## CSC209 Week 3 Notes

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## Shell Programming 4 of 6

- I/O redirection
  - <: sends stdin from file to variable or command

```
>>> var='<sample.txt'
>>> echo $var
hello!
hi!
it's a pleasure to meet you
```

- >>: appends line to file
- -2>&1: redirects stderr to the same file as stdout

```
>>> cat hello > output.txt 2>&1
>>> cat output.txt
cat: hello: No such file or directory
```

- File Descriptors
  - **0:** Standard Input
  - 1: Standard Output
    - \* Channels all output

```
cat sample.txt
hello!

hi!
ti's a pleasure to meet you

>>> cat sample.txt> output.log
>>> cat sample.txt1> output.log # identical
>>> cat output.log
hello!
hi!
it's a pleasure to meet you
```

- − 2: Standard Error
  - \* Channels all error output

```
>>> cat 2> error.log
2
```

- \$#
  - Returns number of command line arguements

```
>>> cat arg_number_check_example.sh
if [ $# -ne 2 ]
then
echo usage: arg_number_check_example.sh x y >& 2
exit 1
fi

expr $1 + $2
>>> arg_number_check_example.sh 2
usage: arg_number_check_example.sh x y
```

- \$\*
  - Means all command line arguements
  - all arguements passed are treated as one

```
>>> sh dollar_star_example.sh hello world hi
cat: hello world hi: No such file or directory
```

- \$@
  - Also means all command line arguements
  - each arguement sparated a space is treated independently
  - Works like for loop

```
>>> sh dollar_at_example.sh hello world hi
cat: hello: No such file or directory
cat: world: No such file or directory
cat: hi: No such file or directory
```

- \${x}
  - Works like template literal in javascript
  - Works with arguments as well!
  - Is useful when using in loop

```
>>> cat dolloar_curly_x_example.sh
a="hello"
cat ${a}2
>>> sh dolloar_curly_x_example.sh
cat: hello2: No such file or directory

>>> x = "hello"
>>> sed -n ${x}p file
sed: 1: "hellop": extra characters at the end of h command
```