Shell Programming

Shell Scripts (1)

- Basically, a shell script is a text file with Unix commands in it.
- Shell scripts usually begin with a #! and a shell name
  - For example: #!/bin/sh
  - If they do not, the user's current shell will be used
- Any Unix command can go in a shell script
  - Commands are executed in order or in the flow determined by control statements.
- Different shells have different control structures
  - The #! line is very important
  - We will write shell scripts with the Bourne shell (sh)

Shell Scripts (2)

- Why write shell scripts?
  - To avoid repetition:
    - If you do a sequence of steps with standard Unix commands over and over, why not do it all with just one command?
  - To automate difficult tasks:
    - Many commands have subtle and difficult options that you don't want to figure out or remember every time.

A Simple Example (1)

- compute[2] > tr abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz \
  thequickbrownfxjmpsvalzydg < file1 > file2
  - "encrypts" file1 into file2
- Record this command into shell script files:
  - myencrypt

```
#!/bin/sh
tr abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz \
   thequickbrownfxjmpsvalzydg
```

  - mydecrypt

```
#!/bin/sh
tr thequickbrownfxjmpsvalzydg \
   abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
```

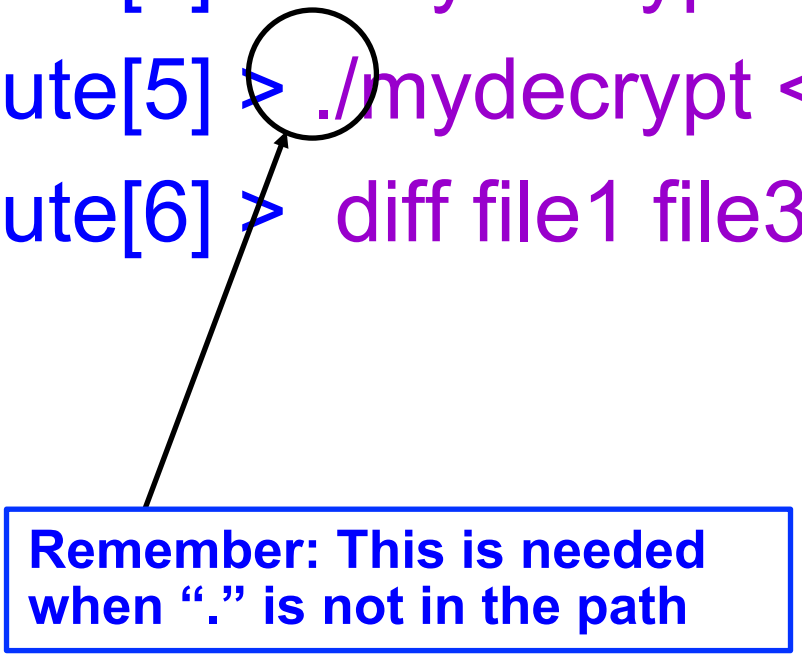
A Simple Example (2)

- chmod the files to be executable; otherwise, you couldn't run the scripts

```
compute[3] > chmod u+x myencrypt mydecrypt
```

