

# GlobalLogic

A Hitachi Group Company

## EDUCATION

### Smart Start: Linux/Networking Linux command line intro. Part 2

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# Agenda

1. Input/output streams
2. Pipes
3. wildcards
4. vim
5. bash / sh
6. bash variables
7. special variables
8. Eval, \$(), ``, xargs

# Input/output streams

- Input / Output Streams
  - stdin (0)
    - <
      - `$ read VARIABLE < file.txt`

- Input / Output Streams

- stdout (1)

- >

- `$ cat file1.txt | grep regexp > file2.txt`
      - `$ cat file1.txt > file2.txt | grep regexp`
      - `$ cat file1.txt >/dev/null 2>&1 | grep regexp > file2.txt`
      - `$ cat file1.txt 2>&1 >/dev/null | grep regexp > file2.txt`
      - `$ command > /dev/null`
      - `$ cat > a << EOF`
      - `$ command < input-file > output-file`
      - `$ : > filename`
      - `$ > filename`
      - `$ {echo 1; echo 2; echo 3;} > file`

- >>

- `$ cat file1.txt >> file2.txt`

- << MARKER - end of input

- `$ cat > file1.txt << end_of_file`  
`line1`  
`line2`  
`line3`  
`end_of_file`

- Input / Output Streams

- stderr (2)

- 2>

- `$ command 2> /dev/null`
      - `$ command > file_stdout.txt 2> file_stderr.txt`

- 2>&1

- `$ command > /dev/null 2>&1`

- `$ &>filename #stdout + stderr`

- `$ i>&j # File with handle i to j is redirected.`

- `# Output to the file with the descriptor i is transferred`

- `# to the file with the descriptor j.`

- `$ >&j # The file with handle 1 (stdout) is redirected to file with handle j.`

- `$ exec 3 <> File # Open "File" and associate with handle 3.`

- `$ exec 3>&- # Close handle 3.`

- `/dev/tty`

- This is a special file, representing the terminal for the current process

# Pipes



- Pipes

- Explanation

- one-directional
- connects **stdout** of the left process to the **stdin** of the right process
- does not connect **stderr** of the left process

- Examples

- `$ cat file.txt | grep value`
- `$ cat file.txt | grep value1 | grep value2`
- `$ echo $PATH | tr ':' '\n' | grep /usr`
- `$ cat file.txt | sort`



# Wildcards



- Shell wildcards
  - \* - matches string of any characters or empty string. Examples:
    - pineapple
    - e373
  - ? - matches single character. Examples:
    - a
    - Z
    - x

- Shell wildcards
  - [...] - matches any one of the enclosed characters
    - [a]. All of the possible values:
      - a
    - [abc]. All of the possible values:
      - a
      - b
      - c
    - [a-c]. All of the possible values:
      - a
      - b
      - c
    - [a-c4X-Z]. All of the possible values:
      - a
      - b
      - c
      - 4
      - X
      - Y
      - Z

- Pathname expansion: wildcards, globs
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glob\\_\(programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glob_(programming))
    - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glob\\_\(programming\)#Unix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glob_(programming)#Unix)
  - \* - matches any string, including null string
    - `$ ls *.txt # file1.txt, file2.txt, file3.txt will match`
  - ? - matches any single character
    - `$ ls file?.txt # file1.txt, file2.txt, file3.txt will match`
  - `[abcde]`, `[a-e]`, `[abcdek-m]`, `[a-ek-m]` - matches any one of the enclosed characters
    - `$ ls file[123].txt # file1.txt, file2.txt, file3.txt will match`
    - `$ ls file[1-3].txt # file1.txt, file2.txt, file3.txt will match`
    - `$ ls file[13].txt # file1.txt, file3.txt will match`
    - `$ ls file[A-Za-z0-9].txt # fileX, filex, file1.txt, file2.txt, file3.txt will match`
    - `$ ls test_sbit.[A-Z]`
  - `[!abcde]`, `[!a-e]`, `[!abcdek-m]`, `[!a-ek-m]` - matches any one of the NOT ENCLOSED characters

- Pathname expansion: wildcards, globs
  - `shopt`
    - `$ shopt -s option_name`
    - `$ shopt -u option_name`
    - `nocaseglob` - controls case sensitivity for path expansion
    - `dotglob` - controls path expansion for hidden files
  - For pathname expansions better use C locale to get predictable results:
    - Check current locale
      - `$ locale`
    - Set collate
      - `$ unset LC_ALL; export LC_COLLATE=C`
      - `$ unset LC_ALL; export LC_COLLATE=C.UTF-8`

vi/vim



## ○ editing

- `EDITOR` env variable
  - `$ export EDITOR=mcedit`
- `$ vi file.txt`
  - editing
    - `l, i, A, a`
    - `x, dw, db, dd`
    - `Esc`
  - searching
    - `/pattern`
    - `?pattern`
  - saving
    - `:w`
  - exiting
    - `:q`
    - `:q!`
    - `:x`
    - `:wq`
  - key bindings
    - <http://www.viemu.com/vi-vim-cheat-sheet.gif>
  - Vim: vimtutor (vim must be installed also)



bash/sh



## ○ Bash options

- `$ set -o`
  - `$ set +o allexport` # disable exporting variables (Also `+a` option)
  - `$ set -o allexport` # enable exporting variables (Also `-a` option)
- `$ shopt` # Bash only
  - `$ shopt -s nocaseglob` # SET: case-insensitive path expansion
  - `$ shopt -u nocaseglob` # UNSET: case-insensitive path expansion

