09 - Bash Scripting II

CS 2043: Unix Tools and Scripting, Spring 2016 [1]

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Cornell University

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 - lec08 is definitely worth taking a look at...sed is very powerful.

Scripting Recap

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 - · Refer to [3] for more.

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```
#!/bin/bash
STATUS=$(echo "error string" > /dev/null)
echo "$STATUS"
```

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- · Reference the exit code of the previous command with \$?

Bash Basics

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```
\Rightarrow echo \$((2+3)) # standard addition
>>> echo $((2<3)) # less than: true is 1
>>> echo \$((2>3)) # greater than: false is 0
>>> echo $((2/3)) # division: BASH IS ONLY INTEGERS!!!
>>> x=10
>>> echo $((x++))
>>> echo_"$x"
>>> echo $((++x)) # pre increment: only for variables,
>>> echo "$x"
12
>>> sum=$(($x+10)) # use variables like normal,
>>> echo "$sum"
22
```

```
#!/bin/bash
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```

 The Shebang does not need a space, but can have it if you want. The following all work:

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 - \cdot the executable separated by whitespace on the same line.
- In bash, you use # to start a comment (line / end of line that will not execute).

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# File: tolower.sh
tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' < $1 > $2 # read in arg1 and tr into arg2
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./toLower.sh input_file output_file

```
echo \$((\$1 * \$2)) # print out arg1 * arg2
./multiply.sh 5 10
./toLower.sh input file output file
echo 'This is the *:
for var in "$*"; do
   echo "Var: $var"
done
echo 'This is the @:'
for var in "$@"; do
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done
```

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echo 'This is the @:'
for var in "$@"; do
   echo "Var: $var"
done
```

./expansion.sh hello there "billy bob"

Conditonal Statements

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elif [ CONDITION_2 ]
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else
fi # statements
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```
if [[ CONDITION_1 ]] || [[ CONDITION_2 ]]; then
elif [[ CONDITION_3 ]] && [[ CONDITION_4 ]]; then
# statements
else
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If Conditionals

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Note that you need spaces before and after the brackets!!!

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 - s1 != s2 tests if s1 and s2 are different.

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 - n1 -le n2 tests if $n1 \le n2$.
 - n1 -gt n2 tests if n1 > n2.
 - n1 -ge n2 tests if $n1 \ge n2$.
 - If either n1 or n2 are not a number, the test fails.
- String comparisons:
 - · s1 == s2 tests if s1 and s2 are identical.
 - \cdot s1 != s2 tests if s1 and s2 are different.
 - Make sure you have spaces

- Bash has a special set of commands that allow various checks.
- Numerical comparisons (often used with variables):
 - n1 -eq n2 tests if n1 = n2.
 - n1 -ne n2 tests if $n1 \neq n2$.
 - n1 -lt n2 tests if n1 < n2.
 - n1 -le n2 tests if $n1 \le n2$.
 - n1 -gt n2 tests if n1 > n2.
 - n1 -ge n2 tests if $n1 \ge n2$.
 - If either n1 or n2 are not a number, the test fails.
- String comparisons:
 - \cdot s1 == s2 tests if s1 and s2 are identical.
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 - Make sure you have spaces!
 - s1==s2 will fail...

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- If path is a string indicating a path, we can test its validity and attributes:
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 - · -x path tests if you have execute permission.
 - · -s path tests if the file is empty.
 - There are many of these, refer to [2] for more

Loops

For Loops

```
for var in s1 s2 s3; do
cmd1
cmd2
done
```

For Loops

```
for var in s1 s2 s3; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
for var in {000..22}; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
```

```
for var in s1 s2 s3; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
for var in {000..22}; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
for ((i = 0; i < 10; i++)); do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
```

While Loops

```
while [[ condition ]]; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
```

While Loops

```
while [[ condition ]]; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
FILE="filename.txt"
while read line; do
    cmd1
   cmd2
done < "$FILE"</pre>
```

While Loops

```
while [[ condition ]]; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
FILE="filename.txt"
while read line; do
    cmd1
    cmd2
done < "$FILE"
FILE="filename.txt"
for line in $(cat "$FILE"); do # NEVER DO THIS
    cmd1
    cmd2
done
```

```
#!/bin/bash
x=0
until [[ "$x" -eq 11 ]]; do
    echo "$x"
    (( x++ ))
done
```

 For whatever reason, bash is one of the few languages that has an until loop:

```
#!/bin/bash
x=0
until [[ "$x" -eq 11 ]]; do
    echo "$x"
    (( x++ ))
done
```

 The until loop is exactly how it sounds: execute the loop body until the condition evaluates to true.

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#!/bin/bash
x=0
until [[ "$x" -eq 11 ]]; do
    echo "$x"
    (( x++ ))
done
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- So once x is 11, the condition is false.

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#!/bin/bash
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- So once x is 11, the condition is false.
- This means that only 0..10 actually get printed.

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done
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- The until loop is exactly how it sounds: execute the loop body until the condition evaluates to true.
- \cdot So once **x** is **11**, the condition is false.
- This means that only 0..10 actually get printed.
- Lets get some practice! https://github.com/cs2043-sp16/lecture-demos/tree/master/lec09

References I

[1] B. Abrahao, H. Abu-Libdeh, N. Savva, D. Slater, and others over the years.

Previous cornell cs 2043 course slides.

[2] TLDP.

Introduction to if.

http://tldp.org/LDP/Bash-Beginners-Guide/ html/sect_07_01.html#sect_07_01_01.

References II

[3] H. to Geek.

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