#### MÉTODE AVANSATE DE GESTIUNE A DOCUMENTELOR ŞI A SISTEMELOR DE CALCUL - CURS 2 -

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### Cuprins

• Sistemul de Operare Windows.



### SCRIPT-URI

- executarea unor grupuri de comenzi -

## Argumente in linia de comanda

#### Parametrii:

- %0 = numele programului apelat
- **–** %1, %2, ...
- %\* = toate argumentele (%1 %2 ... %255)
- Doar %1, %2, ... %9 pot fi adresate folosind numarul
- Extensii ale parametrilor care contin nume de fisiere:
  - %~f1 full name
  - %~d1 − disk
  - − %~p1 path
  - %~n1 nume fisier fara extensie
  - %~x1 doar extensie fisier
  - %~s1 nume scurt
  - %~1 se elimina ghilimele
  - %~a1 atributele
  - %~t1 detalii temporale
  - %~z1 dimensiune

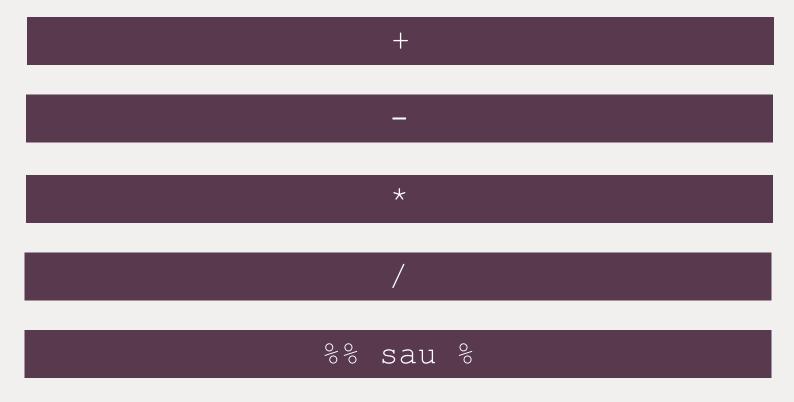


### Sintaxă: Operatori

- Operatori aritmetici
- Operatori relaţionali
- Operatori logici
- Operatori de atribuire
- Operatori pe biţi



### Sintaxă: Operatori aritmetici





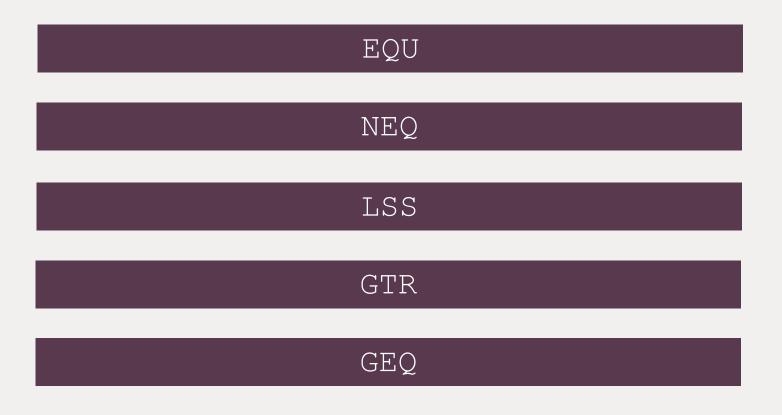
# Sintaxă: Operatori de atribuire

$$-=$$

$$/=$$



### Sintaxă: Operatori relaționali





# Sintaxă: Operatori pe biţi

```
& sau &=
   sau
 ^ sau ^=
<< sau <<=
>> sau >>=
```



#### Operatori

command1 && command2

⇒Daca command1 s-a executat cu success atunci se executa command 2

command1 & command2

⇒Se executa command1 si apoi se executa command2

command1 || command2

⇒Se executa command2 doar daca command1 nu se poate executa



### Operatori Exemple

COPY H:\share\TNSnames.ora
C:\Oracle\ && ECHO The Copy
succeeded

⇒Arata mesajul daca copierea s-a efectuat cu success

(Dir C:\Test1 & Dir C:\Test2) || Echo One or more of the commands failed.