## ○ Bash history

- `$ SAVEHIST=100000`
- `$ HISTFILE=$HOME/./qhhistory`
- `$ HISTSIZE=100000`
- arrow keys (ctrl-p/ctrl-n)
- ctrl-R - find previous command, ctrl-S - find next command (`stty -ixon`)
- `$HOME/.history`
- `$HOME/.bash_history`
- `$ history`
  - `$ !command_num`
  - `$ !!` # run previous command
  - `$ sudo !!` # run previous command as root
- `$ history -c` # Clear history
- `$ history n` # Display n lines of history

- Configuration files
  - Run upon login
    - **/etc/profile**
    - **\$HOME/.login, \$HOME/.profile**
  - Run upon interactive shell creation
    - **/etc/bash.bashrc**
    - **\$HOME/.bashrc, \$HOME/.kshrc**
  - sourcing (. command)
    - `$ . ~/.profile #bash and ksh`
    - `$ source ~/.profile #bash`
    - `$ source $HOME/bin/my_script.bash`
  - executing (DOES NOT AFFECT CURRENT SHELL PROCESS)
    - `$ chmod +x $HOME/bin/my_script.bash`
    - `$ $HOME/bin/my_script.bash`
    - mount options of file system where the script is located
      - `exec`
      - `noexec`

# bash variables

- Shell Variables

- Names

- Characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, \_
    - case sensitive
    - Better use UPPER CASE

- Values

- Set

- `$ VARIABLE=value`

- Unset

- `$ unset VARIABLE`

- View

- `$ echo $VARIABLE`
      - `$ echo ${VARIABLE}`
      - `$ env # show exported variables (environment variables)`
      - `$ set # show all variables and functions (bash and ksh)`
        - `$ declare # show all variables and functions (bash)`

A blurred photograph of an office environment. In the foreground, a person is walking away from the camera on a wooden walkway. In the background, several people are seated at desks with computers. A banner on the wall reads "CUSTOMER COLLABORATION RESPONDING TO CHANGE".

# special variables

- Shell Variables
  - Special variables
    - HOME env variable
    - PATH env variable
    - SHELL env variable
    - PS1, PS2, PS3, PS4 - prompt
    - ? - exit code from the last command. 0 - successful, otherwise - unsuccessful
    - \$ - PID of the current shell process

- Shell Variables

- Types and scope

- exported / not exported

- `$ export VARIABLE`
      - `$ export VARIABLE=value`

- arrays

- indexed

- `declare -a ARRAY # bash`
        - `typeset -a ARRAY # ksh, bash`
          - `$ ARRAY[0]=value0`
          - `$ ARRAY[1]=value1`
          - `$ echo ${ARRAY[0]}`  
`value0`
          - `$ echo ${ARRAY[*]}`  
`value0 value1`
          - `$ echo ${#ARRAY[*]}`  
`2`
          - `$ echo ${!ARRAY[*]}`  
`0 1`

- Shell Variables

- Types and scope

- associative

- `declare -A ARRAY_NEW # bash`
      - `typeset -A ARRAY_NEW # ksh, bash`
        - `$ ARRAY_NEW[key7]=value0`
        - `$ ARRAY_NEW[ppp]=another_value`
        - `$ echo ${ARRAY_NEW[ppp]}`  
`another_value`
        - `$ echo ${ARRAY_NEW[*]}`  
`value0 another_value`
        - `$ echo ${!ARRAY_NEW[*]}`  
`key7 ppp`

- integers

- `declare -i INTEGER # bash`
      - `typeset -i INTEGER # ksh, bash`
      - `$ INTEGER=$(( 2 + 3 ))`
      - `$ INTEGER=$(( 2 + $INTEGER ))`
      - `$ INTEGER=aaa # INTEGER=0`
      - `[[ "$INTEGER" -eq 0 ]] && echo equals`
      - `$ man bash`
        - Search for "Arithmetic Expansion"



- Shell Variables

- Types and scope

- double

- `echo "scale=9; 33/100.1" | bc`

- Links

```
a=letter_of_alphabet  
letter_of_alphabet=z  
echo "a = $a"  
echo "Now a = ${!a}"  
eval c=\$$a  
echo $c
```

- Shell Variables

- Types and scope

- Data type magic

```
a=2334
let "a += 1"
echo "a = $a "      # a = 2335
echo "$(( a * b ))"  # 0
b=
let "a = b + a" #a = 2335
echo b${b}b         #bb
let "b = b * 2"
echo $b              # 0
b=blabla
d=dada
echo "$(( b + (d + a) ))" #2335
[[ 16 > 0x10 ]] && echo OK #OK
[[ 16 -eq $((0x10)) ]] && echo OK #OK
```

Eval, \$(), `` , xargs

- constructing with eval

- `$ eval "command arg1 arg2"`
  - `$ eval "echo export VAR1=value1"`
  - `$ eval "`ssh-agent -s`"`
  - `$ a="la | more"`
  - `$ echo $a`
  - `$ $a`
  - `$ eval $a`
  - `a=b b=c ; eval echo \$$a ### shall produce "c"`

- constructing with xargs
  - `$ find ~ -name '*.txt' | xargs tar cvf archive_text.tar`
    - `$ tar cvf archive_text.tar `find ~ -name '*.txt'``
  - `$ find ~ -name '*.tmp' | xargs rm -f`
    - `$ rm -f `find ~ -name '*.tmp'``
  - `$ ls -l | xargs ls -l`
    - `$ ls -l `ls -l``



# Thank You