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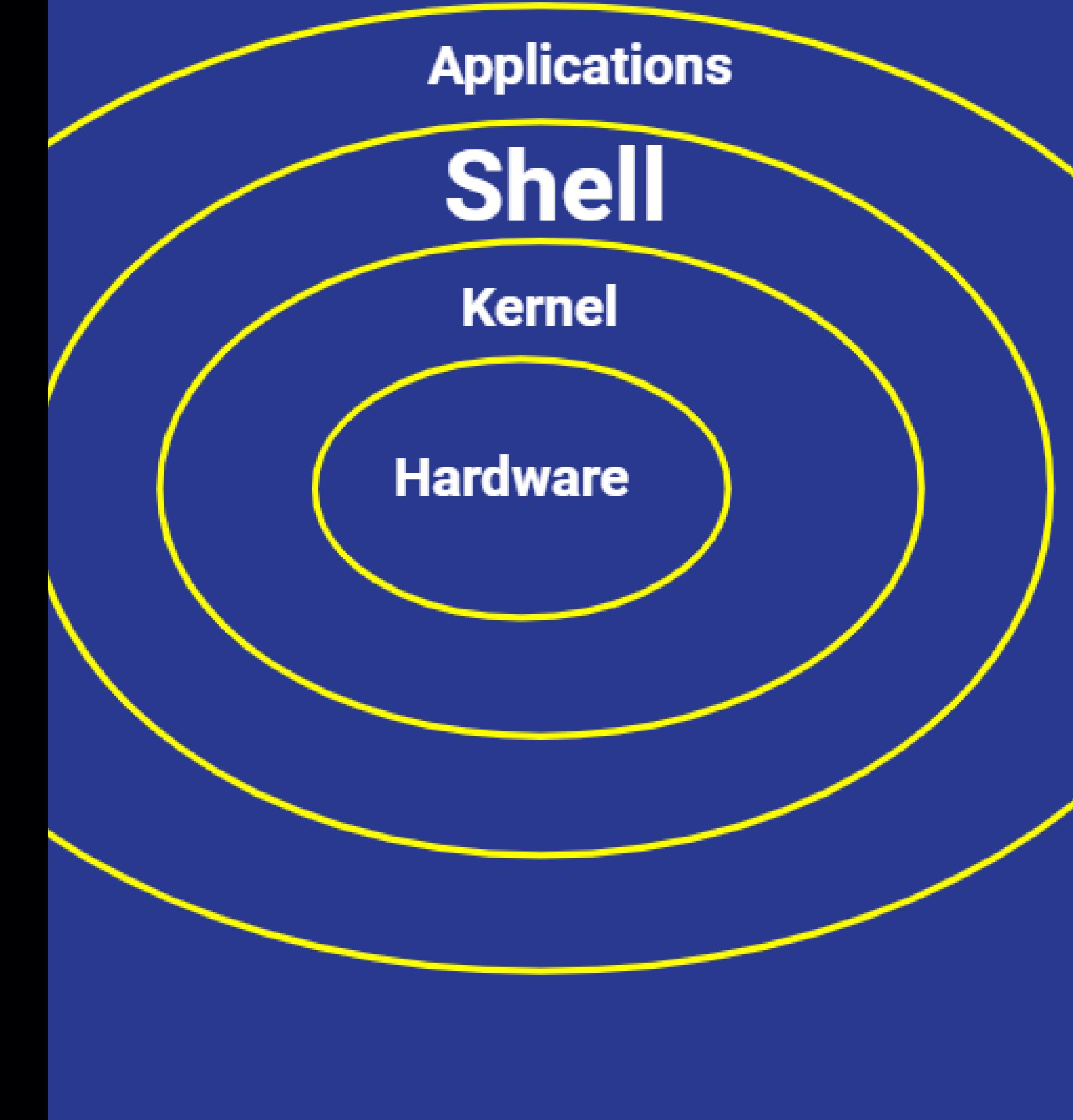


SHELL SCRIPTING

A screenshot of a terminal window displaying a shell script. The script includes require statements for 'File.expand_path', 'abort', 'spec_helper', 'rspec', 'copybara/rspec', and 'copybara/rails'. It also defines a 'Copybara.javascript_driver' variable, sets up 'Category.delete_all', 'Shoulda::Matchers.configure', 'config.integrate', and 'with_test_framework'. The script ends with a note about requiring 'support/' and 'spec/support/' files. A cursor is visible in the terminal window.

