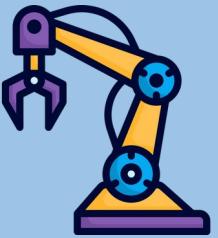
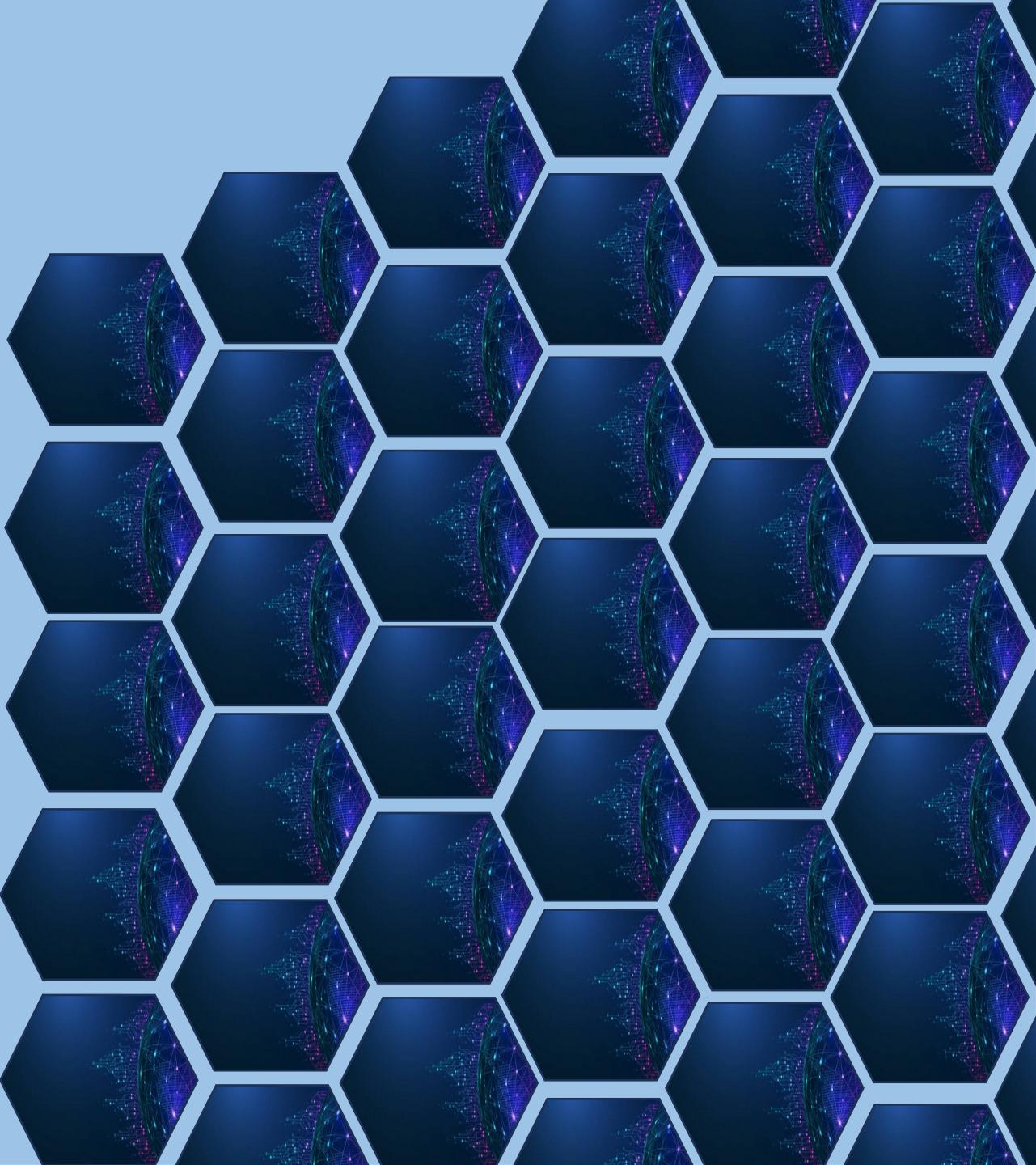
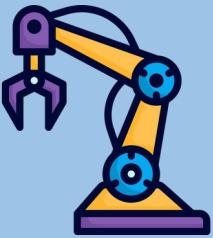


