information Technology Czech Technical University in Prague

trdlicka@fit.cvut.cz

October 19, 2017

Contents

- Discussion of homework
- 2 Shell variables
- Aliasing
- Text editors
- 6 Homework

Discussion of homework

• Any questions about homework?

• Try the following commands and explain their behaviour.

```
echo PWD is $PWD

echo PWD\ is\ \ $PWD

echo "PWD_is____$PWD"

echo "\$PWD_is___$PWD"

echo '\$PWD is $PWD'
```

Discussion of homework

• Try the following commands and explain their behaviour.

```
cmd=who
echo cmd
echo $cmd
echo "$cmd"
echo '$cmd'
     '$cmd'
                 # or echo $($cmd)
echo
$cmd
```

• How can we protect output format of the command who?

- What types of shell variables can we distinguish and what is the difference between them?
- How can we temporarily create new local variable A and set its value to string "ALILIBLILIC"?
- How can we temporarily create new environment variable B and set its value to string "X_{□□}Y_{□□}Z"?
- Can we omit the quotes? Why yes/no?

- How to print a value of the shell variable A?
- Can we omit the quotes? Why yes/no?
- How to verify that the shell variable A is defined?
- How to verify that the variable B is an environment variable?
- How to destroy the shell variable B?

- How can we permanently define environment variable B?
 Hint: see section "INVOCATION" in the manual page of bash.
- What is the meaning of the following builtin shell variables?

```
PATH
USER
HOSTNAME
PS1
IFS
PAGER
```

• How to change a shell prompt of the current shell to the following value?

Hello>

• How to change a shell prompt of the current shell to the following value?

user@hostname:pwd>

Where user is login name of the current user, hostname is name of the system, pwd is the current working directory.

Aliasing

- An alias is a shorthand notation to enable you to customise and abbreviate commands.
- Aliases are not exported to subshells.
- How to list all defined aliases?

alias

• How to list alias 11?

type 11

alias 11

 How to temporarily define new alias load, which means the number of all running processes in the system?

alias load='ps -e | tail -n +2 | wc -l'

• Can we omit the quotes? And why?



Aliasing

• How to destroy the alias load?

```
unalias load
```

 How to define an alias permanently? Hint: see section "INVOCATION" in the manual page of bash.

Text editors

- Text mode
 - vi, vim (Vi IMproved),
 - nano,
 - pico,
 - joe,
 - emacs.
- Graphics mode
 - gvim,
 - leafpad,
 - gedit (from GNOME),
 - kedit (from KDE).
- Try these editors and select your favourite editor.

Text editors

 In your favourite text editor create the shell script "s1.bash" with the following content

```
#! /bin/bash
echo "Hello⊔world"
date '+Today is %A'
```

- Change the access permission of the script by the following command chmod 755 s1.bash
- Run the script by the following command

```
./s1.bash
```

- Set values 3 and 5 to local shell variables A and B, respectively.
- How to calculate the sum of the values of A and B by the shell and print the result to the standard output?
- How to calculate the product of the values of A and B by the shell and print the result to the standard output?
- Set octal value 10 and hexadecimal value F1 to local shell variables A and B, respectively. Hint: see manual page of bash.
- How to calculate the decimal sum of the values of A and B by the shell and print the result to the standard output?

Define local shell variables A and B in the following way

```
A="01010"; B="AA"
```

- Assume that the variable A contains the binary number and variable B contains hexadecimal number.
- How to calculate the sum of the values of A and B by the shell and print the result like decimal number to the standard output?
 Hint: see manual page of bash.

 Create a subdirectory PS1_3 in your home directory by the following command

```
mkdir "$HOME/PS1_3"
```

Change the current directory by the following command

```
cd "$HOME/PS1_3"
```

Crate files by the following command

```
touch {,.}{,.,a,b,c,d,e,f,A,B,C,D,E,F}\\
{,.,a,b,c,A,B,C}.{txt,c,cpp,txt,C}
```

- Print the number of all files, that were created by previous command touch, on standard output.
- How many non hidden files (filename doesn't begin with the dot)
 with extension ".txt" have been created by command touch?

- How many files with extension ".txt" have been created by command touch?
- How many filenames contain string "aa" ?
- How many filenames begin with string "Fb" or "aC" ?