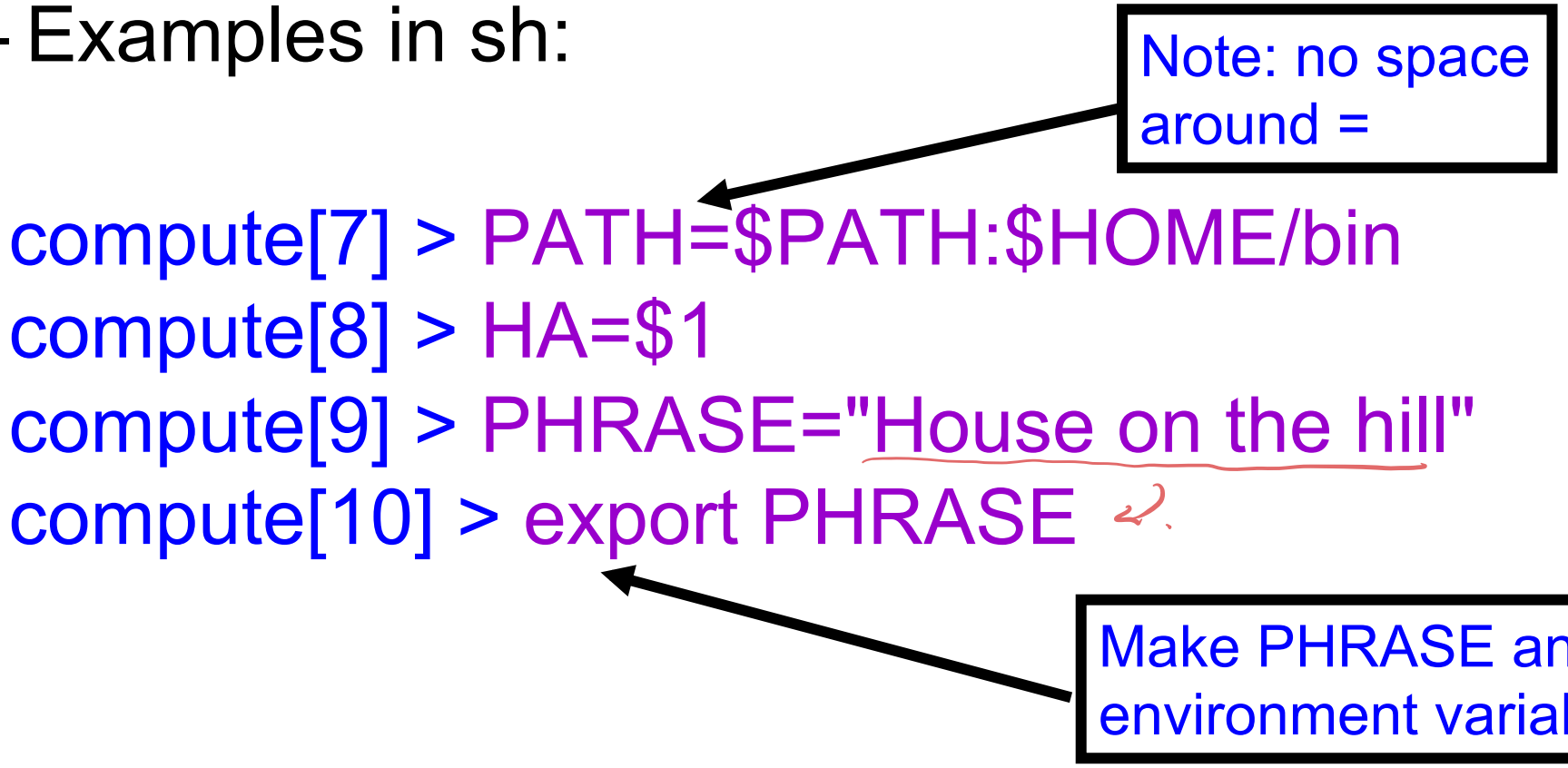
- Run them as normal commands:

```
compute[4] > ./myencrypt < file1 > file2
compute[5] > ./mydecrypt < file2 > file3
compute[6] >  diff file1 file3
```



Bourne Shell Variables

- Remember: Bourne shell variables are different from variables in csh and tcsh!
  - Examples in sh:



Assigning Command Output to a Variable

- Using backquotes, we can assign the output of a command to a variable:

```
#!/bin/sh
files=`ls`
echo $files
```

- Very useful in numerical computation:

```
#!/bin/sh
value=`expr 12345 + 54321`
echo $value
```

=> 66666

Using expr for Integer Calculations

- Variables as arguments:

```
compute[11] > count=5
compute[12] > count=`expr $count + 1`
compute[13] > echo $count
6
```

  - Variables are replaced with their values by the shell!
- expr supports the following operators:
  - arithmetic operators: +,-,*,/,%
  - comparison operators: \<, \<=, =, !=, \>=, \>
  - boolean/logical operators: \&, \|
  - parentheses: \(, \)
  - precedence is the same as C, Java

