# Linux para Ingeniería: Shell Scripts

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28 de marzo de 2017

# Programación Shell

- At the heart of Unix is a kernel whose routines aren't easy to use directly
- The 'shell' is the interface between the user and the system.
- Command lines can be put into a file and executed.
- These so-called "shell scripts" can quickly be written and tested.

## Tipos de Shells

- Various text-based shells are in use:
  - **sh**, the Bourne Shell, is the oldest.
  - The C-shell (csh) has many useful features lacking from sh but isn't that good for programming in.
  - The Korn Shell (ksh) and the (very similar) POSIX shell are developments of sh that incorporates many csh features.
  - bash is similar and is freely available (it's the default on linux and MacOS X)

## Cómo escribir un Script

- Its easy:
  - Start your text editor (vim, nano, emacas, others)
  - Write the instructions (prog1.sh).

```
#!/bin/bash
hostname
echo "La fecha es: " 'date'
ls
echo "Adios " $USER
```

- Save the script with a name with extension .sh
- Set executable permissions to the shell
- Execute:

```
$./prog1.sh
```

# Caracterés Comodíng (Wildcard characters) (\*)

- \* and ? characters have a special meaning to the shell for names.
- \* means substitute anything:

```
$ ls *.sh
prog1.sh prog2.sh

$ ls ar*.gz
archivoTaller.gz argumentosLinea.gz

$ ls *
prog1.sh prog2.sh archivoTaller.gz argumentosLinea.gz

$ rm p*
```

# Caracterés Comodíng (Wildcard characters) (\*)

- \* and ? characters have a special meaning to the shell for names.
- ? means substiture only one character:

```
$ ls prog?.sh
prog1.sh prog2.sh
$ ls archivoTaller?gz
archivoTaller.gz
```

## Argumentos desde la línea de comandos

• Write the script "argumentos.sh"

```
#!/bin/bash
echo Este comando $0 tiene $# argumentos.
echo Estos son $*
```

Execute the script

```
$ args.sh hola 1 2
echo Este comando args.sh tiene 4 argumentos.
echo Estos son $*
echo El argumento 2 es $1
echo Adios
```

### Construcciones

#### Ciclos e instrucciones de selección

- Ciclos:
  - while, for, do
- Selección:
  - if, case

#### Ciclo While

```
i=0
while [ $i -lt 10 ]
do
    echo i is $i
    let i=$i+1
done
```

- \$i : Valor de la variable i
- -lt : Operador "Menor que"
- let: asignación de valores a variables

```
i is 0
i is 1
i is 2
i is 3
i is 4
i is 5
i is 6
i is 7
i is 8
i is 9
```

#### Ciclo While Infinito

```
while true
do
    echo "date is" date
done
```

- Ciclo infinito
- Ctrl+C para terminar

### Ciclo For

```
for file in *
do
  echo "wc $file
      gives"
  'wc $file'
done
```

- Itera sobre todos los archivos (\*)
- Comillas 'xxxx' ejecuta ese comando

### For and If

```
for file in *
do
if [ ! -d $file ]
then
    echo "wc $file
        gives"
    wc $file
else
    echo "$file is a
        directory"
fi
done
```

- Itera sobre todos los archivos (\*)
- No cuenta palabras en los que son directorios: if [!-d \$file]

### Case para múltiples selecciones

```
cd
for file in .?*
do
  case $file in
   .kshrc) echo "You
       have a Korn
       Shell set-up
       file"::
  .bashrc) echo "You
      have a Bash
      Shell set-up
      file"::
  .Xdefaults) echo "
      You have an X
      resource file"
  .profile) echo "You
       have a shell
      login file";;
  esac
done
```

- Itera sobre todos los archivos que inician con .
- De acuerdo al nombre imprime el mensaje respectivo

## Input/Output Redirección

### Variables Shell

```
pix=8 # Valor inicial
let "pix=$pix + 1" # Asignación de valores
echo $pix # Impresion del Valor
```

# **Arreglos**

```
colores[1]=red
colores[2]=green
colores[3]=blue
echo El arreglo colores tiene ${#colores[*]} elementos.
echo Ellos son ${colores[*]}
echo El segundo color es ${colores[2]}
```

### **Aliases**