

Week 2 - Assignment - Answer Explanations - Q1.1

Q1.1) Breakdown

```
progress_bar(){
    local count=0
    percent=$1
    limit=$(expr $percent / 2)
    while [ $count -le $limit ]
    do
        echo -ne "+"
        let count=count+1
    done
    while [ $count -le 50 ]
    do
        echo -ne ' .'
        let count=count+1
    done
    echo -ne "    [ $percent % ]\r"
    #echo -ne "\n"
```

Here, I am defining a function `progress_bar()` to create a live progress-bar in the terminal.

- I am taking the total percentage (`percent`) to draw (say 46%, then the bar would be drawn till 45%) as parameter.
- I have taken the length of the bar as 50 characters, hence, I am dividing the percent by 2 and saving the resulting the expression in `limit` (using `expr $percent / 2`, which gives an integer value)
- First while loop -
 - Say, `percent = 45` => `limit = 22`. I am iterating till the local var. `count` <= `limit` and while iterating, I am printing the character `+` (for the progress)
- Second while loop -
 - To create a nice effect, I am filling the rest of the bar (which doesn't have progress) with `.`. (So, here, `100-22 = 78%` of the bar would be of `.`)
- `echo -ne " [$percent %]\r"` here, I am doing carriage return `\r` so that, every the time the loop iterates and `count` gets updated, the bar also updates by increasing the no. of `+`'s

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```
#start of file manager tasks
(echo './' > dot.txt) #task1
percent=2
progress_bar "$percent"
sleep 1
((tr "[/]" "&" < path.txt) > pathi.txt) #task2
let percent=percent+6
progress_bar "$percent"
sleep 1
```

- This is the start of my old code (week 1). For each of the commands in this code, I am calling the `progress_bar` function along with the `percent` parameter (that I am updating as go from one command to the next)
- That's all.

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ ls -l
total 20
-rw-r--r-- 1 rsgr rsgr 2213 Jun 10 23:52 ascii-art.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 rsgr rsgr 2225 Jun 10 19:12 basic-file.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 rsgr rsgr 80 Jun 11 00:26 path.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 rsgr rsgr 3538 Jun 10 19:13 q1.2.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 rsgr rsgr 2805 Jun 10 23:55 the-valor.sh
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$
```

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash basic-file.sh
Progress made so far:
-----
+++++. . . . . [ 8 % ]
```

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash basic-file.sh
Progress made so far:
-----
[#####] [ 90 % ]
```

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```
● rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash basic-file.sh
```

```
Progress made so far:
```

```
-----  
+++++ [ 100 % ]  
-----  
All tasks completed.
```

```
● rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ ls -l
```

```
total 32  
-rw-r--r-- 1 rsgr rsgr 2213 Jun 10 23:52 ascii-art.sh  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 rsgr rsgr 2225 Jun 10 19:12 basic-file.sh  
drwxr-xr-x 2 rsgr rsgr 4096 Jun 11 00:28 end  
drwxr-xr-x 2 rsgr rsgr 4096 Jun 11 00:28 ends  
-rw-r--r-- 1 rsgr rsgr  80 Jun 11 00:26 path.txt  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 rsgr rsgr 3538 Jun 10 19:13 q1.2.sh  
-rw-r--r-- 1 rsgr rsgr 2805 Jun 10 23:55 the-valor.sh  
drwxr-xr-x 3 rsgr rsgr 4096 Jun 11 00:27 this
```

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Q 1.2)

```
#GokuLaramanan R S, 23B1854
alphabet=$1
if [ $alphabet = 'a' ] || [ $alphabet = 'A' ]
then
    echo -e "      /\ \n      /\ \n      /---\ \n /      \ \"
    #echo      "      /\ \n      \"
    #echo -E      "      /---\ \"
    #echo -E      "      /      \"
elif [ $alphabet = 'b' ] || [ $alphabet = 'B' ]
then
    echo -e "      _____ \n||____|| \n||      || \n||____|| \"
    #echo      "||____|| \"
    #echo      \"
    #echo      "||____|| \"
elif [ $alphabet = 'c' ] || [ $alphabet = 'C' ]
then
    echo      \"
    echo      \"
    echo      \"
    echo      \"
elif [ $alphabet = 'd' ] || [ $alphabet = 'D' ]
then
    echo      \"
    echo      \"
    echo      \"
    echo      \"
```

- Here, I am using an if-elif-else conditional construct to check what alphabet (irrespective of the case - I have used || - or case to do it) the user has given and after checking what the alphabet it is, I am printing the special ascii art for it.
- NOTE : It can be seen that for 'a' and 'b', I have written the echo statement in one line, but for others, in multiple echo statements. I did this change for 'a' and 'b' only for testing it for q1.3 (but later in q1.3, I totally changed my approach to arrays)

Week 2 - Assignment - Answer Explanations - Q1.2

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh d
```