Control Statements

- Without control statements, execution within a shell scripts flows from one statement to the next in succession.
- Control statements control the flow of execution in a programming language
- The three most common types of control statements:
  - loop statements: for, while, until, do, ...
  - conditionals: if/then/else, case, …
  - branch statements: subroutine calls (good), goto (bad)

for Loops

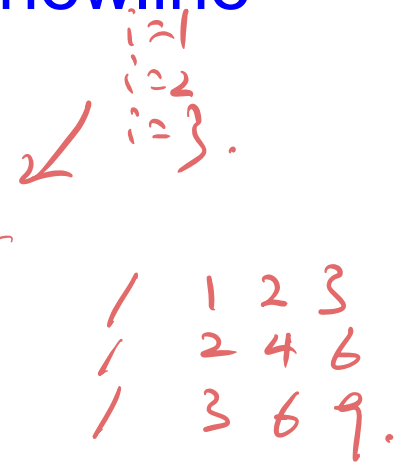
- for loops allow the repetition of a command for a specific set of values
- Syntax:

```
for var in value1 value2 ...
do
  command_set
done
```

  - command_set is executed with each value of var (value1, value2, ...) in sequence

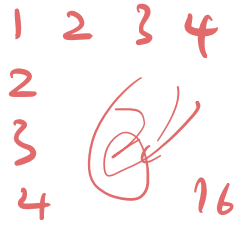
for Loop Example (1)

```
#!/bin/sh
# timestable – print out a multiplication table
# echo -n  print with no newline
for i in 1 2 3
do
   for j in 1 2 3
   do
      value=`expr $i \* $j`
      echo -n "$value "
   done
   echo
done
```



for Loop Example (2): bash

```
#!/bin/sh
# timestable – print out a multiplication table
# ((  )) bash construct
for ((i=1; i<4; i++)); do
    for ((j=1; j<4; j++)); do
        (( value = i*j ))
        echo -n "$value "
    done
    echo
done
```



for Loop Example (3)

```
#!/bin/sh
# file-poke – tell us stuff about files
files=`ls`
for i in $files
do
    echo "      $i"
    grep $i $i
done
```

– Find filenames in files in current directory

for Loop Example (4)

```
#!/bin/sh
# file-poke – tell us stuff about files
for i in *; do
    echo  "      $i"
    grep $i $i
done
```

– Same as previous slide, only a little more condensed.

Conditionals

- Conditionals are used to “test” something.
  - In Java or C, they test whether a Boolean variable is true or false.
  - In a Bourne shell script, the only thing you can test is whether or not a command is “successful”
- Every well behaved command returns back a return code.
  - 0 if it was successful
  - Non-zero if it was unsuccessful (actually 1..255)
  - We will see later that this is different from true/false conditions in C.

