

# 第22章 创建屏幕输入

屏幕输入或数据输入是接受输入(这里指键盘)并验证其有效的能力。如果有效,接受它,如果无效,放弃该输入。

前面讲到了基于一些条件的测试函数,例如字符串长度、字符串是数字或字符型,这一章在脚本中将继续使用这些函数。

#### 本章内容有:

- 验证有效输入。
- 增加、删除、修改和查看记录。
- 修改脚本的工作文件。

本章开始读起来可能有些累人,因此可以先大概看一下,再慢慢细看。验证有效性的代码量很大,这是因为为捕获所有错误,脚本必须测试几乎所有可能的错误。

现在在创建一个一般文件以修改系统地过程中逐步实现每一个任务:增加、删除、修改和查看记录。这里也将创建一个个人文件以修改系统。记录文件 DBFILE保存下列信息:

域	长 度	允许输入	描述
	10 20 20	数字 字符 字符	雇员代码 雇员名 雇员姓
部门	-	记帐 IT	雇员所在部门
		服务 销售 权利	

域间用冒号:分隔,例如:

<Staff number>:<First name>:<Second name>:<Department>

每一个任务即是一个完整脚本。脚本中一小部分复制于前面的两个例子。这样做是因为本章主要用于显示怎样用文件修改系统。刚开始编写脚本时,最令人头疼的事就是将修改的文件或数据库系统放在一起后的文档清理工作。

运行脚本应具有一些菜单选项,与任务或模块相连接或包含在文件里与菜单脚本相关的 一系列函数相连接。每一段脚本均执行 trap命令,信号2、3和15被忽略。

## 22.1 增加记录

将记录加入文件,包含以下两个步骤:

- 1) 确认输入有效。
- 2) 将记录写入文件。

第一个任务就是将一些函数放在一起,这些函数测试域是字符型或数字型及域的长度限制,即数据输入有效性检验。有效性检验将用于增加数据和修改数据。幸运的是前面已经编



好这些函数,检测字符串及长度的函数脚本如下:

```
length_check()
    # length_string
    # $1=string, $2= length of string not to exceed this number
   _STR=$1
    MAX=$2
    _LENGTH=`echo $_STR |awk '{print length($0)}'`
    if [ "$_LENGTH" -gt "$_MAX" ]; then
     return 1
    else
     return 0
    fi
    }
    检测字符串是否为数字型,函数脚本如下:
    a_number()
    #a _number
    # $1= string
    _NUM=$1
    _NUM=\`echo \$1\awk \{\if(\$0~/[\^0-9]/) print "1"\}\`
    if [ "$_NUM" != "" ]
    then
     return 1
    else
     return 0
    }
    检测字符串是否为字符型,函数脚本如下:
    characters()
    # characters
    # $1 = string
    _LETTERS_ONLY=$1
    _LETTERS_ONLY=`echo $1|awk '{if($0~/[^a-zA-Z]/) print "1"}'`
    if [ "$ LETTERS ONLY" != "" ]
    then
     return 1
    else
      return 0
    当域读取完毕时,调用相应函数,测试其返回值。
   这里也需要提示以保存屏幕信息直到键入某键删除这些信息,下列函数用到了
read_a_char函数。
    continue_promptYN()
    # continue_prompt
    echo -n "Hit any key to continue.."
    DUMMY=`read_a_char`
    }
```