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh c
```

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh f
```

```
#####
#
#===
#
```

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh i
```

```

--ii--
  ii
  ii
--ii--

```

●

for some inputs

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh r
```

)
		\
		\

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh v
```

```
rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash q1.2.sh x
```

Output

Week 2 - Assignment - Answer Explanations - Q1.3

```
st_line(){
for ((i=0;i<2;i++))
do
    echo -e "=====
done
}
a=("      /\  " "      /_\  " "      /----\  " "      \  ")
b=("      _____  " "      ||____||  " "      ||  " "      ||____||  ")
c=("      _____  " "      ||  " "      ||  " "      ||____  ")
d=("      _____  " "      |  ]" "      |  ]" "      _|____]" )
e=("      _____  " "      {  " "      {===  " "      {____  ")
f=("      #####" "      #  " "      #===  " "      #  ")
g=("      _____  " "      /  " "      /  ==>>" "      /____/  ")
h=("      [  ]" "      [====]" "      [====]" "      [  ]" )
i=("      ==ii==  " "      ii  " "      ii  " "      ==ii==  ")
j=("=====" "      jj" "      jj" "      \_j}")
k=("k  //  " "k//  " "k\\\\\\\\\\  " "k  \\\\\\\  ")
l=("##  " "##  " "##____" "#####")
m=("____  " "||\  /||" "||  \  ||" "||  --  ||")
n=("____  " "||\\\\\\  ||" "||  \\\\\\\  ||" "||  \\\\\\\||")
o=("=====  " "=  o  =" " "=  o  =" "=====")
```

```
p=("PPppp" "Pp__" "Pp  " "p  ")
q=("====|||  " "====|||  " "=="  q\\\\\\\\\\  " "=====\\\\\\\\\\  ")
r=("====" "||_)" "||\\\\\\  " "||  \\\\\\\")
s=("____  " "||  " "||____  " "____||")
t=("____  " "  ||  " "  ||  " "  ||  ")
u=("U  U" "U  U" "U  U" "UUUU ")
v(("\\\\\\\\\\  //  " "\\\\\\\\\\  //  " "  \\\\\\\\\\\//  " "  w  ")
w=("w  w  w" "w  w  w" "w  w  w" "ww/  \\ww")
x(("\\\\\\\\\\  //  " "\\\\\\\\\\  //  " "  //  \\\\\\\\\\\  " "  //  \\\\\\\\\\\  ")
y(("\\\\\\\\\\  //  " "\\\\\\\\\\//  " "  ||  " "  ||  ")
z=("====  " "  //  " "  //  " "  //____")
#Now, it starts
for ((i=0;i<=3;i++))
do
    echo -e "${w[$i]} ${e[$i]} ${l[$i]} ${c[$i]} ${o[$i]} ${m[$i]} ${e[$i]}\n"
done
```

Week 2 - Assignment - Answer Explanations - Q1.3

- As seen above, I changed the ascii art for each character to an array from last question (q1.2)
 - For 'a', the array a contains its ascii art, for 'b', the array 'b' contains its ascii art, and so on.
 - Each of the arrays have length equal to 4 => There are 4 strings in each array
 - I have done the above changes so as to print the art in horizontal direction (which is not possible to do if I used the logic of q1.2 as such)
 - Now, iterating through a for loop 4 times, each time, I am printing the ith element of each letter separated by a space.
 - So, first iteration (i=0), w[0] e[0] l[0] c[0] m[0] e[0] gets printed
 - Therefore, towards the end of the loop, the following would have been printed :

```
w[0] e[0] l[0] c[0] m[0] e[0]
w[1] e[1] l[1] c[1] m[1] e[1]
w[2] e[2] l[2] c[2] m[2] e[2]
w[3] e[3] l[3] c[3] m[3] e[3]
```

Thus, the complete word has been printed. Similarly, we can also print for any given sentence.

```
● rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$ bash ascii-art.sh
W W W      ##      =====
W W W {      ##      ||      = o = || \ / || {
W W W {===  ##      ||      = o = ||  V  || {===
ww/ \ww {      ##### ||      ===== ||  -- || {
● rsgr@GokulsPavilion:~/lukog/week2$
```

(WELCOME is printed, in a fancy font style (my own creation))