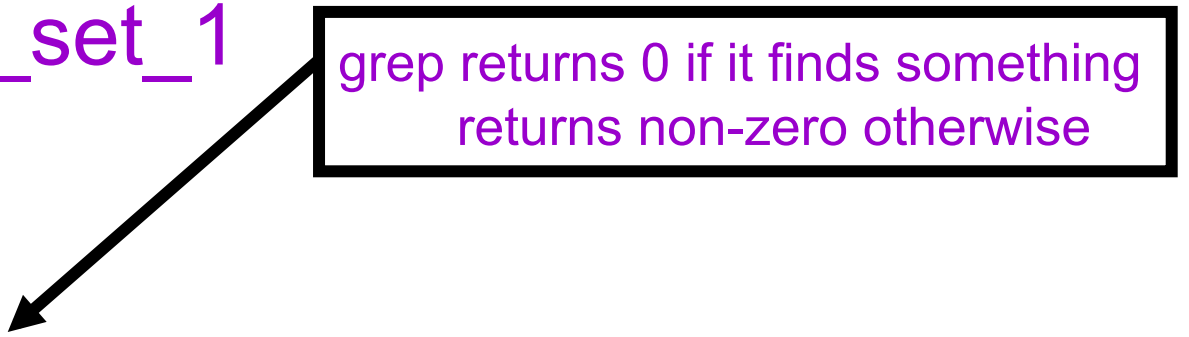
The if Statement

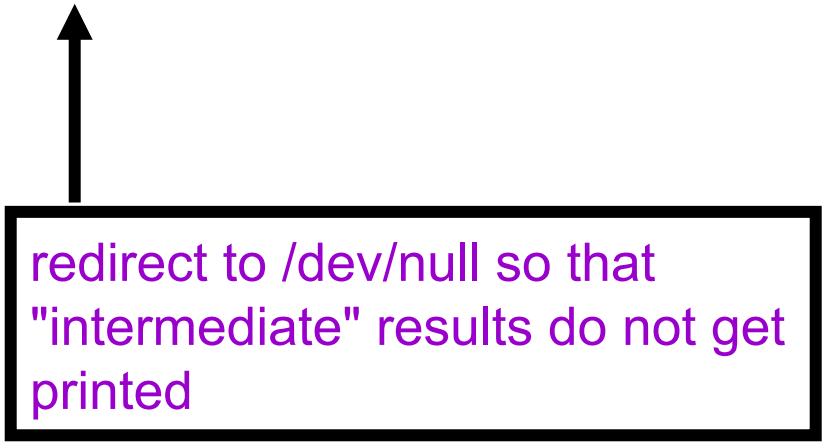
- Simple form:

```
if decision_command_1
then
    command_set_1
fi
```

- Example:

```
if grep unix myfile >/dev/null
then
  echo "It's there"
fi
```





if and else

```
if grep "UNIX" myfile >/dev/null
then
  echo  UNIX occurs in myfile
else
  echo  No!
  echo  UNIX does not occur in myfile
fi
```

if and elif

```
if grep "UNIX" myfile >/dev/null
then
  echo "UNIX occurs in file"
elif grep "DOS" myfile >/dev/null
then
  echo "Unix does not occur, but DOS does"
else
  echo "Nobody is there"
fi
```

Use of Semicolons

- Instead of being on separate lines, statements can be separated by a semicolon (;)
  - For example:

    if grep "UNIX" myfile; then echo "Got it"; fi
  - This actually works anywhere in the shell.

```
compute[14] > cwd=`pwd`; cd $HOME; ls; cd $cwd
```

cd $HOME
ls
cd pwd.

Use of Colon

- Sometimes it is useful to have a command which does “nothing”.
- The : (colon) command in Unix does nothing

```
#!/bin/sh
if grep unix myfile
then
   :
else
   echo "Sorry, unix was not found"
fi
```

The test Command – File Tests

- test –f file does file exist and is a regular file?
- test -d file does file exist and is a directory?
- test –x file does file exist and is executable?
- test –s file does file exist and is longer than 0 bytes?

```
#!/bin/sh
count=0
for i in *; do
   if test –x $i; then
      count=`expr $count + 1`
   fi
done
echo Total of $count files executable.
```

=> count+=1.

The test Command – String Tests

- test –z string is string of length 0?
- test string1 = string2 does string1 equal string2?
- test string1 != string2 not equal?
- Example:

```
if test -z $REMOTEHOST
then
   :
else
   DISPLAY="$REMOTEHOST:0"
   export DISPLAY
fi
```

The test Command – Integer Tests

- Integers can also be compared:
  - Use -eq, -ne, -lt, -le, -gt, -ge
- For example:

```
#!/bin/sh
smallest=10000
for i in 5 8 19 8 7 3; do
  if test $i -lt $smallest; then
     smallest=$i
  fi
done
echo $smallest
```

Use of [ ]

- The test program has an alias as [ ]
  - Each bracket must be surrounded by spaces!
  - This is supposed to be a bit easier to read.
- For example:

```
#!/bin/sh
smallest=10000
for i in 5 8 19 8 7 3; do
   if [ $i -lt $smallest ] ; then
      smallest=$i
   fi
done
echo $smallest
```

The while Loop

- While loops repeat statements as long as the next Unix command is successful.
- For example:

```
#!/bin/sh
i=1
sum=0
while [ $i -le 100 ]; do
  sum=`expr $sum + $i`
  i=`expr $i + 1`
done
echo The sum is $sum.
```

The until Loop

- Until loops repeat statements until the next Unix command is successful.
- For example:

```
#!/bin/sh
x=1
until [ $x -gt 3 ]; do
  echo x = $x
  x=`expr $x + 1`
done
```

Command Line Arguments (1)

- Shell scripts would not be very useful if we could not pass arguments to them on the command line
- Shell script arguments are “numbered” from left to right
  - $1 - first argument after command
  - $2 - second argument after command
  - ... up to $9
  - They are called “positional parameters”.

Command Line Arguments (2)

- Example: get a particular line of a file
  - Write a command with the format:

compute[15] > getlineno *linenumber filename*

```
#!/bin/sh
head -$1 $2 | tail -1
```

- Other variables related to arguments:
  - $0 name of the command running
  - $*, $@ All the arguments (even if there are more than 9)
  - $# the number of arguments

隐藏 argv[0].