当用户输入雇员代码后,要确保编号还没有用到,此域必须唯一。测试这一点有几种方法,这里使用grep。grep搜寻字符串\_CODE中的雇员编号,如果awk返回空值,则不存在匹配编号,函数返回状态码 0。函数如下(这里在 grep中使用"\$\_CODE\>"抽取相应匹配,变量用双引号括起来,如果用单引号,则返回空值):

```
check_duplicate()
# check_duplicate
# check for employee number duplicate
_CODE=$1
MATCH=`grep "$_CODE\>" $DBFILE`
echo $_CODE
if [ "$MATCH" = "" ]; then
 return 0 # no duplicate
else
 return 1 # duplicate found
fi
}
以下是检测雇员编号代码段,之后继续讲解其功能。
while:
do
echo -n "Employee Staff Number:"
read NUM
# check for input
if [ "$NUM" != "" ]; then
  if a_number $NUM; then
  # number OK
    NUM_PASS=0
  else
    NUM_PASS=1
  if length_check $NUM 10; then
  # length OK
    LEN_PASS=0
  else
    LEN_PASS=1
  fi
  # now check for duplicates...
  if check duplicate $NUM; then
  # no duplicates
    DUPLICATE=0
  else
    DUPLICATE=1
    echo "Staff Number: There is already an employee with this number"
    continue_prompt
  fi
  # check all three variables now, they must all be true
  if [ "$LEN_PASS" = "0" -a "$NUM_PASS" = "0" -a "$DUPLICATE" = "0" ]
  then
    break
  else
    echo "Staff Number: Non-Numeric or Too Many Numbers In Field"
```



```
continue_prompt
fi
else
  echo "Staff Number: No Input Detected, This Field Requires a Number"
  continue_prompt
fi
```

所有检测语句均在 while循环中(实际上每一个数据输入域均在一单独的 while循环中),如果没有有效数据,提示返回初始读位置。

读完雇员编号,继续检测域中数据是否存在:

```
if ["$NUM"!=""]
```

done

如果域中没有输入数据。则不执行 if语句then部分。else部分在脚本结尾部分,用于显示下列信息:

```
Staff Number: No Input Detect Medis Field Requires a Number
```

then部分包括对域输入数据的所有有效性检测。假定存在输入,调用 a\_number函数,测试传输字符串是否为一数字,如果是,函数返回 0,如果不是,函数返回 1。基于此返回值,设置指针 NUM\_PASS为0,表示返回值正确(数字型),设置为1,表示返回失败(非数字型)。

然后调用函数length\_check,参数为字符串及字符串包含字符最大数目。这里为 10,如果字符串长度小于 10,则返回 0,否则返回 1。指针LEN\_PASS设置为 0,表示返回成功(长度不超过最大长度),设置为 1,表示返回失败(长度超出最大长度)。

接下来检测是否有重复雇员编号。调用函数 check\_duplicate,如果没有发现重复编号,设置指针 DUPLICATE为0,最后测试三个指针变量均为 0(无错误),为此使用 AND测试,如果条件同时成立,执行 then部分语句。

如果测试通过,则存在有效域。这时处在 while循环中,因此需要用 break命令跳出循环。

```
if [ "$LEN_PASS" = "0" -a "$NUM_PASS" = "0" -a "$DUPLICATE" = "0" |; then break
```

如果有效性测试任何一部分失败,即长度测试或类型测试之一不通过,返回错误信息并显示在屏幕底部。

```
Staff Number: Non_Numeric or Too Many Numbers In Field
```

验证第2和第3域有效性,处理过程一样。有效性验证这次在另一个循环中。这次调用 characters函数,检验域是否只包含字符。下述脚本做名字有效性检验:

```
while :
do
echo -n "Employee's First Name :"
read F_NAME
if [ "$F_NAME" != "" ]; then
  if characters $F_NAME; then
    F_NAME_PASS=0
  else
    F_NAME_PASS=1
fi
  if length_check $F_NAME 20; then
```



使用case语句检验部门域(列表见下面),因为公司只包含5个部门,部门域必须是其中之一。注意对每个部门有三个不同的匹配模式,可以由用户键入部门名称加以验证。如果找到匹配模式,用户跳出case语句,并显示有效部门列表。

```
while :
do
echo -n "Company Department :"
read DEPART
    case $DEPART in
    ACCOUNTS|Accounts|accounts) break;;
    SALES|Sales|sales)break;;
    IT|It|it) break;;
    CLAIMS|Claims|claims)break;;
    SERVICES|Services|services)break;;
    *) echo "Department: Accounts, Sales, IT, Claims, Services";;
    esac
done
```

当所 有域 的有 效性验 证完 成后 ,将 提示 用户 是否保 存此 记录 ,这 里使 用函数 continue\_promptYN,前面讲过这个函数,它处理 Y或N响应,用户也可以点击回车键表示缺省回答。