WHAT IS LINUX SHELL?

A shell provide an environment to a user to execute commands and interact with kernel.



There are different types of shell

- bash
- sh
- ksh
- tsh
- fish
- zsh

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WHAT IS MY SHELL TYPE?

You can check using
`echo $0`



WHAT IS SHELL SCRIPTING?

- Shell script consist of set of commands to perform a task.
- All the commands execute sequentially.
- Some task like file manipulation, program execution, user interaction, automation of task etc can be done

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FIRST BASIC SCRIPT...

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello World!"
```

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WHAT IS SHEBANG?

`#!/bin/bash`



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SENDING OUTPUT
TO TERMINAL..

`echo "Hello World!"`



HOW TO RUN A SCRIPT..



- Make sure script has execute permission **rwX**
- Run using
 - **./script.sh**
 - **/path/script.sh**
 - **bash script.sh**
- **Ctrl+C** to terminate
- **Ctrl+z** to stop

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COMMENTS

Using

```
#This is a comment
```

Multi-line comment

<<comment

1

your comment here

1

comment

WHAT ARE VARIABLES?

`VAR_NAME=value`

`VAR_NAME=$(hostname)`

`echo $VAR_NAME`

CONSTANT VARIABLE?

Once you defined a variable and don't wanna change it until end of the script.

```
readonly var_name="Hi"
```



Arrays

ARRAYS



How to define an array?

```
myArray=( 1 2 Hello "Hey man" )
```

How to get values from an array?

```
echo "${myArray[0]}"
```

```
echo "${myArray[1]}"
```

ARRAYS

How to get length of array?

```
echo "${#myArray[*]}"
```

How to get specific values?

```
echo "${myArray[*]:1}"
```

```
echo "${myArray[*]:1:2}"
```

ARRAYS

How to update an array?

```
myArray+=( 5 6 8 )
```



ARRAYS KEY-VALUE



```
declare -A myArray  
myArray=( [name]=Paul [age]=20 )  
echo "${myArray[name]}"
```

String Operations

STRING OPERATIONS



`myVar="Hello World!"`

`length=${#myVar}`

`upper=${x^^}`

`lower=${y,,}`

`replace=${myVar/World/Buddy}`

`slice=${myVar:6:11}`

User Interaction

TAKING INPUT FROM USER...

```
read <var_name>  
read -p "Your name" NAME
```



Arithmet ic Operations

Using let command

HOW TO USE
EXPRESSIONS

let a++

let a=5*10

((a++))

((a=5*10))

Conditional Statement

IF-ELSE

```
if [ $marks -gt 40 ]  
then  
    echo "You are PASS"  
else  
    echo "You are FAIL"  
fi
```



OPERATORS



Equal	-eq / ==
Greaterthanorequalto	-ge
Lessthanorequalto	-le
Not Equal	-ne / !=
Greater Than	-gt
Less Than	-lt



ELIF

```
if [ $marks -ge 80 ]
then
    echo "First Division"
elif [ $marks -ge 60 ]
then
    echo "Second Division"
else
    echo "Fail"
fi
```

CASE

```
echo "Hey choose an option"
echo "a = To see the current date"
echo "b = list all the files in current dir"

read choice

case $choice in
    a) date;;
    b) ls;;
    *) echo "Non a valid input"
esac
```

Logical Operators

`&&, ||, !`

LOGICAL OPERATORS



condition1 && condition2

If both conditions are true then
true else false

condition1 || condition2

If any of the condition is true
then true

LOGICAL
OPERATORS

condition1 && condition2 || condition3

Execute condition2 only when 1 is true
else execute condition3



Loops

FOR LOOP

```
for i in 1 2 3 4 5  
do  
    echo "Number is $i"  
done
```

Other ways to write For loop

```
for j in Raju Sham Baburao  
for p in {1..20}
```

ITERATE VALUES FROM FILE..