Command Line Arguments (3)

- Example: print the oldest files in a directory

  compute[16] > oldestfiles *number directory*

```
#! /bin/sh
# oldest -- examine the oldest parts of a directory
HOWMANY=$1
shift
ls -lt $* | tail -n +2 | tail -$HOWMANY
```

- The shift command shifts all the arguments to the left
  - $1 = $2, $2 =$3, $3 = $4, ...
  - $1 is lost (but we have saved it in $HOWMANY)
  - The value of $# is changed ($# - 1)
  - useful when there are more than 9 arguments
- The "tail –n +2" command removes the first line.

shift = shift 1

shift 3: 左移3个数据. 移动时不会影响 $0 (此数名).

=> 显示最后n-2个文件 =>

tail 2: 显示最后2个文件.

More on Bourne Shell Variables (1)

- There are three basic types of variables in a shell script:
  - Positional variables ...
    - $1, $2, $3, ..., $9
  - Keyword variables ...
    - Like $PATH, $HOWMANY, and anything else we may define.
  - Special variables ...

More on Bourne Shell Variables (2)

- Special variables:
  - $*, $@ -- all the arguments
  - $# -- the number of arguments
  - $$ -- the process id of the current shell
  - $? -- return value of last foreground process to finish
  - "$@" and "$*" are different when arguments contain spaces
  - There are others you can find out about with man sh

Reading Variables From Standard Input (1)

- The read command reads one line of input from the terminal and assigns it to variables given as arguments

- Syntax: read var1 var2 var3 ...
  - Action: reads a line of input from standard input
  - Assign first word to var1, second word to var2, ...
  - The last variable gets any excess words on the line.

Reading Variables from Standard Input (2)

- Example:

```
compute[17] > read X Y Z
Here are some words as input
compute[18] > echo $X
Here
compute[19] > echo $Y
Are
compute[20] > echo $Z
some words as input
```

The case Statement

- The case statement supports multiway branching based on the value of a single string.
- General form:

```
case string in
  pattern1)
    command_set_1
    ;;
  pattern2)
    command_set_2
    ;;
  …
esac
```

case Example

```
#!/bin/sh
echo -n 'Choose command [1-4] > '
read reply
echo
case $reply in
  "1") date ;;
  "2"|"3") pwd ;;
  "4") ls ;;
  *) echo Illegal choice! ;;
esac
```

Use the pipe symbol "|" as a logical (or) between several choices.

Provide a default case when no other cases are matched.