如果用户选择N,进入if语句代码段并退出脚本。如果用户输入许多记录,然后在 while循环中调用函数以增加记录,这种方法将不会返回菜单或增加记录后退出。

如果用户选择Y,保存记录。将记录加入一个文件的脚本是:

```
echo "$NUM:$F_NAME:$S_NAME:$DEPART">>$QBFILE
```

然后显示信息通知用户记录已存入文件。 sleep命令将脚本进程挂起 1s,以使用户有足够的时间查看该信息。

域分隔符是冒号,文件以姓域分类,输出存入一临时工作文件,然后文件移入初始文件 DBFILE。文件转移操作时,会测试其最后状态,如果存在问题,则通知用户该信息。

加入一个记录后,输出如下:

ADD A RECORD

Employee Staff Number :23233



```
Employee's First Name : Peter
                               :Wills
        Employee's Surname
                               :Accounts
        Company Department
Do You wish To Save This Record [Y..N] [Y]:
saved
增加记录后, DBFILE文件内容如下:
$ pg DBFILE
32123:Liam:Croad:Claims
2399: Piers: Cross: Accounts
239192: John: Long: Accounts
98211:Simon:Penny:Services
99202: Julie: Sittle: IT
23736: Peter: Wills: Accounts
89232:Louise:Wilson:Accounts
91811:Andy:Wools:IT
以下是增加一个记录的完整脚本:
$ pg dbase_add
#!/bin/sh
# dbase add
# add a record
#ignore signals
trap "" 2 3 15
# temp hold files
DBFILE=DBFILE
HOLD1=HOLD1.$$
read_a_char()
{
# read_a_char
# save the settings
SAVEDSTTY=`stty -g`
  stty cbreak
  dd if=/dev/tty bs=1 count=1 2> /dev/null
  stty -cbreak
stty $SAVEDSTTY
continue_promptYN()
#to call: continue_prompt "string to display" default_answer
# continue_prompt
_STR=$1
_DEFAULT=$2
# check we have the right params
if [ $# -lt 1 ]; then
 echo "continue_prompt: I need a string to display"
 return 1
fi
while:
 echo -n "$_STR [Y..N] [$ DEFAULT]:"
 read _ANS
```



```
# if user hits return set the default and determine the return value
: ${_ANS:=$_DEFAULT}
if [ "$_ANS" = "" ]; then
 case $_ANS in
 Y) return 0 ;;
 N) return 1 ;;
 esac
fi
  # user has selected something
   case $_ANS in
   y|Y|Yes|YES)
      return 0
   n|N|No|N0)
     return 1
    *) echo "Answer either Y or N, default is $_DEFAULT"
    ;;
   esac
  echo $_ANS
done
}
continue_prompt()
# continue_prompt
echo -n "Hit any key to continue.."
DUMMY=`read_a_char`
}
length_check()
# length_check
# $1=str to check length $2=max length
_STR=$1
_MAX=$2
_LENGTH=`echo $_STR |awk '{print length($0)}'`
if [ "$_LENGTH" -gt "$_MAX" ]; then
  return 1
else
  return 0
fi
}
a_number()
{
# a_number
# call: a_number $1=number
_NUM=$1
if [ "$_NUM" != "" ]
then
  # errors
  return 1
else
```



```
return 0
 fi
 }
characters()
# characters
# to call: char_name string
_LETTERS_ONLY=$1
 _LETTERS_ONLY=`echo $1|awk '{if($0~/[^a-zA-Z]/)                               print "1"}'`
if [ "$_LETTERS_ONLY" != "" ]
then
  # oops errors
  return 1
else
  # contains only chars
  return 0
fi
}
check_duplicate()
# check_duplicate
# check for employee number duplicate
# to call: check_duplicate string
_CODE=$1
MATCH=`grep "$_CODE\>" $DBFILE`
echo $_CODE
if [ "$MATCH" = "" ]; then
  return 0 # no duplicate
else
  return 1 # duplicate found
fi
}
add_rec()
{
# add_rec
# == STAFF NUMBER
while:
do
  echo -n "Employee Staff Number :"
  read NUM
  if [ "$NUM" != "" ]; then
    if a_number $NUM; then
      NUM_PASS=0
    else
      NUM_PASS=1
    if length_check $NUM 10; then