⇒Se pot folosi paranteze pentru a se testa succesul mai multor comenzi



### Setarea variabilelor

Variabilele setate cu SET isi pastreaza valoarea doar in sesiunea curenta

SET - afiseaza toate variabilele

SET variabila – afiseaza toate variabilele care se potrivesc

SET variabila = string

SET /A variabila="expresie" – variabila va contine inclusiv "

SET /A "variabila=expresie" – variabila nu contine "

SET "variabila="

SET /P variabila=[promptString]

SET /a \_rand=(%RANDOM%\***500**/32768)+1



```
Setarea variabilelor Exemplu
```

```
@echo off
```

Set /P \_dept=Please enter Department || Set \_dept=NothingChosen

If "%\_dept%"=="NothingChosen" goto :sub\_error

If /i "%\_dept%"=="finance" goto sub\_finance

If /i "%\_dept%"=="hr" goto sub\_hr

goto:eof

:sub\_finance
echo You chose the finance dept
goto:eof

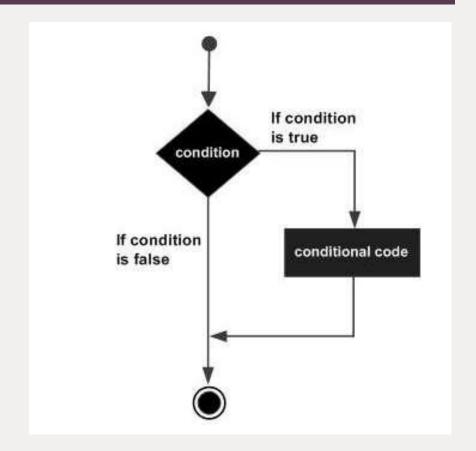
:sub\_hr echo You chose the hr dept goto:eof

:sub\_error echo Nothing was chosen



#### Sintaxă: IF

#### if (condition) do something





#### Sintaxă: IF

- /I = comparare case insensitive
- NOT = verifica daca conditia e falsa
- Item = sir de caractere / variabila de mediu
- == = egalitate in compararea sirurilor de caractere
- compare-op: EQU, NEQ, LSS, LEQ, GTR, GEQ (-,!=,<,<=,>,>=)

=> comparare numere

IF [/I] [NOT] item1==item2 command

IF [/I] item1 compare-op item2 command



#### Sintaxă: IF

- EQU vs ==
- Comparare 2 cu 19, "2" cu "19", 026 cu 10, "026" cu "10"
- Comparare numerica:

```
IF 2 GEQ 15 echo "bigger"
```

• Comparare siruri:

```
IF (2) GEQ (15) echo "bigger"
```

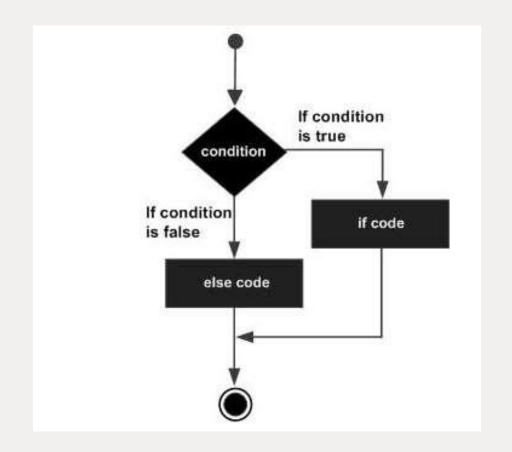
IF "2" GEQ "15" echo "bigger"



```
@echo off
SET /A a=5
SET /A b=10
SET /A c=%a% + %b%
if %c% == 15 echo "The value of variable c is 15"
if %c% == 10 echo "The value of variable c is 10"
```



### Sintaxă: IF / ELSE





### Exemplu: IF / ELSE

```
@echo off
SET /A a=5
SET /A b=10
SET /A c=%a% + %b%
if %c% == 15 (echo "The value of variable c is 15")
else (echo "Unknown value")
if %c% == 10 (echo "The value of variable c is 10")
else (echo "Unknown value")
```



### Sintaxă: IF defined

If [NOT] defined somevariable somecommand



### Exemplu: IF defined

```
@echo off
SET str1=String1
SET str2=String2
if defined str1 echo "Variable str1 is defined"
if defined str3 (echo "Variable str3 is defined")
else (echo "Variable str3 is not defined")
```



### Sintaxă: IF exists

If [not] exist somefile.ext do\_something

If [not] exist somefile.ext do\_something else do\_something\_else



### Exemplu: IF exists

```
@echo off
if exist C:\set2.txt echo "File exists"
if exist C:\set3.txt (echo "File exists") else
(echo "File does not exist")
```



## Sintaxă: IF – condiții multiple

if(condition1) if (condition2) do\_something



## Exemplu: IF – condiții multiple

```
@echo off
SET /A a=5
SET /A b=10
if %a% == 5 if %b% == 10 echo "The value of the variables are correct"
```



Testare daca variabila exista

```
IF [%1] ==[] ECHO Value Missing
IF [%1] EQU [] ECHO Value Missing
```

• Utilizarea parantezelor pentru a grupa comenzile:

```
IF EXIST filename.txt (
        Echo deleting filename.txt
        Del filename.txt
) ELSE (
        Echo The file was not found.
)
```



• Pipe

```
IF SomeCondition Command1 | Command2

⇔
(IF SomeCondition Command1 ) | Command2
```