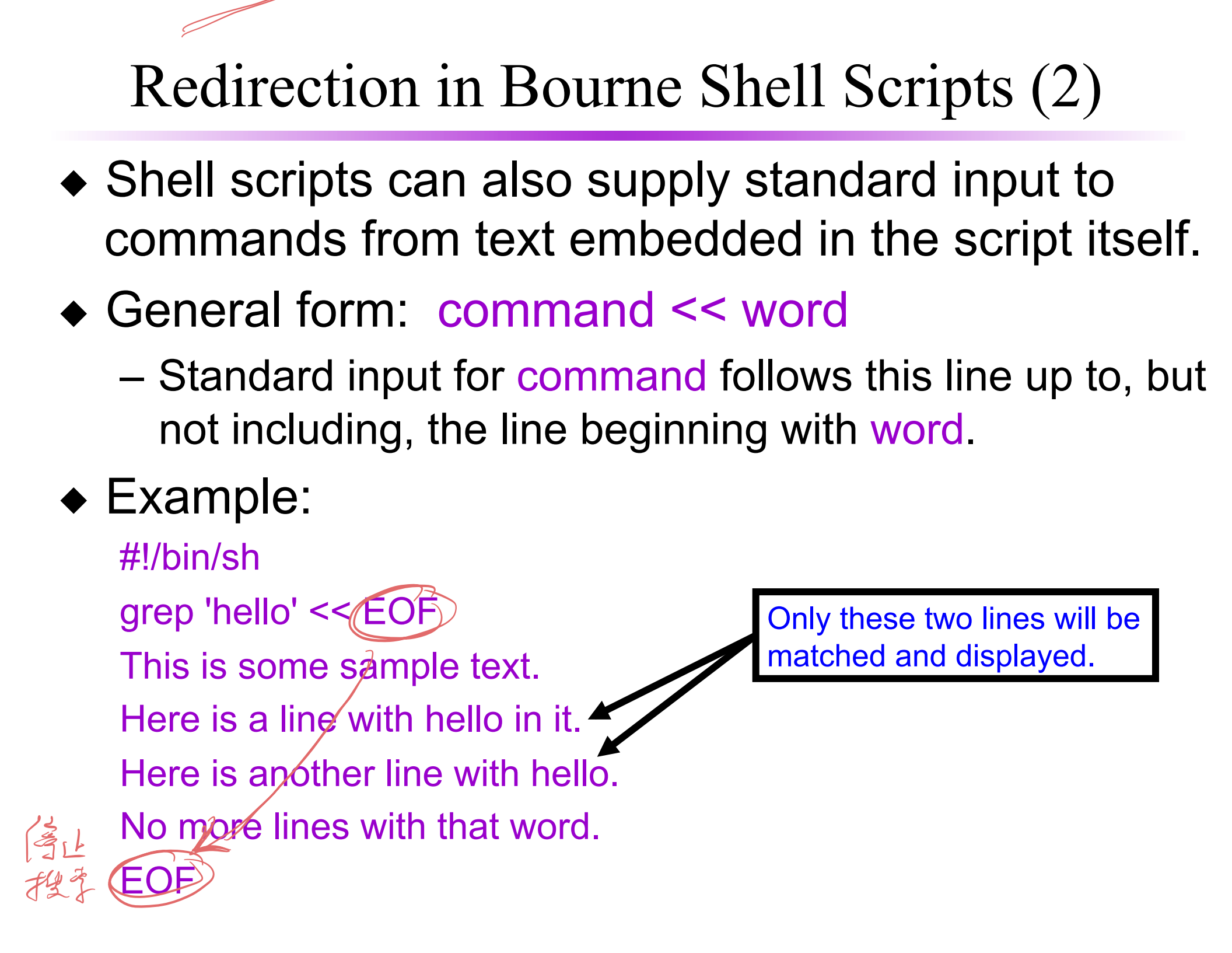
Redirection in Bourne Shell Scripts (1)

- Standard input is redirected the same (<).
- Standard output can be redirected the same (>).
  - Can also be directed using the notation 1>
  - compute[21] > cat x 1> ls.txt (only stdout)
- Standard error is redirected using the notation 2>
  - compute[22] > cat x y 1> stdout.txt 2> stderr.txt
- Standard output and standard error can be redirected to the same file using the notation 2>&1
  - compute[23] > cat x y > xy.txt 2>&1
- Standard output and standard error can be piped to the same command using similar notation
  - compute[24] > cat x y 2>&1 | grep text

Redirection in Bourne Shell Scripts (2)

- Shell scripts can also supply standard input to commands from text embedded in the script itself.
- General form: command << word
  - Standard input for command follows this line up to, but not including, the line beginning with word.
- Example:

```
#!/bin/sh
grep 'hello' << EOF
This is some sample text.
Here is a line with hello in it.
Here is another line with hello.
No more lines with that word.
EOF
```



A Shell Script Example (1)

- Suppose we have a file called marks.txt containing the following student grades:

```
091286899  90  H. White
197920499  80  J. Brown
899268899  75  A. Green
……
```

- We want to calculate some statistics on the grades in this file.

A Shell Script Example (2)

```
#!/bin/sh
sum=0; countfail=0; count=0;
while read studentnum grade name; do
   sum=`expr $sum + $grade`
   count=`expr $count + 1`
   if [ $grade -lt 50 ]; then
         countfail=`expr $countfail + 1`
   fi
done
echo The average is `expr $sum / $count`.
echo $countfail students failed.
```

A Shell Script Example (3): bash

```
#!/bin/sh
sum=0; countfail=0; count=0;
while read studentnum grade name; do
    ((sum = sum + grade))
    ((count++))
    if [ $grade -lt 50 ]; then
            ((countfail++))
    fi
done
echo The average is $((sum / count)).
echo $countfail students failed.
```

A Shell Script Example (4)

- Suppose the previous shell script was saved in a file called statistics.
- How could we execute it?
- As usual, in several ways ...
  - compute[25] > cat marks.txt | statistics
  - compute[26] > statistics < marks.txt
- We could also just execute statistics and provide marks through standard input.