      LEN_PASS=0
    else
      LEN_PASS=1
# now check for duplicates...
if check_duplicate $NUM; then
```



```
DUPLICATE=0
  else
    DUPLICATE=1
    echo "Staff Number: There is already a employee with this number"
    continue_prompt
  fi
  if [ "$LEN_PASS" = "0" -a "$NUM_PASS" = "0" -a "$DUPLICATE" = "0" ]
  then
    break
  else
    echo "Staff Number: Non-Numeric or Too Many Numbers In Field"
    continue_prompt
  fi
  else
    echo "Staff Number: No Input Detected, This Field Requires a Number"
    continue_prompt
  fi
done
# == First Name
while:
do
  echo -n "Employee's First Name :"
  read F_NAME
  if [ "$F_NAME" != "" ]; then
    if characters $F_NAME; then
      F_NAME_PASS=0
    else
      F_NAME_PASS=1
    if length_check $F_NAME 20; then
      LEN_PASS=0
    else
      LEN_PASS=1
    # both conditons must be true to get out of this loop
    if [ "$LEN_PASS" = "0" -a "$F_NAME_PASS" = "0" ]; then
      break
    else
      echo "Staff First Name: Non-Character or Too Many Characters In
           Field"
      continue_prompt
    fi
  else
    echo "Staff First Name: No Input Detected, This Field Requires
         Characters"
    continue_prompt
  fi
done
# == Surname
while:
do
  echo -n "Employee's Surname
  read S_NAME
```



```
if [ "$S_NAME" != "" ]; then
    if characters $S_NAME; then
      S_NAME_PASS=0
    else
      S_NAME_PASS=1
    fi
    if length_check $S_NAME 20; then
      LEN_PASS=0
    else
      LEN_PASS=1
    if [ "$LEN_PASS" = "0" -a "$S_NAME_PASS" = "0" ]; then
      break
    else
      echo "Staff Surname: Non-Character or Too Many Characters In Field"
      continue_prompt
    fi
  else
    echo "Staff Surname: No Input Detected, This Field Requires Characters"
    continue_prompt
  fi
done
# == Department
while:
do
  echo -n "Company Department
  read DEPART
  case $DEPART in
    ACCOUNTS|Accounts|accounts) break;;
    SALES|Sales|sales)break;;
    IT|It|it) break;;
    CLAIMS|Claims|claims)break;;
    Services|SERVICES|services)break;;
    *) echo "Department: Accounts, Sales, IT, Claims, Services";;
  esac
done
}
# main
clear
echo -e "\t\t\tADD A EMPLOYEE RECORD"
if [ -s $DBFILE ]; then:
else
  echo "Information: Creating new file to add employee records"
 >$DBFILE
fi
add_rec
if continue_promptYN "Do You wish To Save This Record " "Y"; then
  echo "$NUM:$F_NAME:$S_NAME:$DEPART" >>$DBFILE
  echo "record saved"
  sleep 1
  sort +2 -t: $DBFILE >$HOLD1 2> /dev/null
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
```



```
echo "problems trying to sort the file..check it out"
exit 1
fi
mv $HOLD1 $DBFILE
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
echo "problems moving the temp sort file..check it out"
exit 1
fi
else
echo " record not saved"
sleep 1
fi
```

### 22.2 删除记录

要从文件中删除记录,首先要将记录传给用户以确保该记录是正确删除的记录。得到确 认后才执行下列任务:

- 1) 查询记录。
- 2) 显示记录。
- 3) 确认删除。
- 4) 修改文件。

首先使用姓域查询记录,一旦从用户处得到需查询的姓,则使用 grep或awk进行处理,但是因为此文件不会有超过 100个记录,将直接从文件中执行读取操作,进行匹配测试。