IF SomeCondition (Command1 | Command2)

• Comanda IF considera parantezele din jurul conditiilor ca fiind caractere care trebuie comparate

```
IF (%_var1%==(demo Echo the variable
_var1 contains the text demo
```

• IF poate sa se regaseasca si in dreapta pipe-ului

Echo Y | IF red==blue del \*.log



- Singurul operator logic suportat de IF este NOT
- AND:

```
IF SomeCondition (
   IF SomeOtherCondition (
     Command if both are true
• OR:
Set /A tempvar=0
If SomeCondition Set /A tempvar=1
If SomeOtherCondition Set /A tempvar=1
if % tempvar% EQU 1
Command to run if either is true
```



- Daca sirurile de caractere contin delimitatori, cum ar fi [] (spatiu) sau [,] (virgula):
  - Delimitatorii trebuie evitati folosind ^
     SAU
     Sirurile de caractere trebuie incapsulate intre ""



### Sintaxă: CHOICE

```
CHOICE [/c [choiceKeys]] [/N]
[/CS] [/t Timeout /d Choice] [/m
Text]
```

```
/C[:]choiceKeys = Una sau mai multe taste de apasat. Implicit: YN.
/N = Nu afiseaza valorile posibile
/CS = optiuni case sensitive
/d choice = Optiunea implicita – se poate folosi doar impreuna cu /T
/m text = Textul care descrie optiunile
/T Timeout = Timeout in secunde. Daca acesta e o se va selecta varianta implicita
=> se seteaza variabila de mediu errorlevel cu numarul corespunzator optiunii
```

CHOICE /C CH /M "Select [C] CD or [H] Hard drive"



#### Sintaxă: GOTO

```
goto :label
...some commands
:label
...some other commands
```

GOTO:eof



### Exemplu: GOTO

```
@echo off
\overline{SET}/A = 5
SET /A b=10
if %a% == 5 goto :labela
if %b% == 10 goto :labelb
:labela
echo "The value of a is 5"
:labelb
echo "The value of b is 10"
SET /A c=%a% + %b%
echo %c%
```



### Exemplu: GOTO

```
IF %1==12 GOTO specialcase
    Echo the input was NOT 12
goto:eof

:specialcase
    Echo the input was 12
goto:eof
```



## @echo off

Exemplu:

Folosirea unei variabile pentru definirea unei etichete

```
CHOICE /C:01 /m "choose [0]yes or [1]No"
   goto sub %ERRORLEVEL%
   :sub 1
   Echo You typed 0 for yes
   goto:eof
   :sub 2
   Echo You typed 1 for no
   goto:eof
```

### Exemplu: GOTO

Folosirea unei variabile pe post de comentariu

```
@Echo Off
Setlocal
SET _skip=
IF /I NOT %1==Update SET _skip=::
%_skip% COPY demo.bat demo1.bat
%_skip% echo Update applied
```

GOTO nu se poate folosi intre () inclusiv in IF si FOR deoarece se iese din context



### Exemplu: GOTO

GOTO nu se poate folosi intre () inclusiv in IF si FOR deoarece se iese din context => in aceste cazuri se recomanda folosirea CALL



#### Sintaxă: CALL

```
CALL [drive:][path]filename [parameters]

CALL :label [parameters]

CALL internal_cmd
```



Transmiterea parametrilor

CALL MyScript.cmd "1234"
CALL OtherScript.cmd %\_MyVariable%



apel catre alt script

```
::----start main.cmd---
@Echo off
CALL function.cmd 10 first
Echo % description% - % number%
CALL function.cmd 15 second
Echo % description% - % number%
::-----start function.cmd-
@Echo off
:: Add 25 to %1
SET /a number=%1 + 25
:: Store %2
SET description=[%2]
```



apel catre eticheta

```
CALL :sub_display 123
CALL :sub_display 456
ECHO All Done
GOTO :eof

:sub_display
ECHO The result is %1
EXIT /B
```



Transmiterea prin referinta

```
@Echo off
Echo:
Set var1="Red Pippin"
Set var2="St Edmunds Pippin"
Set var3="Egremont Russet"
Echo: before: var1=%var1% var2=%var2% var3=%var3%
call :myGetFunc var1 var2 var3
Echo: after: var1=%var1% var2=%var2% var3=%var3%
Echo: &pause & goto: eof
:myGetFunc
Set %~1="return64"
Set %~3="return65"
EXIT /B
```



