Bash Commands

Bash Commands

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Help

```
<command> --help
```

Get command help

```
man <command>
```

Get man page of command

type: /<search term> to search

=> type: n go to next match => type: N go to prev match

Basics

who

Show all logged in users

whoami

Show my username

ls -la

list all files and folders – also hidden (a)

-rwxrwx--x 1 vmadmin vmadmin 460 Aug 5 2018 verzweigung7.sh

rwxrwx--x =

rwx rwx --x
User Group Others

chmod 777 file.txt

set permission for file.txt

Octal	Decimal	Permission	Representation
000	0 (0+0+0)	No Permission	
001	1 (0+0+1)	Execute	x
010	2 (0+2+0)	Write	-w-
011	3 (0+2+1)	Write + Execute	-wx
100	4 (4+0+0)	Read	r
101	5 (4+0+1)	Read + Execute	r-x
110	6 (4+2+0)	Read + Write	rw-
111	7 (4+2+1)	Read + Write + Execute	rwx

sudo nautilus

```
pwd
```

Get current directory

```
find / -name "*usb*.conf" 2>/dev/null
```

find from root any file matching suppress all stderr

```
cut -d ' ' -f 2,4 blumenartikel.txt
```

get column 2 & 4 (-f) from file using delimiter (space) (-d)

```
sort -n -k 2 tmp.out
```

Sort the 2nd col (-k) ASC using number (-n) from file tmp.out

```
ln -s /home/vmadmin/M122
ln -s /home/vmadmin/M122 /home/vmadmin/Desktop/M122_Alias # with target
specified (M122_Alias)
```

Create symbolic link

```
ls -la | tee dir.txt # shows console output
ls -la >dir.txt # won't show console output
```

Show stdout in console and write to file

```
which ifconfig # out: /usr/sbin/ifconfig
```

Show path of executable

Vars

```
HELLO="World"
echo $HELLO
```

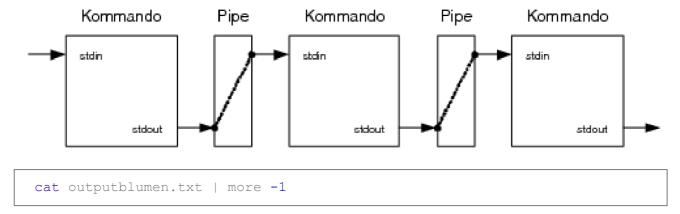
- \$PATH Locations containing executables
- \$? Exit status of last command / script

Parameters

```
./script.sh hello world
```

- \$0 = ./script.sh script path
- \$@ = hello world array of all arguments
- \$1 = hello
- \$2 = world
- ...
- \$# = 2 number of arguments

Pipe |



Get content of file and pass to more to show only 1 line

Pre exec \$()

```
chmod 777 $(find /home/vmadmin/ -name *.txt)
```

Change permission for every file in /home/vmadmin with filetype . ${\tt txt}$

Write to file

Read input

```
read -p "Enter smth: " # limit number of chars using `-N <int: chars>`
echo $USER_INPUT
```

if

```
if [[ $1 - eq 'hello' \&\& $1 = ^[Hh].*[^\.]$ ]] # see Comparer below
   echo 'world'
elif [[ $1 = 'hallo' ]]
  echo 'welt'
else
  echo 'else'
fi
# using function and return code
function my_func {
   true
function my_func_false {
  false
}
if (my_func) && [[ 12 =~ [0-9]+ ]] # func and regex combined
then
  echo "true"
if ! $(my_func_false)
then
  echo "false"
fi
```

Comparer	Explanation
! <expression></expression>	The EXPRESSION is false.
-n <string></string>	The length of STRING is greater than zero.
-z <string></string>	The lengh of STRING is zero (ie it is empty).
<string1> = <string2></string2></string1>	STRING1 is equal to STRING2