如果文件包括超过几百个记录,建议使用 awk, 因为使用 awk 比直接从文件中读取数据 快得多,同样也比用 grep将各域分开存入变量要快一些。

可以使用awk或grep查询文件DBFILE:

echo "enter the surname to search "read STR

# for awk use this awk -F: '/\$STR/' DBFILE

# for grep use this grep "\$STR" DBFILE

grep "\$STR\>"DBFILE

注意使用awk时,变量用单引号括起来,如果不这样做,就不会返回任何数据。

将各域分开,并设置与其对应的变量(记住这里用冒号作分隔符)。必须改变IFS设置为冒号。如果不这样,就不能读取记录。改变IFS设置时,最好先保存其设置,以便于脚本完成时再恢复它。

要保存IFS,使用:

SAVEDIFS=\$IFS

将其改为冒号:

IFS=:

当用IFS完成操作后,简单的恢复它:

IFS=\$SAVEDIFS



查询记录函数为get\_rec,此函数不带参数。

```
get_rec()
 # get_rec
clear
 echo -n "Enter the employee surname :"
read STR
if [ "$STR" = "q" ]; then
  return 1
fi
REC=0
MATCH=no
if [ "$STR" != "" ]; then
  while read CODE F_NAME S_NAME DEPART
 do
   REC='expr $REC + 1'
   tput cup 3 4
   echo -n " searching record.. $REC"
   if [ "$S_NAME" = "$STR" ]; then
     MATCH=yes
     display_rec
     break
    else
      continue
    fi
 done <DBFILE
  echo "Enter a surname to search for or q to quit"
fi
if [ "$MATCH" = "no" ]; then
  no_recs
fi
}
```

用户可以输入姓或q退出任务。一旦输入姓,执行测试以确保输入存在。比较好的测试方法是:

```
if ["$STR"!="", then
然后是:
[-2 $STR]
```

第一个测试捕获只键入回车符的用户。第二个测试 0长度字符串。

使用有意义的变量名从文件中读取各域,读取记录时使用计数,通过计数变化告之用户查询记录时发生某种动作。如果发现匹配模式,调用另一过程显示此域,用户然后使用 break命令跳出循环。如果未找到匹配模式,脚本进入下一循环步。找到匹配记录后,询问用户是否删除记录,缺省回答是no。

```
if continue_promptYN "Do You Wish To DELETE This Record" "N"; then echo "DEL" grep -v $STR DBFILE > $HOLD1 2 > /dev/null if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then echo "Problems creating temp file $HOLD1..check it out"
```



exit 1

fi

使用grep -v执行记录删除,并使用字符串 STR(STR保存用户删除的雇员姓)显示所有未 匹配记录。

grep命令输出重定向到一临时工作文件中。然后文件移入初始 DBFILE中,删除后执行文件分类,输出重定向到一临时工作文件,然后再移回初始文件 DBFILE。临时工作文件可能首先被分类,然后再移回初始文件,而不是先移后分类。

使用最后状态命令执行测试所有文件移动操作。以下是删除一个记录的输出结果:

