DEVHINTS.IO

Edit

Bash scripting cheatsheet

Introduction

This is a quick reference to getting started with Bash scripting.

Learn bash in y minutes
(learnxinyminutes.com)

Bash Guide
(mywiki.wooledge.org)

Bash Hackers Wiki
(wiki.bash-hackers.org)

Conditional execution

```
git commit && git push
git commit || echo "Commi
```

Conditionals

```
if [[ -z "$string" ]]; th
  echo "String is empty"
elif [[ -n "$string" ]];
  echo "String is not emp
fi
```

See: Conditionals

Example

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

name="John"
echo "Hello $name!"
```

String quotes

```
name="John"
echo "Hi $name"  #=> Hi J
echo 'Hi $name'  #=> Hi $
```

Shell execution

```
echo "I'm in $(pwd)"
echo "I'm in `pwd`"  # ob
# Same
```

See Command substitution

Strict mode

```
set -euo pipefail
IFS=$'\n\t'
```

See: Unofficial bash strict mode

Parameter expansions

Basics

```
name="John"
echo "${name}"
echo "${name/J/j}"    #=>
echo "${name:0:2}"    #=>
echo "${name::2}"     #=>
echo "${name::-1}"    #=>
echo "${name:(-1)}"   #=>
echo "${name:(-2):1}" #=>
echo "${food:-Cake}"  #=>
```

```
length=2
echo "${name:0:length}"
```

See: Parameter expansion

```
str="/path/to/foo.cpp"
echo "${str%.cpp}"    # /
echo "${str%.cpp}.o"  # /
echo "${str%/*}"      # /

echo "${str##*.}"     # c
echo "${str##*/}"     # f

echo "${str#*/}"      # p
echo "${str##*/}"     # f
```

Substitution

`${foo%suffix}`	Remove suffix
`${foo#prefix}`	Remove prefix
`${foo%%suffix}`	Remove long suff ix
`${foo/%suffix}`	Re

Manipulation

```
str="HELLO WORLD!"
echo "${str,}"   #=> "hEL
echo "${str,,}"  #=> "hel
```

```
echo "${str/foo/bar}" # /
```

```
str="Hello world"
echo "${str:6:5}"   # "wo
echo "${str: -5:5}"  # "w
```

```
src="/path/to/foo.cpp"
base=${src##*/}   #=> "fo
dir=${src%$base}  #=> "/p
```

```
str="hello world!"
echo "${str^}"   #=> "Hel
echo "${str^^}"  #=> "HEL
```

	ve lon g pre fix
`${foo/#prefix}`	Re mo ve lon g pre fix
`${foo/from/to}`	Rep
	ch
`${foo//from/to}`	Rep
	lac e suff ix
`${foo/#from/to}`	Rep lac e

Loops

Basic for loop

```
for i in /etc/rc.*; do
  echo "$i"
done
```

C-like for loop

```
for ((i = 0 ; i < 100 ; i
  echo "$i"
done
```

Reading lines

```
while read -r line; do
  echo "$line"
done <file.txt
```

Forever

```
while true; do
  ...
done
```

Functions

Defining functions

```
myfunc() {
    echo "hello $1"
}
```

Returning values

```
myfunc() {
    local myresult='some
    echo "$myresult"
```

```
# Same as above (alternat
function myfunc() {
    echo "hello $1"
}
```

```
myfunc "John"
```

```
}
```

```
result=$(myfunc)
```

Arguments

`$#`	Number of arguments
`$*`	All positional arguments (as a single word)
`$@`	All positional arguments (as separate strings)
`$1`	First argument
`$_`	Last argument of the previous command

Note: `$@` and `$*` must be quoted in order to perform as described. Otherwise, they do exactly the same thing (arguments as separate strings).

≠ Conditionals

Conditions

Note that `[[` is actually a command/program that returns either `0` (true) or `1` (false). Any program that obeys the same logic (like all base utils, such as `grep(1)` or `ping(1)`) can be used as condition, see examples.

File conditions

`[[ -e FILE ]]`	Exists
`[[ -r FILE ]]`	Readabl

`[[ -z STRING ]]`	Empty string
`[[ -n STRING ]]`	Not empty string
`[[ STRING == STRING ]]`	Equal
`[[ STRING != STRING ]]`	Not Eq
`[[ NUM -ne NUM ]]`	N e

`[[ -h FILE ]]`	Symlink
`[[ -d FILE ]]`	Directory
`[[ -w FILE ]]`	Writable
`[[ -s FILE ]]`	Size is >0 bytes
`[[ -f FILE ]]`	File
`[[ -x FILE ]]`	

Arrays

Defining arrays

```
Fruits=('Apple' 'Banana' 'Orange')
```

```
Fruits[0]="Apple"
Fruits[1]="Banana"
Fruits[2]="Orange"
```

Operations

Working

