# Useless Use of \*

### Jan Schaumann

jschauma@netmeister.org

PGP: 136D 027F DC29 8402 7B42 47D6 7C5B 64AF AF22 6A4C

Useless Use of \*

## whoami

```
$ ME=$(id -un)
$ grep ${ME} /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f5
Jan Schaumann
$
```

Useless Use of \*

## whoami

```
$ ME=$(id -un)
$ grep ${ME} /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f5
Jan Schaumann
$ groups ${ME}
netbsd sa yahoo
$
```

### whoami

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```



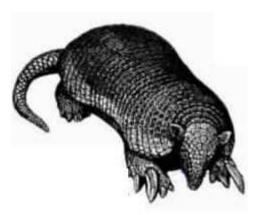
## whoami

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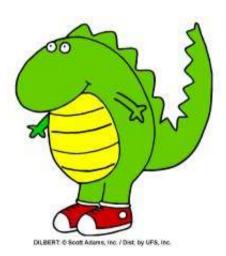
### whoami

```
$ ME=$(id -un)
$ grep ${ME} /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f5
Jan Schaumann
$ groups ${ME}
netbsd sa yahoo
$
```

http://pipes.yahoo.com

## Useless Use of... what?

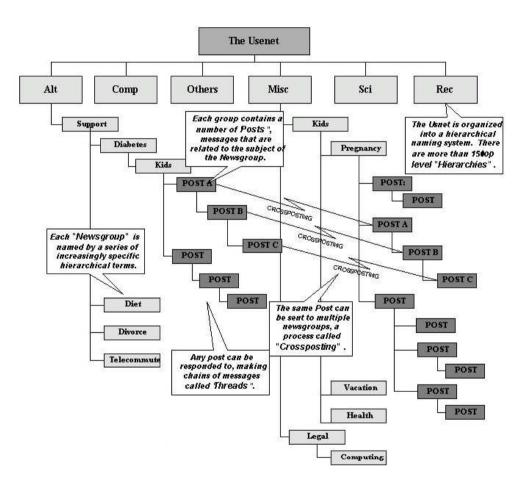
Back in the day...





The Operator





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## Useless Use of... what?





## Useless Use of... what?



comp.unix.shell

### Useless Use of... what?

```
I have a bunch of text files that contain strings containing /u. I no longer want them to contain /u ex: /u/appl/ should be /appl/....
```

Should I use awk? sed? Help!

### Useless Use of... what?

```
> I have a bunch of text files that contain strings
> containing /u. I no longer want them to contain
> /u ex: /u/appl/ should be /appl/....
>
> Should I use awk? sed? Help!
cat file | sed -e "s!/u/!/!"
```

# **Useless Use of Cat**



# Useful Use of Cat (?)

### The obvious:

```
cat file | grep pattern
cat file | awk '{ print $2; }'
```

## Useless Use of Cat

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```
cat file | grep pattern
cat file | awk '{ print $2; }'
```



### Useless Use of Cat

### The obvious:

```
cat file | grep pattern
grep pattern file
```



# Useful Use of Cat (?)

```
cat file1 \ file2 \ file3 \mid wc -1 cat file1 \ file2 \ file3 \mid wc -w
```

## **Useless Use of Cat**

cat file1 file2 file3 | wc -1 cat file1 file2 file3 | wc -w



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## Useless Use of Cat



Useless Use of \*

# Useful Use of Cat (?)

```
cat file1 file2 file3 | grep pattern
if [ $(cat files | grep -c pattern) -gt 0 ]; then
```

## Useless Use of Cat

```
cat file1 file2 file3 | grep pattern
if [ $(cat files | grep -c pattern) -gt 0 ]; then
```



### Useless Use of Cat

cat file1 file2 file3 | grep pattern
grep -h pattern file1 file2 file3

if [ \$(cat files | grep -c pattern) -gt 0 ]; then



### Useless Use of Cat