Enter the employee surname : Wilson

```
searching record.. 6
 EMPLOYEE NO: 89232
 FIRST NAME : Louise
 SURNAME
           : Wilson
 DEPARTMENT : Accounts
Do You Wish To DELETE This Record [Y..N] [N]:
删除记录的完整脚本如下:
$ pg dbase_del
#!/bin/sh
# dbase del
# delete a record
# trap signals
trap "" 2 3 15
# DATAFILE
DBFILE=DBFILE
# temp files
HOLD1=HOLD1.$$
HOLD2=HOLD2.$$
continue_promptYN()
{
# continue_prompt
_STR=$1
DEFAULT=$2
# check we have the right params
if [ $# -lt 1 ]; then
  echo "continue_prompt: I need a string to display"
  return 1
fi
while:
do
 echo -n "$_STR [Y..N] [$_DEFAULT]:"
read _ANS
: ${_ANS:=$_DEFAULT}
if [ "$_ANS" = "" ]; then
  case $_ANS in
  Y) return 0 ;;
  N) return 1;;
```



```
esac
  fi
  case $_ANS in
  y|Y|Yes|YES)
    return 0
  n|N|No|NO)
    return 1
  *) echo "Answer either Y or N, default is $_DEFAULT"
  esac
done
}
display_rec()
# display_rec
# could use cat << here document</pre>
tput cup 5 3
echo "EMPLOYEE NO: $CODE"
echo "FIRST NAME : $F_NAME"
echo "SURNAME : $S_NAME"
echo "DEPARTMENT : $DEPART"
echo -e "\n\n"
}
no_recs()
# no_recs
 echo -e "\n\nSorry could not find a record with the name $STR"
 }
 get_rec()
 # get_rec
 clear
 echo -n "Enter the employee surname :"
 read STR
 if [ "\$STR" = "q" ]; then
   return 1
 fi
 REC=0
 MATCH=no
if [ "$STR" != "" ]; then
 while read CODE F_NAME S_NAME DEPART
  do
    REC='expr $REC + 1'
    tput cup 3 4
   echo -n " searching record. $REC"
   if [ "S_NAME" = "STR" ]; then
     MATCH=yes
     display_rec
     break
   else
```



```
continue
    fi
  done $DBFILE
else
  echo "Enter a surname to search for or q to quit"
if [ "$MATCH" = "no" ]; then
  no_recs
fi
}
SAVEDIFS=$IFS
IFS=:
get_rec
if [ "$MATCH" = "yes" ]; then
  if continue_promptYN "Do You Wish To DELETE This Record" "N"; then
    echo "DEL"
    grep -v $STR DBFILE >$HOLD1 2> /dev/null
    if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
     echo "Problems creating temp file $HOLD1..check it out"
      exit 1
   fi
   mv $HOLD1 DBFILE
   if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
     echo "Problems moving temp file..check it out"
     exit 1
   fi
   # sort the file after changes
   sort +2 -t: $DBFILE >$HOLD2 2> /dev/null
   if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
     echo "problems trying to sort the file..check it out"
     exit 1
   fi
   mv $HOLD2 $DBFILE
   if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
     echo "problems moving the temp sort file..check it out"
     exit 1
   fi
  else
    echo "no deletion"
    # no deletion
  fi # if wish to delete
fi # if match
# restore IFS settings
IFS=$SAVEDIFS
```

### 22.3 修改记录

实际上已经编写了修改记录的大部分脚本,这些脚本在记录删除操作中。 找到正确记录后,设置所有该记录域变量到一临时工作文件,然后使用缺省设置变量: :{default\_variable=variable}



对于不想修改的域,简单输入回车键即可,然后缺省值放入临时工作变量中。在相关域内键入新值即可修改此域。

```
echo -n -e "EMPLOYEE NO: $CODE\n"
echo -n "FIRST NAME : [$F_NAME] >"
read _F_NAME
: ${_FNAME:=$F_NAME}
...
```

使用grep -v执行文件的实际修改操作。除了正在被修改的记录,所有记录重定向到一临时工作文件,这里雇员编号用作 grep命令字符串参数:

```
grep -v $CODE $DBFILE >$HOLD1
```

然后提示用户是否保存记录。如果保存,重新修改的记录也写入临时工作文件,然后此临时工作文件移入原文件 DBFILE中。

```
echo "$CODE:$_F_NAME:$_S_NAME:$_DEPART" >> $HOLD1 my $HOLD1 $DBFILE
```

输出被重定向到一临时工作文件,然后将此文件分类,再移回原文件 DBFILE。最后状态命令测试文件移动操作。如果存在问题,告之用户。实际脚本中,在增加记录时执行的有效性测试也同样用于修改记录中。修改一个记录的输出结果如下:

Enter the employee surname : Penny

```
searching record.. 7
```

```
EMPLOYEE NO: 98211
FIRST NAME : Simon
SURNAME
          : Pennv
DEPARTMENT : Services
Is this the record you wish to amend [Y..N] [Y]:
amending
EMPLOYEE NO: 98211
FIRST NAME : [Simon] >
SURNAME
         : [Penny] >
DEPARTMENT : [Services] >Accounts
Ready to save this record [Y..N] [Y]:
完整脚本如下:
$ pg dbasechange
#!/bin/sh
# dbasechange
# amend a record
# ignore signals
trap "" 2 3 15
# temp files
DBFILE=DBFILE
HOLD1=HOLD1.$$
HOLD2=HOLD2.$$
continue_promptYN()
```



```
# continue_prompt
_STR=$1
_DEFAULT=$2
# check we have the right params
if [ $# -lt 1 ]; then
  echo "continue_prompt: I need a string to display"
  return 1
fi
while:
do
  echo -n "$_STR [Y..N] [$_DEFAULT]:"
  read _ANS
  : ${_ANS:=$_DEFAULT}
  if [ "$_ANS" = "" ]; then
    case $_ANS in
    Y) return 0 ;;
    N) return 1;;
    esac
  fi
  case $_ANS in
  y|Y|Yes|YES)
    return 0
  n|N|No|NO
    return 1
  *) echo "Answer either Y or N, default is $_DEFAULT"
  esac
done
}
display_rec()
{
# display_rec
# could use cat << as a here document, but I won't</pre>
tput cup 5 3
echo "EMPLOYEE NO: $CODE"
echo "FIRST NAME : $F_NAME"
echo "SURNAME
                 : $S_NAME"
echo "DEPARTMENT: $DEPART"
echo -e "\n\n"
}
no_recs()
{
# no_recs
echo -e "\n\nSorry could not find a record with the name $STR"
}
get_rec()
# get_rec
clear
```



```
echo -n "Enter the employee surname:"
read STR
if [ "\$STR" = "q" ]; then
  return 1
fi
REC=0
MATCH=no
if [ "$STR" != "" ]; then
 while read CODE F_NAME S_NAME DEPART
 do
   REC='expr $REC + 1'
   tput cup 3 4
   echo -n " searching record.. $REC"
   if [ "$S_NAME" = "$STR" ]; then
     MATCH=yes
     display_rec
     break
   else
     continue
   fi
 done $DBFILE
 echo "Enter a surname to search for or q to quit"
if [ "$MATCH" = "no" ]; then
 no_recs
fi
}
# main
SAVEDIFS=$IFS
IFS=:
get_rec
if [ "$MATCH" = "yes" ]; then
  if continue_promptYN "Is this the record you wish to amend" "Y"
  then
    echo "amending"
    # cannot change employee code
    echo -n -e "EMPLOYEE NO: $CODE\n"
    echo -n "FIRST NAME : [$F_NAME] >"
    read _F_NAME
    : ${_FNAME:=$F_NAME}
    echo -n "SURNAME : [$S_NAME] >"
    read S NAME
    : ${_S_NAME:=$S_NAME}
    echo -n "DEPARTMENT : [$DEPART] >"
    read DEPART
    : ${_DEPART:=$DEPART}
    grep -v $CODE $DBFILE >$HOLD1
```



```
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
  echo "Problems creating temporary file..check it out"
  exit 1
fi
    if continue_promptYN "Ready to save this record" "Y"; then
      echo "$CODE:$_F_NAME:$_S_NAME:$_DEPART" >> $HOLD1
      mv $HOLD1 $DBFILE
      if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
        echo "Problems moving temporary file...check it out"
      echo " Record Amended"
      # now sort the file after changes,
      # could have been done in one file movement of course
      sort +2 -t: $DBFILE >$HOLD2 2> /dev/null
      if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
        echo "problems trying to sort the file..check it out"
      fi
      mv $HOLD2 $DBFILE
      if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
        echo "problems moving the temp sort file..check it out"
        exit 1
      fi
    else #if amend aborted
      echo "Amend aborted"
      exit 0
    fi
  else # if no amend
    echo "no amending"
    # no deletion
  fi # if wish to delete
fi # if match
```

IFS=\$SAVEDIFS

## 22.4 查看记录

用户可能要查看所有记录或其中一部分。如果查看所有记录,使用 cat命令和awk,如果记录包含很多域,那么很有必要定量显示输出结果,使其对用户更加实用。

```
if [ "$STR" = "all" ]; then
  echo "Surname Name Employee Code"
  echo "_______"
  cat $DBFILE |awk -F: '{print $2"\t"$3"\t\t"$1}' | more
  return 0
fi
```