```
echo "$
echo "$
echo "$
echo "$
echo "$
echo "$
echo "$
echo "$
```

```
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "Watermelon")    #
Fruits+=('Watermelon')                  #
Fruits=( "${Fruits[@]/Ap*/}" )          #
unset Fruits[2]                         #
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}")                 #
Fruits=("${Fruits[@]}" "${Veggies[@]}") #
lines=(`cat "logfile"`)                 #
```

Dictionaries

Defining

```
declare -A sounds
```

```
sounds[dog]="bark"
sounds[cow]="moo"
sounds[bird]="tweet"
sounds[wolf]="howl"
```

Declares sound as a Dictionary object (aka associative array).

Options

Options

```
set -o noclobber  # Avoid overlay files (
set -o errexit    # Used to exit upon err
set -o pipefail   # Unveils hidden failur
set -o nounset    # Exposes unset variabl
```

Iteration

```
for i i
  echo
done
```

Working with dictionarie

```
echo "${sounds[dog]}" # D
echo "${sounds[@]}"   # A
echo "${!sounds[@]}"  # A
echo "${#sounds[@]}"  # N
unset sounds[dog]     # D
```

Glob op

```
shopt -
shopt -
shopt -
shopt -
shopt -
```

`[[ NUM -ge NUM ]]`	G r e a t e r t h a n

History

Commands

`history`	Show history
`shopt -s histverify`	Don't execute expanded result immediately

Operations

`!!`	Execute last command again
`!!:s/<FROM>/<TO>/`	Replace first occurrence of `<FROM>` to `<TO>` in most recent command
`!!:gs/<FROM>/<TO>/`	Replace all occurrences of `<FROM>` to `<TO>` in most recent command
`!$:t`	Expand only basename from last parameter of most recent command
`!$:h`	Expand only directory from last parameter of most

Miscellaneous

Set `GLOB` patterns	

Expansi

`!$`	
`!*`	
`!-n`	
`!n`	

Slices

`!!:n`	
`!^`	
`!$`	
`!!:n-m`	
`!!:n-$`	
`!!` can b	

Numeric calculations

recent command

```
$((a + 200))      # Add 200 to $a
```

```
$(($RANDOM%200))  # Random number 0..199
```

```
declare -i count  # Declare as type integ
count+=1          # Increment
```

E
is
e
n

Inspecting commands

```
command -V cd
#=> "cd is a function/alias/whatever"
```

d

Trap errors

```
[[ ! EXPR ]]
```

N

```
trap 'echo Error at about $LINENO' ERR
```

or

```
traperr() {
  echo "ERROR: ${BASH_SOURCE[1]} at about
}

set -o errtrace
trap traperr ERR
```

Source relative

```
source "${0%/*}/../share/foo.sh"
```

Transform strings

```
-c
```

Operations apply to

i.e. !cat

Subshel

```
(cd som
pwd # s
```

Redirect

```
python
python
python
python
python
python
python
echo "$
```

```
python
diff <(
```

Case/sw

```
case "$
  start
    vag
    ;;

  *)
    ech
    ;;
esac
```

printf

```
printf
#=> "He

printf
#=> "1
```

	characters not in the given set
`-d`	Delete characters
`-s`	Replaces repeated characters with single occurrence
`-t`	Truncates
`[:upper:]`	All upper case letters
`[:lower:]`	All lower case letters
`[:digit:]`	All digits
`[:space:]`	All whitespace
`[:alpha:]`	All letters
`[:alnum:]`	All letters and digits

Example

```
echo "Welcome To Devhints" | tr '[:lower:
```

Heredoc

```
cat <<END
hello world
END
```

Special variables

`$?`	Exit status of last task
`$!`	PID of last background task
`$$`	PID of shell
`$0`	Filename of the shell script

```
printf
#=> "Th

printf
# forma
printf
```

Director

```
dir=${0
```

Getting

```
while [
  -V |
    ech
    exi
    ;;
  -s |
    shi
    ;;
  -f |
    fla
    ;;
esac; s
if [[ "
```

Reading

```
echo -n
read -r
echo "$
```

The `-r` c
behavio

```
read -n
```

`$_`	Last argument of the previous command
`${PIPESTATUS[n]}`	return value of piped commands (array)

Check for command's result

```
if ping -c 1 google.com; then
  echo "It appears you have a working int
fi
```

Go to pr

```
pwd # /
cd bar/
pwd # /
cd -
pwd # /
```

Grep ch

```
if grep
  echo
fi
```

♯ Also see

- Bash-hackers wiki (bash-hackers.org)
- Shell vars (bash-hackers.org)
- Learn bash in y minutes (learnxinyminutes.com)
- Bash Guide (mywiki.wooledge.org)
- ShellCheck (shellcheck.net)

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