```
cat file1 file2 file3 | grep pattern
grep -h pattern file1 file2 file3
awk '/pattern/ { print }' file1 file2 file3

if [ $(cat files | grep -c pattern) -gt 0 ]; then
```



### **Useless Use of Cat**

```
cat file1 file2 file3 | grep pattern
grep -h pattern file1 file2 file3
awk '/pattern/ { print }' file1 file2 file3

if [ $(cat files | grep -c pattern) -gt 0 ]; then
if [ -n "$(grep -l pattern files)" ]; then
```



### **Useless Use of Cat**

```
cat file1 file2 file3 | grep pattern
grep -h pattern file1 file2 file3
awk '/pattern/ { print }' file1 file2 file3

if [ $(cat files | grep -c pattern) -gt 0 ]; then
if [ -n "$(grep -l pattern files)" ]; then
if grep pattern files >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```



## **Useful Use of Cat**

concatenate and print files

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concatenate and print files (D'oh!)

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• feed file as input to another command in a particular order

### **Useful Use of Cat**

concatenate and print files (D'oh!)

```
cat * > file
```

• feed file as input to another command in a particular order

```
{ echo $VAR1; cat file; cmd1; } | command
```

#### Useful Use of Cat

concatenate and print files (D'oh!)

```
cat * > file
```

• feed file as input to another command in a particular order

```
{ echo $VAR1; cat file; cmd1; } | command
```

use as a NOOP

#### Useful Use of Cat

concatenate and print files (D'oh!)

```
cat * > file
```

• feed file as input to another command in a particular order

```
{ echo $VAR1; cat file; cmd1; } | command
```

use as a NOOP

#### Useful Use of Cat

concatenate and print files (D'oh!)

```
cat * > file
```

• feed file as input to another command in a particular order

```
{ echo $VAR1; cat file; cmd1; } | command
```

use as a NOOP

## **Useful Use of Cat**



CAT5



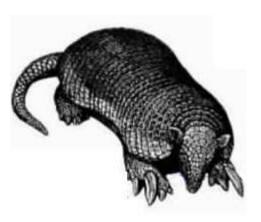
CAT6







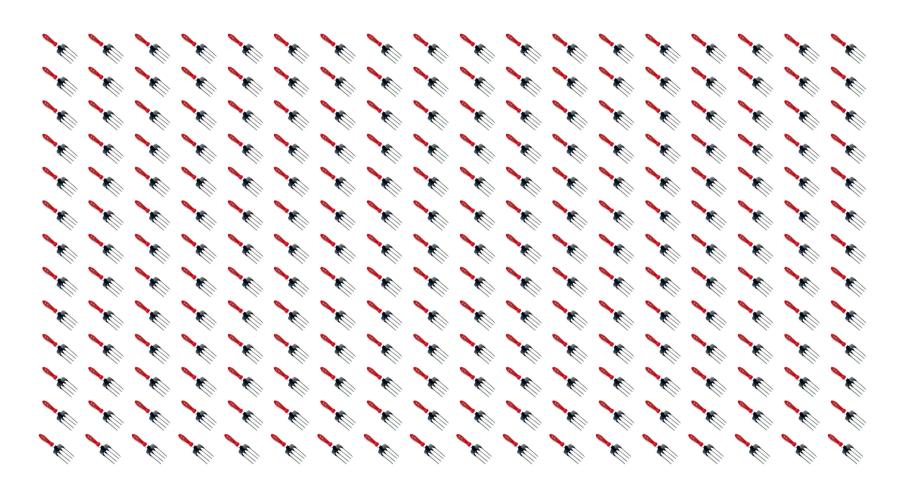












## But...

But...

... I run my scripts only once!

#### But...

... I have super fast hardware!

#### But...

# ... I have super fast hardware!

```
$ uptime
10:36AM up 254 days, 4 users, load averages: 80.12, 75.51, 72.40
$
```

#### But...

... nobody else but me uses my code!