在删除和修改记录中,已经讲过了怎样显示单一记录,用户有选择的查看记录选项时唯 一增加的功能就是打印一个记录。以下脚本段将记录发往打印机:

```
pr <<- MAYDAY
```

RECORD NO : \$REC EMPLOYEE NUMBER : \$CODE



```
EMPLOYEE NAME
                    ; $F NAME
EMPLOYEE SURNAME : $5 NAME
EMPLOYEE DEPARTMENT : $DEPART
MAYDAY
查看记录时输出结果如下:
Enter the employee surname to view or all for all records: Wilson
     searching record.. 8
EMPLOYEE NO: 89232
FIRST NAME : Peter
SURNAME : Wilson
DEPARTMENT : IT
Do You Wish To Print This Record [Y..N] [N]:
查看记录的完整脚本如下:
$ pg dbaseview
#!/bin/sh
# dbaseview
# view records
# ignore signals
trap "" 2 3 15
# temp files
HOLD1=HOLD1.$$
DBFILE=DBFILE
continue_promptYN()
# continue_prompt
_STR=$1
_DEFAULT=$2
# check we have the right params
if [ $# -lt 1 ]; then
  echo "continue_prompt: I need a string to display"
  return 1
fi
while:
do
  echo -n "$_STR [Y..N] [$_DEFAULT]:"
  read _ANS
  : ${_ANS:=$_DEFAULT}
  if [ "$_ANS" = "" ]; then
    case $_ANS in
    Y) return 0 ;;
    N) return 1;;
    esac
  fi
  case $_ANS in
  y|Y|Yes|YES)
    return 0
  n \mid N \mid No \mid NO)
    return 1
```



```
*) echo "Answer either Y or N, default is $_DEFAULT"
    ;;
  esac
done
}
display_rec()
# display_rec
# could use cat <<.
tput cup 5 3
echo "EMPLOYEE NO: $CODE"
echo "FIRST NAME : $F_NAME"
echo "SURNAME
                 : $S_NAME"
echo "DEPARTMENT : $DEPART"
echo -e "\n\n"
}
no_recs()
{
# no_rec
echo -e "\n\nSorry could not find a record with the name $STR"
get_rec()
{
# get_rec
clear
echo -n "Enter the employee surname to view or all for all records:"
read STR
if [ "$STR" = "q" ]; then
  return 1
if [ "$STR" = "all" ]; then
  # view all recs
  echo "Surname
                  Name Employee Code"
  cat $DBFILE |awk -F: '{print $2"\t"$3"\t\t"$1}' | more
  return 0
fi
REC=0
MATCH=no
if [ "$STR" != "" ]; then
 while read CODE F_NAME S_NAME DEPART
  do
    REC=`expr $REC + 1`
    tput cup 3 4
    echo -n " searching record.. $REC"
    if [ "$S_NAME" = "$STR" ]; then
      # found name
     MATCH=yes
     display_rec
     break
   else
      continue
```



```
fi
  done <$DBFILE
else
  echo "Enter a surname to search for or q to quit"
if [ "$MATCH" = "no" ]; then
  no_recs
fi
}
# main
SAVEDIFS=$IFS
IFS=:
get_rec
if [ "$MATCH" = "yes" ]; then
  if continue_promptYN "Do You Wish To Print This Record" "N"; then
  1pr <<- MAYDAY
  RECORD No: $REC
  EMPLOYEE NUMBER
                      : $CODE
  EMPLOYEE NAME
                       : $F_NAME
  EMPLOYEE SURNAME
                       : $S_NAME
  EMPLOYEE DEPARTMENT : $DEPART
 MAYDAY
  else
    echo "No print of $S NAME"
    # no print
  fi # if wish to print
fi # if match
IFS=$SAVEDIFS
```

## 22.5 小结

验证用户输入的有效性很重要,也是一种高级技巧。虽然你可能有时知道记录接受输入的内容,但用户通常并不知道。

在计算机工业发展史上有一句老话:送进的是垃圾,出来的肯定是垃圾,但知道这一点 时已经太晚了,意即如果没有在脚本中测试垃圾数据,就会输出垃圾信息。