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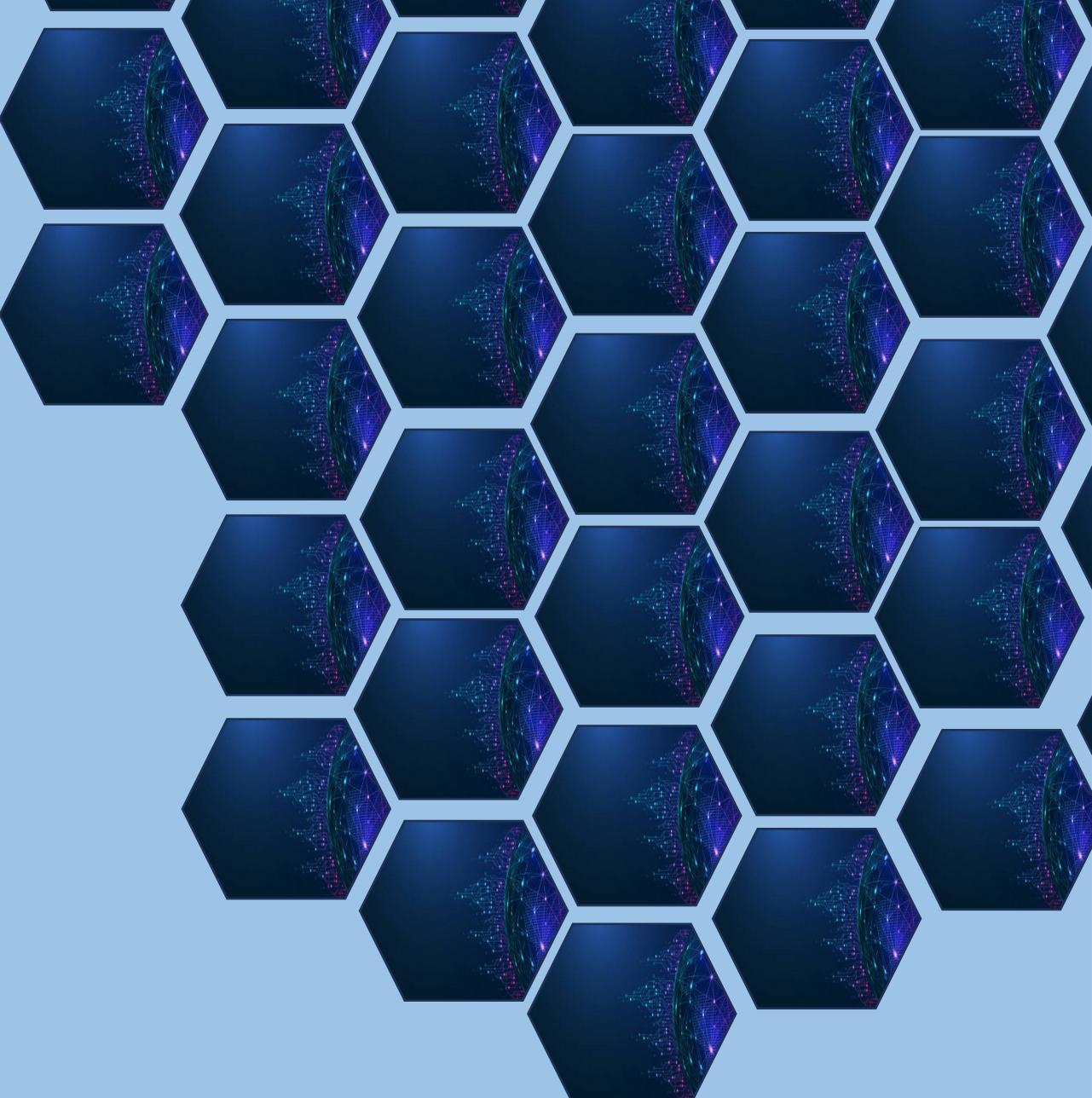
Robotics Corner

