

Introduction



About me

- Sander van Vugt
- Living in the Netherlands
- Author and presenter of many titles on this platform Linux,
 Kubernetes and Ansible
- Founder of the Living Open Source Foundation
 - The mission of the Living Open Source Foundation is to stimulate the growth of local economies by enabling people to develop themselves as experts in the area of Open Source
 - Current focus is on education in Africa
 - See livingopensource.net for more information



About this Course

- This course is developed to allow you to get more experience in shell scripting
- To do so, we'll work through some scenarios, and next discuss possible solutions
- To follow along, you'll need access to a Bash shell
- This course is NOT an introduction to Bash shell scripting take my
 "Bash scripting in 4 Hours" if you need an introduction level course
- Sample scripts used in this course are on https://github.com/sandervanvugt/cool-bash



Course Labs

- This course has a few labs
- Please send your lab solutions using pastebin (see https://pastebin.com)
- If your network access restrictions don't allow pastebin access, feel free to copy your solution in group chat or Q&A

Poll Question 1

How would you rate your own Bash scripting experience?

- None
- Poor
- Average
- Strong

Poll Question 2

Have you attended my Shell scripting in 4 hours class?

- yes
- no

Poll Question 3

On which OS platform are you planning to use Bash shell scripts

- Linux
- MacOS
- Windows Subsystem for Linux
- UNIX
- Other



1. Monitoring Process Activity



Lab 1: Monitor Process Activity

Script 1_cpu-hog has a few problems. Can you identify which?

Script 1_cpu-hog summary

- A while loop can be used to continue running script code forever
- If you do so, it may make sense to include a sleep statement as well
- Command substitution can be used to use the result of a command in the script
 - MYVAR=\$(mycmd)
 - MYVAR=`mycmd`





2. A flexible vi



Lab 2: a Flexible vi

- I often confuse **vi** and **cd**, with the result that I'm opening a directory with **vi**, and try to use **cd** to edit a file. This is easy to fix with a script. Write a script that works with one argument and meets the following requirements:
 - If no argument is provided, it should exit with an error message
 - If the argument is a directory, the script should cd to it
 - If the argument is a file, the script should open it in vi for editing
- Write this script as compact as possible: shorter is better!



Script 2_cv summary

- test can be used to evaluate variables
 - Write as **test** or [...]
 - The permissions tests -r -w are not looking at the actual permission mode, but try to open or write the file
- **condition1 && condition2** will only run condition2 if condition1 is true (and offers an alternative for **if** ... **then** ... **else**
- condition1 || condition2 will only run condition2 if condition1 is false
- exec is used to replace the current shell with the command used as argument, and doesn't start a subshell





3. Writing a Menu



Script 3_choosedir summary

- select is used to write a simple menu
- Use break if you want to stop after making a selection
- The structure is:
 select var in item1 item2 item3
 do
 echo \$var
 done

Lab 3: Writing a Menu

• Write a menu that creates a user. The menu should have you select between 3 user names. Pick any name you like



4. Rebooting and Continuing



Script 4_reboot-test.sh summary

- You cannot reboot and pick up from a shell script
- You can however have the shell script add lines to a file that is executed after the reboot anyway, and clean up that file after running the code you previously added
- To write files from a script, a here document can be used cat << WHATEVER >> destfile
 line1
 line2
 WHATEVER

Lab 4: Reboot and Continue

- Sometimes, you want a script to reboot and continue after rebooting. Write a script that will do so, and contains at least the following elements:
 - The script should ask the user if it's OK to reboot
 - After rebooting, the script should create a file with the name /tmp/after-reboot
 - If this file already exists before reboot, the script should show an error
 - If this file exists after reboot, the script should congratulate the user for his successful work





5. Advanced Pattern Matching



Script 5_today.sh and 5_subst summary

- Pattern matching is used to clean up text patterns
- As it is a Bash internal command structure, it is more efficient than using external commands like awk or cut
 - ##*/ removes the longest match of */
 - #*/ removes the shortest match of */
 - %/* removes the shortest match of /*
 - %%/* removes the longest match of /*
 - /one/two replaces the first "one" with "two"
 - //one/two replaces all occurance of "one" with "two"





6. Create a Stresstest



Lab 6: Create a stresstest

 Write a script that performs a stress test. It should push your system to its ultimate limits



7. Using trap



Scripts 7: Using trap

- Use trap to run commands on specific behavior caused by signals
- Use **trap** -**I** for a list of signals
- trap "command" signal
- 7a_trap shows how to run rm -f on the EXIT signal
- 7b_trap uses a function to increase a counter when SIGINT (Ctrl-c) is used
- A function allows you to call specific commands by name



Lab 7: Using traps

- Write a script that sleeps for an hour, and which cannot be interrupted using Ctrl-C (SIGINT, SIGTERM)
- When Ctrl-C is used, the script should print "NOT PERMITTED"





8. Working with Options



Script 8_makeuser summary

- An option is an argument that changes the behavior of a command
- Use while getops "abc" opt; do ... done with an embedded case statement to process the options
- After a script deals with the options, using shift \$((\$OPTIND 1))
 must be used to continue with the next (non-option) command line
 argument

Lab 8: Using Options

- Write a script that allows using 3 options:
 - -u should show a list of currently logged in users (who)
 - -I should show a list of files in the / directory (Is)
 - -p should print a list of all currently running processes (ps aux)

9. (Optional) Monitoring Critical Processes



Lab 9: Monitoring Critical Processes

 Write a script that monitors a critical process. If the process goes down, the script should try to start it again, and at the same time it should send an email message alerting bob@example.com that the process has gone down



10. (Optional) Multiplier Tables



10. Multiplier Tables

• Write a script that allows children to practice their multiplier tables. The script should run until manually interrupted with the Ctrl-C key sequence and allow kids to practice multiplier tables up to 10. If a question was not answered corrently, the same question should be repeated until answered correctly While running the script, it should write a log file, indicating for each answer if it was answered correctly or not