## Oh, really?

Unfortunately, you really have no control over your code:

## Oh, really?

Unfortunately, you really have no control over your code:

code grows

## Oh, really?

Unfortunately, you really have no control over your code:

- code grows
- code is reused

## Oh, really?

Unfortunately, you really have no control over your code:

- code grows
- code is reused
- code moves with you

## Oh, really?

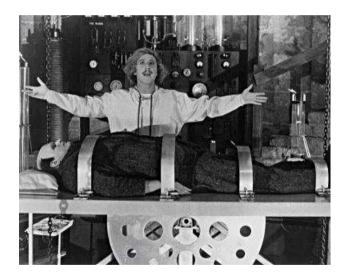
Unfortunately, you really have no control over your code:

- code grows
- code is reused
- code moves with you
- code is left behind

## Oh, really?

Unfortunately, you really have no control over your code:

- code grows
- code is reused
- code moves with you
- code is left behind



It's alive!

# Oh, really?





#### Useless Use of \*

## **Useless Use of Cat**

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## Useless Use of \*

# Useless Use of Grep



## Useless Use of Grep

Of course, all use of grep(1) is useless!

## Useless Use of Grep

Of course, all use of grep(1) is useless!

echo g/
$$RE/p$$
 | ed -s  $file$ 

#### Useful Use of Grep (?)

```
host hostname | grep 'has address' | awk '{ print $NF }'
echo ${string} | grep 'pattern' | sed -e 's/foo/bar/'
```

#### Useless Use of Grep

```
host hostname | grep 'has address' | awk '{ print $NF }'
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#### Useless Use of Grep

```
host hostname | grep 'has address' | awk '{ print $NF }'
host hostname | awk '/has address/ { print $NF }'
echo ${string} | grep 'pattern' | sed -e 's/foo/bar/'
```



#### Useless Use of Grep

```
host hostname | grep 'has address' | awk '{ print $NF }'
host hostname | awk '/has address/ { print $NF }'
echo ${string} | grep 'pattern' | sed -e 's/foo/bar/'
echo ${string} | sed -ne '/pattern/ s/foo/bar/p'
```



# Useful Use of Grep (?)

```
grep pattern1 file ... | grep -v pattern2
grep pattern1 file | grep -v ^# | grep -v pattern2
```

# Useless Use of Grep

```
grep pattern1 file ... | grep -v pattern2
grep pattern1 file | grep -v ^# | grep -v pattern2
```



# Useless Use of Grep

```
grep pattern1 file ... | grep -v pattern2
awk '/pattern1/ && !/pattern2/ { print }' file ...
grep pattern1 file | grep -v ^# | grep -v pattern2
```



# Useless Use of Grep

```
grep pattern1 file ... | grep -v pattern2
awk '/pattern1/ && !/pattern2/ { print }' file ...
grep pattern1 file | grep -v ^# | grep -v pattern2
awk '/pattern1/ && !/(^#)|(pattern2)/ { print }' file
```



Useless Use of \*

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# Useful Use of Sed (?)

```
for p in $(echo ${PATH} | sed -e 's/:/ /'); do
    ls ${p}
done
```

```
for p in $(echo ${PATH} | sed -e 's/:/ /'); do
    ls ${p}
done
```



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### Useless Use of Sed

```
for p in $(echo ${PATH} | sed -e 's/:/ /'); do
IFS=":"; for p in ${PATH}; do
    ls ${p}
done
```



### Useless Use of Sed



Sed

### Useless Use of Sed

```
for p in $(echo ${PATH} | sed -e 's/:/ /'); do
IFS=":"; for p in ${PATH}; do
    ls ${p}
done | awk 'BEGIN { srand() } { if (NR == int(rand()*100)) { print }}'
```



Mknod?

### Useless Use of Sed



Groff?

### Useless Use of Sed



Shlock?

### Useless Use of Sed



Route?

### Useless Use of Sed



Dump?



# Useful Use of Sed (?)