Comparer	Explanation
<string1> != <string2></string2></string1>	STRING1 is not equal to STRING2
<string> =~ <expression></expression></string>	<pre>STRING matches expression => expression without quotes</pre>
<integer1> -eq <integer2></integer2></integer1>	INTEGER1 is numerically equal to INTEGER2
<pre><integer1> -gt <integer2></integer2></integer1></pre>	INTEGER1 is numerically greater than INTEGER2
<integer1> -lt <integer2></integer2></integer1>	INTEGER1 is numerically less than INTEGER2
-d <file></file>	FILE exists and is a directory.
-e <file></file>	FILE exists.
-r <file></file>	FILE exists and the read permission is granted.
-s <file></file>	FILE exists and it's size is greater than zero (ie. it is not empty).
-w <file></file>	FILE exists and the write permission is granted.
-x <file></file>	FILE exists and the execute permission is granted.

switch case

```
echo -n "Enter the name of a country: "
read COUNTRY

case $COUNTRY in
   "Switzerland") # string
   echo -n "Schweiz"
   ;;

[0-9]) # using regex
   echo -n "any Number"
   ;;

*)
   echo -n "unknown"
   ;;
```

while

```
exit=0

while [ $exit -ne 1 ]

do

i=0
    while [ $i -lt 10 ]
    do
        echo "."
        sleep 1
        ((i++))
    done

$exit=1
    done
```

for

```
for i in {0..3} # for item in [LIST]
echo "Number: $i"
done
# declaring array:
BOOKS=('In Search of Lost Time' 'Don Quixote' 'Ulysses' 'The Great
for book in "${BOOKS[@]}"; do
 echo "Book: $book"
done
# using i:
for ((i = 0 ; i \le 1000 ; i++)); do
 echo "Counter: $i"
done
# using files:
for file in /home/vmadmin/Desktop/M122; do
   echo $file
done
```

functions

```
function hello_world {
    echo "hello world"
}

globalVar="change me"

hello_user () {
    # param: $1 - firstname
    # param: $2 - lastname
    local localVar=10
    globalVar="changed"

    echo "hello $1 $2"

    return 0 # only numeric - else use global vars
}

# call function -> without `() `
hello_world
hello_user "john" "doe"
# access return value
echo $?
```

Access to parameters is the same as for whole scripts.

→ <u>Parameters</u>

```
#region Functions
function is_num {
   # string - string to test
    REGEX='^[0-9]+$'
    if [[ $1 = ~ REGEX ]]; then
      true
    else
      false
   fi
function is_decimal {
    # string - string to test
    REGEX= ' (0-9) + (\. [0-9] + \) '
    if [[ $1 = ~ REGEX ]]; then
       true
    else
       false
    fi
```

```
function is_str {
   # string - string to test
   REGEX='[A-Za-z0-9]+'
   if [[ $1 =~ $REGEX ]]; then
       true
    else
       false
   fi
function file exists {
   # file
    if [[ -f "$1" && -n "$1" ]]; then
       true
    else
       false
   fi
function folder exists {
    # folder
   if [[ -d "$1" && -n "$1" ]]; then
    else
       false
   fi
}
function files are equal {
   # file - file 1
   # file - file 2
   diff $1 $2 &>/dev/null
   return $?
}
function file contains {
   # file
    # expression - regex expression
   grep -e $2 $1 &>/dev/null
   return $?
}
function folder_empty {
    # folder - foldername
   if [[ -z "$(ls $1 2>/dev/null)" ]]; then
       true
    else
```

```
false
   fi
}
function folder contains {
   # folder
    # expression - or filename
   find $1 -printf "%f\n" | grep -e $2 &>/dev/null
    return $?
function kill process {
    # string - process name
    kill $(ps -Alf | grep "$1" | tr -s [:blank:] '\t' | head -n1 | cut -
f4) &>/dev/null
   return $?
function get_file_line {
   # file
   # line - line number
   sed "$2q;d" $1
}
USER INPUT=""
function get input {
   # string - prompt to show
   echo -n "$1: "
    read
   USER INPUT=$REPLY
}
function read_confirmation {
    read -p "Do you want to continue? [Y/n] " -n 1 -r
    REGEX="^[Yy]$"
    if [[ $REPLY =~ $REGEX ]]; then
       true
    else
       false
   fi
function set var {
   # string - var name
   # string - var value
   printf -v "$1" "%s" "$2"
}
function get filename {
```

```
# string - full file path
   basename $1
}
function validate param {
    # string - var name
    # string - var value
    if [[ $1 = -dir$ ]]; then
       folder exists $2
       return $?
    elif [[ $1 = \text{file}$]]; then
       file exists $2
       return $?
    elif [[ $1 =~ _num$ || $1 =~ _int$ ]]; then
        is num $2
       return $?
    elif [[ $1 = \ decimal$ || $1 = \ dec$ ]]; then
        is dec $2
        return $?
    elif [[ $1 =~ string$ || $1 =~ str$ ]]; then
        is_str $2
       return $?
    fi
function validate params {
    for i in ${!PARAMS[@]}; do
       param=${PARAMS[$i]}
       value=${!param}
        if ! $(validate param $param $value); then
           print usage
            script_error
       fi
   done
function script_error {
   exit 1
}
function script_success {
   exit 0
}
function print usage {
    echo "usage: $0 ${PARAMS[*]}" # string / num / decimal / dir / file
#endregion Functions
```