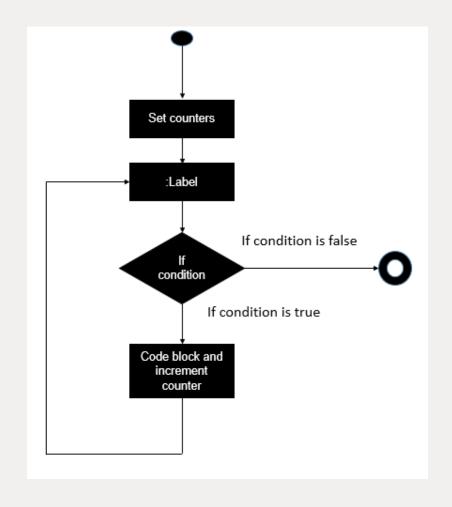
apelul unor alte comenzi

```
@Echo off
SETLOCAL
set _server=frodo
set _var=_server
CALL SET _result=%%%_var%%%
echo %_result%

=> SET _result=frodo
```



## Sintaxă: WHILE





### Sintaxă: WHILE

```
Set counters
:label
If (expression)
(
Do_something
Increment counter
Go back to :label
)
```



### Exemplu: WHILE

```
@echo off
SET /A index=1
SET /A "count=5"
:while
if %index% leq %count% (
echo The value of index is %index%
SET /A index = index + 1
goto :while
)
```



## Sintaxă: Şiruri de caractere

• Şir gol

Verifică şir gol



# Exemplu: Concatenarea șirurilor de caractere

Folosind operatorul SET

```
@echo offSET a=HelloSET b=WorldSET c=%a% and %b%echo %c%
```



### Sintaxă: Subșiruri de caractere

```
%variable:~num_chars_to_skip%
%variable:~num_chars_to_skip,num_chars_to_keep%
%variable:~num_chars_to_skip, -num_chars_to_keep%
%variable:~-num_chars_to_skip,num_chars_to_keep%
%variable:~-num_chars_to_skip,-num_chars_to_keep%
```



## Exemple: Subșiruri de caractere

#### SET test=123456789abcdef0

```
SET _result=%_test:~0,5%
\Rightarrow 12345 (se extrag primele 5 caractere)
SET _result=%_test:~7,5%
\Rightarrow 89abc (skip 7 caractere, se extrag urmatoarele 5)
SET result=% test:~7%
\Rightarrow 89abcdef0 (skip 7 caractere, se extrag restul)
SET _result=%_test:~-7%
⇒ abcdef0 (se extrag ultimele 7 caractere)
```



### Exemple: Subșiruri de caractere

```
SET test=123456789abcdef0
```

```
SET result=% test:~0,-7%
```

 $\Rightarrow$  123456789 (se extrag toate caracterele in afara de ultimele 7)

```
SET _result=%_test:~7,-5%
```

⇒ 89ab (se extrag toate caracterele incepand cu al 8-lea in afara de ultimele 5)

```
SET result=% test:~-7,5%
```

 $\Rightarrow$  abcde (din ultimele 7 caractere se extrag primele 5 caractere)

```
SET _result=%_test:~-7,-5%
```

⇒ ab (din ultimele 7 caractere se extrag ultimele 5 caractere)



### Sintaxă: Subșiruri de caractere

```
%variable:to_remove_substring=%
```

%variable:old to replace=new%



### Exemple: Subșiruri de caractere

```
SET test=12345abcabc
SET result=% test:12345=Hello %
⇒ Hello abcabc - Inlocuieste '12345' cu 'Hello '
SET test=12345abcabc
SET result=% test:ab=xy%
=> 12345xycxyc - Inlocuieste 'ab' cu 'xy'
SET test=12345abcabc
SET _result=% test:ab=%
=> 12345cc - Sterge 'ab'
:: Delete the character string 'ab' and everything before it
SET test=12345abcabc
SET result=% test:*ab=%
=> cabc - Sterge 'ab' si toate caracterele care apar inainte
de prima aparitie
```



## Exemple: Subșiruri de caractere

```
Sa se verifice daca un subsir exista intr-un sir:
```

Set cities="Aberdeen, London, Edinburgh"

```
Set _dummy=%_cities:London=%

IF NOT %_dummy% == %_cities% (ECHO London was found.)

ELSE (ECHO London was not found.)
```



- Fiecare element dintr-un şir se defineşte folosind SET
- Bucla FOR se utilizează pentru a parcurge şirul

```
SET a[0]=1
```

```
@echo off
set lista=1 2 3 4
(for %%a in (%lista%) do (
echo %%a
))
```



Accesare elemente

```
@echo off
set a[0]=1
echo %a[0]%
```



Modificare elemente

```
@echo off
set a[0]=1
set a[1]=2
set a[2]=3
set a[1]=5
echo %a[1]%
```



Parcurgere şiruri

```
@echo off
setlocal enabledelayedexpansion
set topic[0]=comments
set topic[1]=variables
set topic[2]=Arrays
set "topic[3] = Decision making"
set "topic[4]=Time and date"
set topic[5]=Operators
for /1 %%n in (0,1,5) do (
echo !topic[%%n]!
```