```
VAR1="foo-bar-baz"
VAR2=$(echo ${VAR1} | sed -e 's/-baz//')
```

```
VAR1="foo-bar-baz"
VAR2=$(echo ${VAR1} | sed -e 's/-baz//')
```



```
VAR1="foo-bar-baz"

<del>VAR2=$(echo ${VAR1} | sed -e 's/-baz//')</del>

VAR2=${VAR1%-baz}
```



# Useful Use of Sed (?)

## Looping over values in a variable:

### Useless Use of Sed

## Looping over values in a variable:



# Useful Use of Sed (?)

## Assigning variables:

```
VAR1="foo-bar-baz"
VAR_A=$(echo ${VAR} | sed -e 's/-*//')
VAR_B=$(echo ${VAR} | sed -e 's/[^-]*-\([^-]*\)-.*/\1/')
VAR_C=$(echo ${VAR} | sed -e 's/.*-//')
```

### Assigning variables:

```
VAR_A=$(echo ${VAR} | sed -e 's/-*//)

VAR_B=$(echo ${VAR} | sed -e 's/[^-]*-[^-]-.*/\1/')

VAR_C=$(echo ${VAR} | sed -e 's/[^-]*-[^-]-.*/\1/')

IFS=-
set -- ${VAR1}

VAR_A="${1}"

VAR_B="${2}"

VAR_C="${3}"
```



### Useless Use of ...

Dude, IFS + shell is Teh Roxor!!!1 Look, Ma: Reading a CSV with Shell Only!

```
IFS=","
while read -r field1 waste field3 field4 waste; do
        echo "${field1}: ${field4} --> ${field3}"
done <file</pre>
```

## Useless Use of Shell Only

# Useless Use of Shell Only

#### Awk to the rescue!

Useless Use of \*

# Useful Use of Ls (?)

## Useless Use of Ls



# Useful Use of Wc (?)

$$\label{eq:VAR=sum} \begin{tabular}{ll} VAR=\$(cat \it{file} \mid wc -l \mid sed -e 's/*//g)' \end{tabular}$$

# Useful Use of Wc (?)



## Useless Use of ... ?



## Useless Use of ... ?



### Useless Use of ... ?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{VAR=\$(cat } \textit{file} \mid \text{wc -l} \mid \text{sed -e 's/ *//g'}) \\ \text{VAR=\$(wc -l < } \textit{file} \mid \text{sed -e 's/ *//g}) \text{'} \\ \text{VAR=\$(awk 'END } \{ \text{ print NR } \} \text{'} \textit{file}) \\ \end{array}$$



Jan Schaumann





$$\begin{array}{l} \text{VAR=\$(cat \it file \mid wc -l \mid sed -e 's/ *//g')} \\ \text{VAR=\$(wc -l < \it file \mid sed -e 's/ *//g)'} \\ \text{VAR=\$(wc -l < \it file)} \\ \text{echo "$\{VAR\}"} \\ \text{echo $\{VAR\}$} \end{array}$$



# Useful Use of Head (?)

```
command1 | head -1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
command1 | head -10 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
```

```
command1 | head -1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
command1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/;q'

command1 | head -10 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
```



#### **Useless Use of Head**

```
command1 | head -1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
command1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/;q'

command1 | head -10 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
command1 | awk '{ if (NR <= 10) { print gensub("pattern", "string", 0); } }'</pre>
```



# Useful Use of Tail (?)

command1 | tail -1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'

#### Useless Use of Tail

```
command1 | tail -1 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'
command1 | awk 'END { print gensub("pattern", "string", 0); exit; }'
```



# Useful Use of Tail (?)

command1 | tail -10 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'

#### **Useful Use of Tail**

command1 | tail -10 | sed -e 's/pattern/string/'



# Useful Use of Expr (?)

echo \$(expr \$i + \$i)

# Useless Use of Expr

```
echo $(expr $i + $i)
echo $(( $i + $i ))
```

#### Useless Use of Expr

```
echo $(expr $i + $i)
echo $(( $i + $i ))
echo $(( $i << 1 ))</pre>
```

This even lets you do binary manipulation (binary and, or, xor, not, leftshift, rightshift).

#### Useless Use of Expr

```
echo $(expr $i + $i)
echo $(( $i + $i ))
echo $(( $i << 1 ))</pre>
```

This even lets you do binary manipulation (binary and, or, xor, not, leftshift, rightshift).