Command Master Table

Command	Purpose
basename	strip directory and suffix from filenames
cat	concatenate files and print on the standard output
cd	change directory
chgrp	change file group ownership
chmod	change file permissions
chown	change file owner and group
ср	copy files and directories
cut	remove sections from each line of files
date	print or set the system date and time
dc	an arbitrary precision calculator
echo	display a line of text
exit	terminate script and return exit-code
find	search for files in a directory hierarchy
gedit	text editor for the GNOME Desktop
grep	print lines that match patterns
head	output the first part of files
ifconfig	configure a network interface
kill	send a signal to a process
ls	list directory contents
man	an interface to the system reference manuals
mkdir	make directories

Command	Purpose		
mv	move (rename) files		
nano	Nano's ANOther editor, inspired by Pico		
nautilus	a file manager for GNOME		
ps	report a snapshot of the current processes.		
pwd	print name of current/working directory		
read	get user input		
rmdir	remove empty directories		
rm	remove files or directories		
sort	sort lines of text files		
sudo	execute a command as another user		
tail	output the last part of files		
tee	read from standard input and write to standard output and files		
top	display Linux processes		
touch	create file without content		
tr	translate or delete characters		
WC	print word count for file		
which	locate a command		
whoami	print effective userid		
who	show who is logged on		

Source: man

Regex

Reference: 122 DossierL.pdf - Page 59

```
# grep '<regex expression>' <file>
grep '1$' mrolympia.dat
```

Create New Script

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

# Programm: HalloWelt.sh

# Version: 1.0

# Autor: TKluser

# Datum: 08.09.2021

# Lizenz: MIT

# Beschreibung: <TODO>

echo "hello world"
```

First line is called **Shebang**.

There are two options of defining:

- #!/bin/bash direct path to interpreter
- #!/usr/bin/env bash get the path to interpreter from env

Summary & Appendix

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- 02

```
else
    # set all params to corresponding param variable
   for i in ${!PARAMS[@]}; do
       PARAM NAME="${PARAMS[$i]}"
       index=\$((i + 1))
       VALUE=${!index}
       set var $PARAM NAME $VALUE
   done
fi
# Parameter validation based on type
validate params
# Further Parameter validation
if $(folder empty $folder2 dir); then
    echo "error: folder2 dir cannot be empty"
   script error
fi
#region Main Code
if $(folder contains test/ "log.log"); then
   echo "folder contains"
fi
if $(file contains hallo.txt ".*ha.*"); then
   echo "file contains"
fi
#endregion Main Code
# Script End
read -p "Press any key to continue ..." -n 1 -t 10
script_success
```