
Linux Shell

Session 3

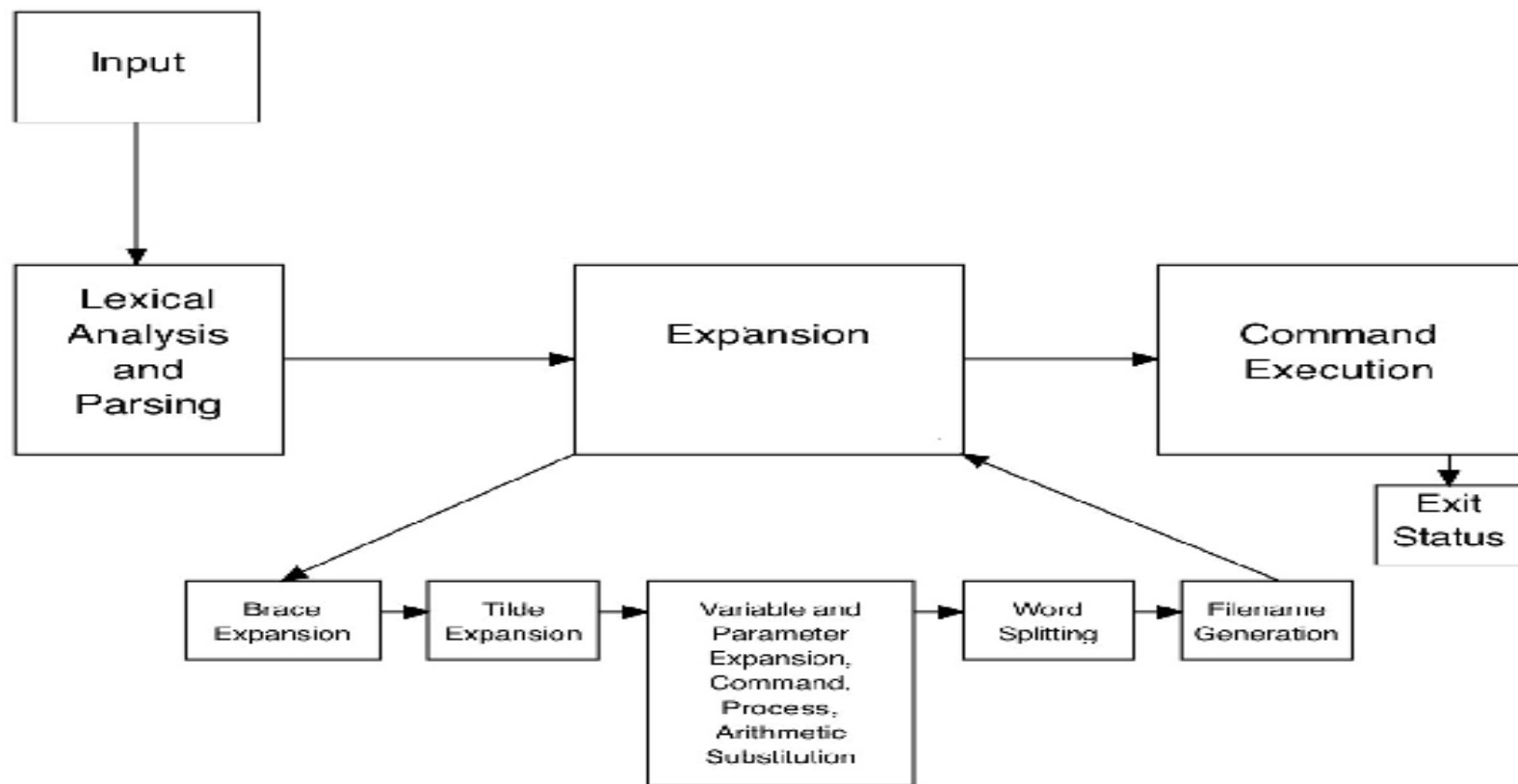
Agenda

- What is shell
- Different types of linux shells
- Bourne Again Shell
- Shell variables (Environment and user defined)
- Shell files (.bashrc, .profile, .bash_profile, .bash_logout)
- Wild cards (* and ?)
- I/O redirection and tee command
- Shell meta characters
- Command line expansion

Shell

- Place of Shell
- Why
- How
- What

Activities of Shell



Facilities in Shell

- Interface
- Interpretation
- History
- Command substitution
- Command line editing

Types

- Bourne Shell
- C Shell
- Korn Shell
- Bourne Again Shell

Bourne Again Shell

- Superset
- Features
- Location
 - /bin/bash
 - ps

Shell Variables - System vs User Defined

- Displaying all variables

`env`

- Important variables
 - PATH, ?, SHELL, TERM, USER and so on
- Accessing values of variables
 - \$
- Declaring and defining new variables
 - Default value, mistakes in syntax, type

Shell files

- `.bashrc`
- `.profile`
- `.bash_profile`
- `.bash_logout`

Magic of wild cards

- Wild card expansion
 - Saving time
- Who does it
 - command or shell
- wildcards
 - * - Match everything
 - ? - Match single character
 - [], [!], [<range>] - Restrictive (specific char)
- Exceptional case . and /

I/O redirection

- Three files

Standard input - 0 **or** keyboard **or** < filename **or** | <command>

Standard output - 1 **or** Display **or** >, >> filename **or** command |

Standard error - 2 **or** Display **or** 2> filename

- What it means to redirect
- How to redirect
- tee command, /dev/null file and /dev/tty file as special examples

Shell meta characters

- Redirection

- > >> < |

- Variable Value Access

- \$

- Command substitution

- ``<cmd>`` or `$(cmd)`

Command line expansion

- Useful to store result of command

- var= `cmd` **or** var=\$(cmd)

- in echo

echo "Size of my file is `wc -c myfile` bytes"

Retaining special metacharacters and wildcards

- Escape sequencing
 - \, Contradiction for \t and \n
- Single quotes
 - ''
- Which is better?