```
$ x=5
$ y=12
$ x=$(( ${x} ^ ${y} ))
$ y=$(( ${x} ^ ${y} ))
$ x=$(( ${x} ^ ${y} ))
$ echo "x=${x}; y=${y}"
x=12; y=5
$
```

## Most Egregiously Useless Use of Perl

## Most Egregiously Useless Use of Perl

### Most Egregiously Useless Use of Perl

```
perl -e "print \"y\\nn\\n\";" | cmd

( echo y; echo n; ) | cmd
{ echo y; echo n; } | cmd
printf "y\nn\n" | cmd
```

## Shell Coding: Performance

- avoid file I/O
- avoid Useless Use of \*:
  - use builtins when you can
  - avoid builtins when it makes sense
  - use the right tool for the job
- avoid spawning subshells (+1 fork) or pipes (n+1 forks)

## Shell Coding: Performance

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```
cut -f2 vs. awk '{print $2}'
$ stat -f "%z %N" /usr/bin/awk /usr/bin/cut
133487 /usr/bin/awk
12590 /usr/bin/cut
$
```

## **Testing Shell Code**

- make your code modular
- clearly define each function:
  - pre-conditions
  - valid input
  - post-conditions
- prepare valid input and desired output of each function
- prepare invalid input and desired output of each function

## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

• set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)

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Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)

```
$ cat >script.sh
set -u
echo ${F00}
echo "done"
^D
$ sh script.sh
script.sh: F00: parameter not set
$ echo $?
2
$
```

### **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)

```
$ cat >script.sh
set -e
ls /nowhere
echo "done"
^D
$ sh script.sh
ls: /nowhere: No such file or directory
$
```

## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables

```
$ cat >script.sh
readonly VAR="foo"
VAR="bar"
echo ${VAR}
^D
$ sh script.sh
script.sh: VAR: is read only
$
```

## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables

## Shell Coding Style: local variables

```
$ cat s.sh
func () {
        input="${1}"
        # do something with ${input}
 cat script.sh
. ./s.sh
input="var1 var2 var3"
for var in ${input}; do
        func "${var}"
done
echo ${input}
$ sh script.sh
var3
```

## Shell Coding Style: local variables

```
$ cat s.sh
func () {
        local input="${1}"
        # do something with ${input}
$ cat script.sh
. ./s.sh
input="var1 var2 var3"
for var in ${input}; do
        func "${var}"
done
echo ${input}
$ sh script.sh
var1 var2 var3
$
```

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## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code

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#### Bad:

```
# this adds 1 to num
num=$(( ${num} + 1 ))
```

## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code

#### Better:

```
input="pair11:pair1r pair21:pair2r"
# extract first pair in input string, throw away rest
p11=${input%:*}
rest=${input#*:}
p1r=${rest% *}
```

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### **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code
- write your code in a modular way

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### **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code
- write your code in a modular way
- write test cases for your shell code

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## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code
- write your code in a modular way
- write test cases for your shell code
- be consistent in your style

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## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code
- write your code in a modular way
- write test cases for your shell code
- be consistent in your style
- be consistent in your user interface

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## **Shell Coding Style**

Writing Shell Code is just like writing any other code:

- set -eu (perl-mongers: think -w and use strict;)
- use readonly variables
- use local variables
- comment your code
- write your code in a modular way
- write test cases for your shell code
- be consistent in your style
- be consistent in your user interface
- be willing to sacrifice performance for readability

## Shell Coding: Performance vs. Readability

```
awk -F: -v ME="${ME}" '{ if ($0 ~ ME) { print $5 }}' file
vs.
grep ${ME} file | cut -d: -f5

awk '{w = w + NF} END { print w }' file1 file2 file3
vs.
cat file1 file2 file2 | wc -w
```

# The KISS Principle



Keep It Simple, Stupid!

## Useless Use of time (?)



# Thanks!