IT 240 Shell Scripting for Administrators

Chapter 14
Strings and Sorting

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Finding Substrings

 The index command may be used to find a smaller string inside of a larger:

```
$where = index($big, $small);
```

• It locates the first instance of the small string in big and returns the integer location of the first character

Finding Substrings

- Here's an example:
 - my \$stuff = "Howdy World!";
 - my \$where = index(\$stuff, "wor");
- If it finds the pattern at the beginning of the string, it returns 0
- If it can't find the string, it returns I
- Otherwise, it returns the number of bits into the string that the pattern was found at

Finding Substrings

- The search doesn't have to start at the beginning of the string:
 - my \$where I = index(\$stuff, "w");
 - my \$where2 = index(\$stuff, "w", \$where I + I);
 - my \$where3 = index(\$stuff, "w", \$where2+1);

 You can extract exactly the piece of a string that you want with the substr operator:

\$part = substr(\$string, \$initial position,
\$length);

 Be careful not to let the end position go past the end of the string

- my \$mineral = substr("Fred J. Flintstone", 8, 5);
 - gets "Flint"
- my \$rock = substr "Fred J. Flintstone", 13, 1000;
 - gets "stone"
- my \$pebble = substr "Fred J. Flintstone", 13;
 - gets "stone"

- Setting the starting position to a negative value starts at the end of the string
 - my \$out = substr("some very long string", -3, 2);
 - egets "in"

- You can use the index function to provide a starting or ending location value for substr
- You can even use substr to change the value contained in a string

Formatting Data

You can use sprintf to organize data in a specific format

```
my $date_tag = sprintf "%d/%2d/%2d %2d:%2d:% 2d",

$yr, $mo, $da, $h, $m, $s;

Output - 2038/ 1/ 19 3: 0: 8
```

Formatting Data

- You can also use sprintf to put things in specific formats for money operations
 - sprintf "%.2f", 2.49997;
 - prints 2.50

Formatting Data

- Other base systems:
 - keyword 'hex' hexadecimal
 - keyword 'oct' octal