

### Session 4 Shell Scripting

### Putting it All Together

- Shell scripts are a kind of programming!
- Automating common/complicated tasks
- Shell scripts can use many shells as interpreters
- The **shebang:** #!
  - Indicates which interpreter to use
- Most common is bash, but others are available

### The Bourne Again SHell

- Part of GNU
- Originally released in 1989
- Still default on most Linux distros
- Because of its prevalence, most shell scripts are still written in Bash, despite its...idiosyncrasies



### The 4 Fundamental Structures

- Variables:x=test; echo \$testSpaces matter!
- Conditionals:
  - if [ -f /etc/passwd]; then cat /etc/passwd; fi
- Loops:
  - for i in `seq 1 10`; do echo \$i; done
- Functions:
  - o x(){ echo \$1 }; x hi

### Other Shells

- C shell (csh)
- Z Shell (zsh)
- Fish
- Xonsh
- All are scriptable, but for universality, it's kinda bash
- OR



### Write Shell Scripts in Python

- Even more universal than Bash
- Better at data handling
- Saner syntax
- There's actually an even better language than Python for shell scripting, but it fell out of favor
- Ruby



# Script Examples

# Scheduling Stuff

### Script Pro Tips

- Save your stuff
  - o Use Git!
- Add your scripts folder to \$PATH
- Make scripts idempotent
- Safety check EVERYTHING
- Text is great until it isn't. Consider edge cases!

### The Bible https://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/

# Next Time: Containers