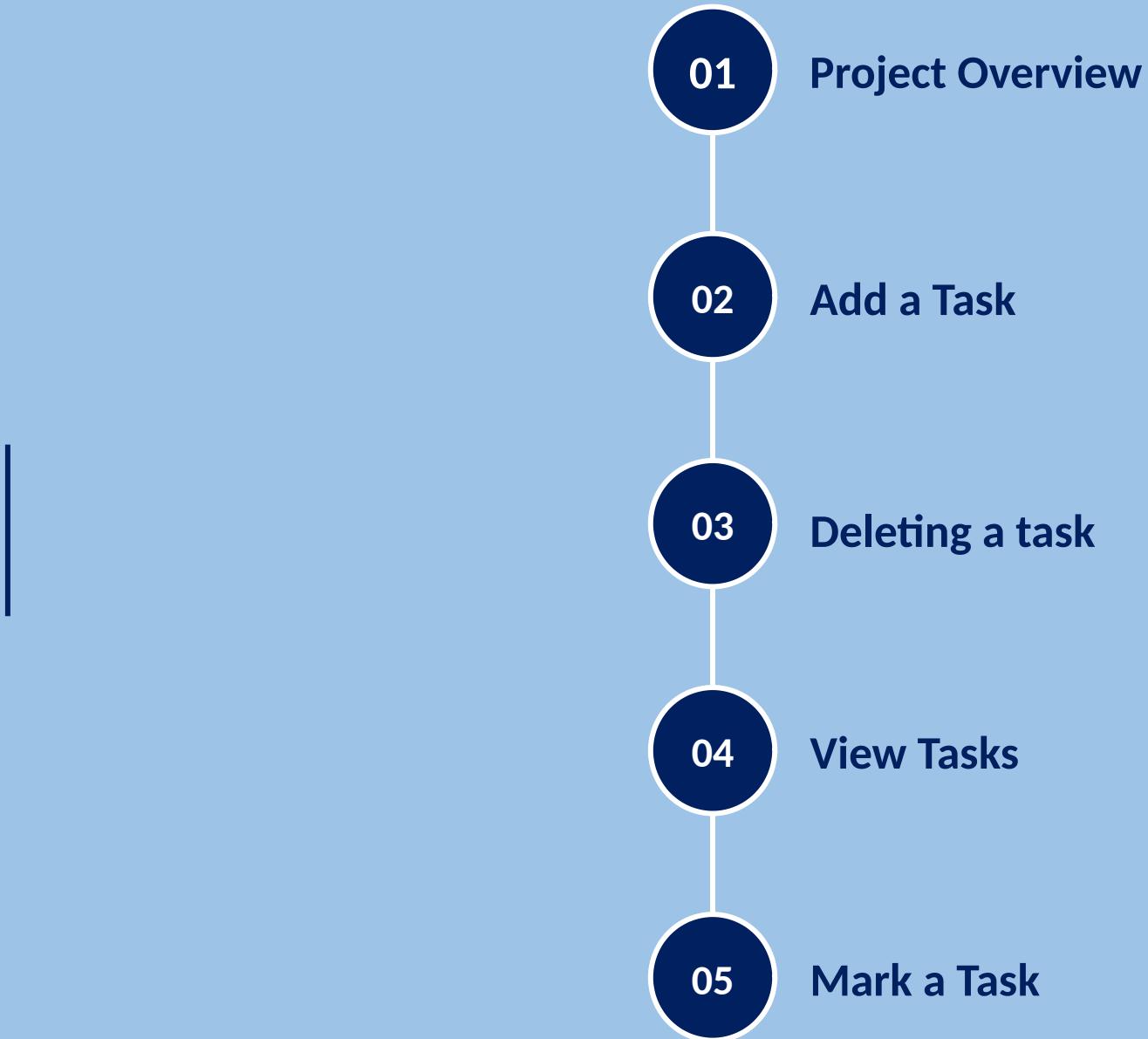


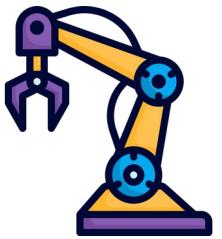


Robotics Corner

Bash Mini-Project



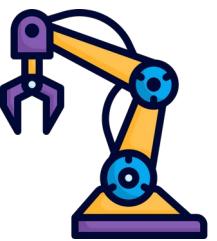




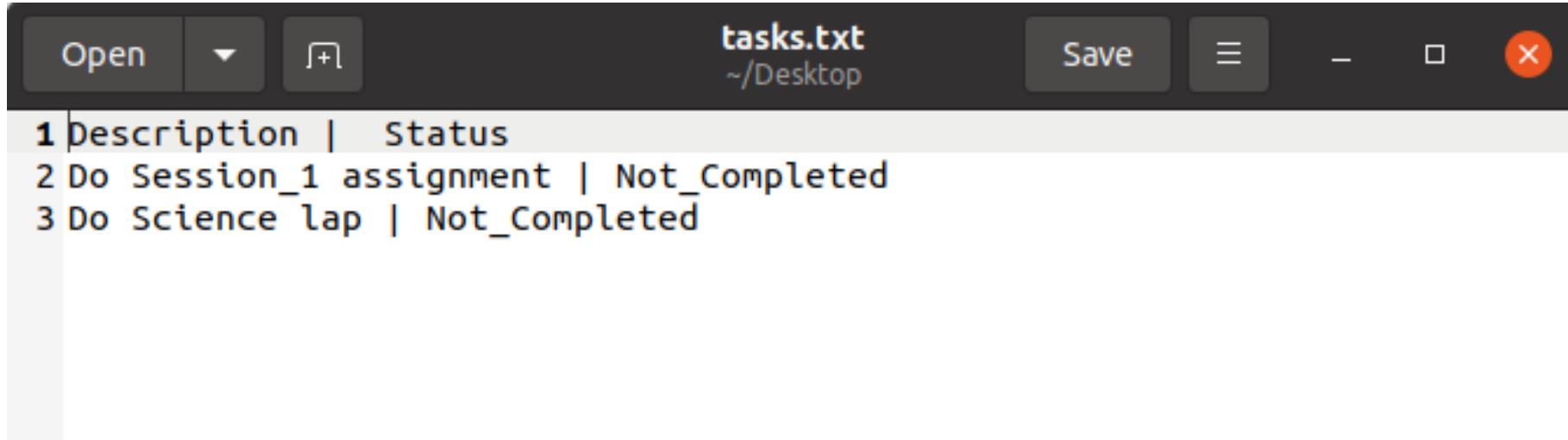
Task Manager application with bash

Make a shell script that manages tasks with a text file by doing the following:

- 1) Add a task description and status columns to the text file.
- 2) Add actual tasks in that text file.
- 3) Delete a task.
- 4) Mark a task as completed.
- 5) View tasks from the text file.



A sample of the text file and terminal

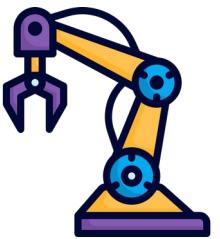


tasks.txt
~/Desktop

```
1 Description | Status
2 Do Session_1 assignment | Not_Completed
3 Do Science lap | Not_Completed
```



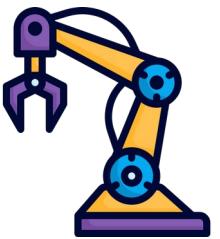
	Description	Status
1	Do Session_1 assignment	Not_Completed
2	Do Science lap	Not_Completed



Adding a task

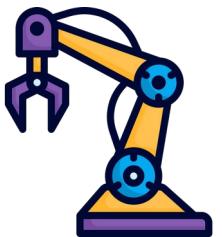
```
filename="tasks.txt"

add_task(){■
    num_lines=$(wc -l <"$filename")
    if [ "$num_lines" = 0 ]; then
        echo "Description | Status" >> "$filename"
    fi
    echo "Please Enter the Description of the task, 30 characters max:"
    read desc
    length=${#desc}
    if [ "$length" -le 30 ]; then
        echo "$desc | Not_Completed" >> "$filename"
    else
        echo "Long Description!!"
    fi
}
```



sed command

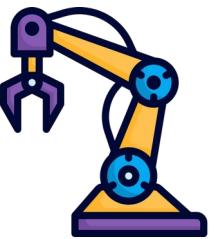
- 1) The sed command, short for "stream editor," is a powerful tool in Unix-like operating systems for performing basic text transformations and editing on files or input streams.
