

Introduction to Advanced Bash Scripting

Estimated time needed: 5 minutes

In the hands-on lab portion of the final project, you will be using more advanced scripting commands and concepts that the course has not covered yet. This reading will familiarize you with these more advanced concepts, so you can complete the lab with confidence.

Objectives

After completing this reading, you will be able to create Bash scripts that:

- use conditional statements to run a set of commands only if a specified condition is `true`
- apply logical operators to create `true/false` comparisons
- perform basic arithmetic calculations
- create list-like arrays and access their elements
- implement `for` loops to execute operations repeatedly, based on a looping index

Conditionals

Conditionals, or `if` statements, are a way of telling a script to do something only under a specific condition.

Bash script conditionals use the following `if-then-else` syntax:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6

1. if [ condition ]
2. then
3.     statement_block_1
4. else
5.     statement_block_2
6. fi
```

Copied!

If the condition is `true`, then Bash executes the statements in `statement_block_1` before exiting the conditional block of code. After exiting, it will continue to run any commands after the closing `fi`.

Alternatively, if the condition is `false`, Bash instead runs the statements in `statement_block_2` under the `else` line, then exits the conditional block and continues to run commands after the closing `fi`.

Tips:

- You must always put spaces around your condition within the square brackets `[]`.
- Every `if` condition block must be paired with a `fi` to tell Bash where the condition block ends.
- The `else` block is optional but recommended. If the condition evaluates to `false` without an `else` block, then nothing happens within the `if` condition block. Consider options such as echoing a comment in `statement_block_2` to indicate that the condition was evaluated as `false`.

In the following example, the condition is checking whether the number of command-line arguments read by some Bash script, `$#` , is equal to 2.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6

1. if [[ $# == 2 ]]
2. then
```

```
3. echo "number of arguments is equal to 2"
4. else
5. echo "number of arguments is not equal to 2"
6. fi
```

Copied!

Notice the use of the double square brackets, which is the syntax required for making integer comparisons in the condition `[[$# == 2]]`.

You can also make string comparisons. For example, assume you have a variable called `string_var` that has the value "Yes" assigned to it. Then the following statement evaluates to true:

```
1. 1

1. `[ $string_var == "Yes" ]`
```

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Notice you only need single square brackets when making string comparisons.

You can also include multiple conditions to be satisfied by using the "and" operator `&&` or the "or" operator `||`. For example:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6

1. if [ condition1 ] && [ condition2 ]
2. then
3.     echo "conditions 1 and 2 are both true"
4. else
5.     echo "one or both conditions are false"
6. fi
```

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```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6

1. if [ condition1 ] || [ condition2 ]
2. then
3.     echo "conditions 1 or 2 are true"
4. else
5.     echo "both conditions are false"
6. fi
```

Copied!

Logical operators

The following logical operators can be used to compare integers within a condition in an `if` condition block.

`==`: is equal to

If a variable `a` has a value of 2, the following condition evaluates to true; otherwise it evaluates to false.

```
1. 1

1. $a == 2
```

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`!=`: is not equal to

If a variable `a` has a value different from 2, the following statement evaluates to `true`. If its value is 2, then it evaluates to `false`.

```
1. 1
1. a != 2
```

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Tip: The `!` logical negation operator changes `true` to `false` and `false` to `true`.

`<=`: is less than or equal to

If a variable `a` has a value of 2, then the following statement evaluates to `true`:

```
1. 1
1. a <= 3
```

Copied!

and the following statement evaluates to `false`:

```
1. 1
1. a <= 1
```

Copied!

Alternatively, you can use the equivalent notation `-le` in place of `<=`:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8

1. a=1
2. b=2
3. if [ $a -le $b ]
4. then
5.     echo "a is less than or equal to b"
6. else
7.     echo "a is not less than or equal to b"
8. fi
```

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We've only provided a small sampling of logical operators here. You can explore resources such as the [Advanced Bash-Scripting Guide](#) to find out more.

Arithmetic calculations

You can perform integer addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division using the notation `$(())`.

For example, the following two sets of commands both display the result of adding 3 and 2.

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

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or

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
```

```
1. a=3
2. b=2
3. c=$((a+b))
4. echo $c
```

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Bash natively handles integer arithmetic but does not handle floating-point arithmetic. As a result, it will always truncate the decimal portion of a calculation result.

For example:

```
1. 1
1. echo $((3/2))
```

Copied!

prints the truncated integer result, 1, not the floating-point number, 1.5.

The following table summarizes the basic arithmetic operators:

Symbol	Operation
+	addition
-	subtraction
*	multiplication
/	division

Table: Arithmetic operators

Arrays

The **array** is a Bash built-in data structure. An array is a space-delimited list contained in parentheses. To create an array, declare its name and contents:

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

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This statement creates and populates the array `my_array` with the items in the parentheses: 1, 2, "three", "four", and 5.

You can also create an empty array by using:

```
1. 1
1. declare -a empty_array
```

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If you want to add items to your array after creating it, you can add to your array by appending one element at a time:

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. my_array+=("six")
2. my_array+=(7)
```

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This adds elements "six" and 7 to the array `my_array`.

By using indexing, you can access individual or multiple elements of an array:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8

1. # print the first item of the array:
2. echo ${my_array[0]}
3.
4. # print the third item of the array:
5. echo ${my_array[2]}
6.
7. # print all array elements:
8. echo ${my_array[@]}
```

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Tip: Note that array indexing starts from 0, not from 1.

for loops

You can use a construct called a for loop along with indexing to iterate over all elements of an array.

For example, the following for loops will continue to run over and over again until every element is printed:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3

1. for item in ${my_array[@]}; do
2.   echo $item
3. done
```

Copied!

or

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3

1. for i in ${!my_array[@]}; do
2.   echo ${my_array[$i]}
3. done
```

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The for loop requires a ; do component in order to cycle through the loop. Additionally, you need to terminate the for loop block with a done statement.

Another way to implement a for loop when you know how many iterations you want is as follows. For example, the following code prints the number 0 through 6.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

1. N=6
2. for (( i=0; i<=$N; i++ )) ; do
3.   echo $i
4. done
```

Copied!

You can use for loops to accomplish all sorts of things. For example, you could count the number of items in an array or sum up its elements, as the following Bash script does:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14
15. 15

1. #!/usr/bin/env bash
2. # initialize array, count, and sum
3. my_array=(1 2 3)
4. count=0
5. sum=0
6. for i in ${!my_array[@]}; do
7.   # print the ith array element
8.   echo ${my_array[$i]}
9.   # increment the count by one
10.  count=$((count+1))
11.  # add the current value of the array to the sum
12.  sum=$((sum+${my_array[$i]}))
13. done
14. echo $count
15. echo $sum
```

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Go ahead and try running this script, so you get a sense of how this loop works.

Summary

In this lab, you learned that:

- Conditional statements can be used to run commands based on whether a specified condition is `true`
- Logical operators do `true/false` comparisons
- Arithmetic operators perform basic arithmetic calculations
- You can create list-like arrays and access their individual elements
- `for` loops execute operations repeatedly, based on a looping index

Congratulations! You are now ready to practice your newly acquired knowledge in the following hands-on lab.

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