```
items="/home/paul/file.txt"
```

```
for item in $(cat $items)
do
    echo $item
done
```

WHILE LOOP



count=0

num=10

```
while [ $count -le $num ]
do
    echo "Numbers are $count"
    let count++
done
```

UNTIL LOOP..



a=10

```
until [ $a -eq 1 ]
do
    echo $a
    a=`expr $a - 1`
done
```

INFINITE
LOOP..



```
while true
do
    echo "Hi "
    sleep 2s
done
```

To read content from a file

WHILE LOOP

```
while read myVar  
do  
    echo $myVar  
done < file_name
```

To read content from a csv file

WHILE LOOP

```
while IFS="," read f1 f2 f3  
do  
    echo $f1  
    echo $f2  
    echo $f3  
done < file_name.csv
```

WHILE LOOP

To read content from a csv file

```
cat myfile.csv | awk '!NR=1 {print}'  
| while IFS=',' read f1 f2 f3
```

Functions

WHAT ARE FUNCTIONS?

- Block of code which perform some task and run when it is called.
- Can be reuse many times in our program which lessen our lines of code.
- We can pass arguments to the method

HOW TO MAKE FUNCTIONS?



```
function myfun {  
    echo "Hi"  
}  
  
myfun()  
{  
    echo "Hello"  
}
```

To call the function
myfun

HOW TO USE ARGUMENTS IN FUNCTIONS?

```
addition() {  
    local num1=$1  
    local num2=$2  
    let sum=$num1+$num2  
    echo "Sum of $num1 and $num2 is $sum"  
}
```

myfun 12 13

Arguments Passing

```
#myscript.sh arg1 arg2..
```

How to access these arguments inside
our script?

ARGUMENTS IN SCRIPT...

To get no. of arguments : \$#

To display all arguments : \$@

To use or display a argument: \$1 \$2 ..

ARGUMENTS IN SCRIPT...

```
for arg in $@  
do  
    echo "Argument is $arg"  
done
```



SHIFT

SHIFTING ARGUMENTS



When we pass multiple arguments, we can shift.

A B C

shift

B C

Other Useful Concepts

USEFUL CONCEPTS...

break - to stop the loop

continue - to stop current iteration
of loop and start next iteration





sleep - to create delay between two executions ex: sleep 1s/1m

exit - to stop script at a point

exit status \$? - gives you status of previous command if that was successful

USEFUL CONCEPTS...

basename - strip directory info and
only give filename

dirname - strip the filename and gives
directory path

realpath - gives you full path for a
file

CHECK IF FILE/DIR EXIST

`if [-d folder_name]` If folder exists
`[! -d folder_name]` If folder not exists

`if [-f file_name]` If file exists
`if [! -f file_name]` If file not exists

BASH VARIABLES...

RANDOM - A random integer between 0 and 32767 is generated

UID - User ID of the user logged in

Redirection in scripts

> >>

In case if you don't wanna print the output of a command on terminal or write in a file,

WHAT IS /DEV/NULL

We can redirect the output to **/dev/null**

Example:

```
#cd /root &> /dev/null
```

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PRINT NAME OF THE SCRIPT

```
echo "The name of the script is: ${0}"
```





LOG MESSAGES..

If you want to maintain the logging for your script, you can use `logger` in your script.

You can find the logs under
`/var/logs/messages`

Example: #logger “Hey Buddy”

DEBUGGING SCRIPTS

If We can enable the debugging of the script using below in the script

set -x



DEBUGGING SCRIPTS

If We want to exit our script when a command fail

`set -e`



Running Script in
background

nohup ./script.sh &

Automate our Script

At or Crontab

For scheduling only one time, use AT

at 12:09 PM

<your_command>

Ctrl + D

atq to check scheduled job

atrm <id> to remove the schedule

To check the existing jobs - **crontab -l**

To add new job - **crontab -e**

```
* * * * cd /home/paul/scripts && ./create_file.sh
```

* * * * *

day of week (0-6) (Sunday = 0)

month (1-12)

day of month (1-31)

hour (0-23)

minute (0-59)

Projects

1

Monitoring free RAM space



2

Monitoring free DISK space and sent an Alert Email



3

Access Remote server and
perform some actions



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THANK YOU

