

Module 3 Cheat Sheet - Introduction to Shell Scripting

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1. #!/bin/bash

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Get the path to a command

1. 1

1. which bash

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Pipes, filters, and chaining

Chain filter commands together using the pipe operator:

1. 1

1. ls | sort -r

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Pipe the output of manual page for 1s to head to display the first 20 lines:

1. 1

1. man ls | head -20

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Use a pipeline to extract a column of names from a csv and drop duplicate names:

1. 1

1. cut -d "," -f1 names.csv | sort | uniq

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Working with shell and environment variables:

1. 1
1. set
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Define a shell variable called my_planet and assign value Earth to it:
1. 1
 my_planet=Earth
Copied!
Display value of a shell variable:
1. 1
1. echo \$my_planet
Copied!
Reading user input into a shell variable at the command line:
1. 1
1. read first_name
Copied!
Tip: Whatever text string you enter after running this command gets stored as the value of the variable first_name.
List all environment variables:
1. 1
1. env
Copied!
Environment vars: define/extend variable scope to child processes:
1. 1
2. 2
 export my_planet export my_galaxy='Milky Way'
Copied!
Metacharacters
Comments #:

List all shell variables:

1. 1

1. # The Shell will not respond to this message
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Command separator ;:
1. 1
1. echo 'here are some files and folders'; ls
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File name expansion wildcard *:
1. 1
1. ls *.json
Copied!
Single character wildcard ?:
1. 1
1. ls file_2021-06-??.json
Copied!
Quoting
Single quotes '' - interpret literally:
1. 1
1. echo 'My home directory can be accessed by entering: echo \$HOME'
Copied!
Double quotes "" - interpret literally, but evaluate metacharacters:
1. 1
1. echo "My home directory is \$HOME"
Copied!
Backslash \ - escape metacharacter interpretation:
1. 1
1. echo "This dollar sign should render: \\$"
Copied!
I/O Redirection

Redirect output to file and overwrite any existing content:

```
1. 1
```

1. echo 'Write this text to file x' > x

Copied!

Append output to file:

- 1. 1
- 1. echo 'Add this line to file x' >> x

Copied!

Redirect standard error to file:

- 1. 1
- 1. bad_command_1 2> error.log

Copied!

Append standard error to file:

- 1. 1
- 1. bad_command_2 2>> error.log

Copied!

Redirect file contents to standard input:

- 1. 1
- 1. \$ tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]" < a_text_file.txt</pre>

Copied!

The input redirection above is equivalent to:

- 1. 1
- 1. \$cat a_text_file.txt | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"

Copied!

Command Substitution

Capture output of a command and echo its value:

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 1. THE_PRESENT=\$(date)
- 2. echo "There is no time like \$THE_PRESENT"

Copied!

Capture output of a command and echo its value:

- 1. 1
- echo "There is no time like \$(date)"

Copied!

Command line arguments

- 1. 1
- 1. ./My_Bash_Script.sh arg1 arg2 arg3

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Batch vs. concurrent modes

Run commands sequentially:

- 1. 1
- 1. start=\$(date); ./MyBigScript.sh ; end=\$(date)

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Run commands in parallel:

- 1. 1
- 1. ./ETL_chunk_one_on_these_nodes.sh & ./ETL_chunk_two_on_those_nodes.sh

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Scheduling jobs with cron

Open crontab editor:

- 1. 1
- 1. crontab -e

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Job scheduling syntax:

- 1. 1
- 1. m h dom mon dow command

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(minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week)

Tip: You can use the * wildcard to mean "any".

Append the date/time to a file every Sunday at 6:15 pm:

1. 1

```
1. 15 18 * * 0 date >> sundays.txt
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Run a shell script on the first minute of the first day of each month:
  1. 1
  1. 1 0 1 * * ./My_Shell_Script.sh
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Back up your home directory every Monday at 3:00 am:
  1. 1
  1. 0 3 * * 1 tar -cvf my_backup_path\my_archive.tar.gz $HOME\
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Deploy your cron job:
      Close the crontab editor and save the file.
List all cron jobs:
  1. 1
  1. crontab -1
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Conditionals
if-then-else syntax:
  1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 4
  5.5
  6.6
  1. if [[ $# == 2 ]]
       echo "number of arguments is equal to 2"
       echo "number of arguments is not equal to 2"
  6. fi
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'and' operator &&:
  1. 1
  1. if [ condition1 ] && [ condition2 ]
 Copied!
```

'or' operator ||:

```
1. 1
```

1. if [condition1] || [condition2]

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Logical operators

Operator Definition

== is equal to

!= is not equal to

< is less than

> is greater than

<= is less than or equal to

>= is greater than or equal to

Arithmetic calculations

Integer arithmetic notation:

1. 1

1. \$(())

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Basic arithmetic operators:

Symbol Operation

+ addition

- subtraction

* multiplication

division /

Display the result of adding 3 and 2:

1. 1

1. echo \$((3+2))

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Negate a number:

1. 1

1. echo \$((-1*-2))

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Arrays

Declare an array that contains items 1, 2, "three", "four", and 5:

```
Add an item to your array:
  1. 1
  2. 2
  1. my_array+="six"
  2. my array+=7
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Declare an array and load it with lines of text from a file:
  1. 1
  1. my_array=($(echo $(cat column.txt)))
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for loops
Use a for loop to iterate over values from 1 to 5:
  1. 1
  2. 2
  1. for i in \{0...5\}; do
          echo "this is iteration number $i"
  3. done
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Use a for loop to print all items in an array:
  1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  1. for item in ${my_array[@]}; do
        echo $item
  3. done
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Use array indexing within a for loop, assuming the array has seven elements:
  1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  1. for i in \{0...6\}; do
```

1. my_array=(1 2 "three" "four" 5)

echo \${my_array[\$i]}

3. done

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Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2023-06-07	2.0	Jeff Grossman	Added advanced scripting examples
2023-05-17	1.3	Nick Yi	Added content
2023-05-09	1.2	Nick Yi	Add code blocks, update title
2023-04-26	1.1	Nick Yi	ID Review
2023-02-14	1.0	Jeff Grossman	Update to reflect module content

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