- 2) It operates by reading input line-by-line, applying specified editing commands, and outputting the result.



Deleting a task

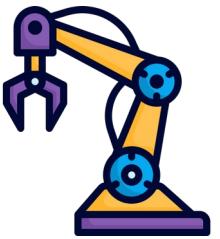
```
sed -i "${num}d" "$filename"
```

- (-i): Save changes back to the original file.
- \${num}: is a variable that contains the line number to delete.
- The d command tells sed to delete that specific line.



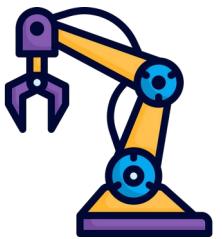
Deleting a task

```
delete_task(){
    num_lines=$(wc -l <"$filename")
    if [ "$num_lines" = 0 ]; then
        echo "File is Empty!!, Please add a task first"
        return
    fi
    view_task
    echo "Please Enter the number of the task you want to delete:(all -> A)"
    read num
    if [ "$num" = "A" ]; then
        truncate -s 0 "$filename"
    else
        if [ "$num" -le "$num_lines" ] && [ "$num" -gt 1 ]; then
            sed -i "${num}d" "$filename"
        else
            echo "Wrong line number!!"
        fi
    fi
}
```



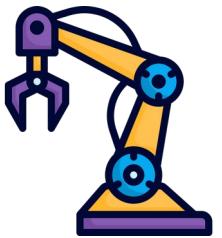
Awk command

- awk is a powerful text processing and pattern scanning tool in Unix-like systems
- It can extract specific fields or columns from structured data, like CSV files.
- It is useful for generating formatted reports, such as summarizing data or creating formatted output.



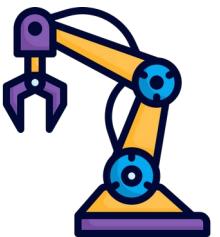
```
awk -F'|' '{printf " %-5s %-30s %-10s\n", NR, $1, $2}' "$filename"
```

- 1) -F'|': This means awk will split each line of the input file into fields based on the | delimiter.
- 2) printf: Used for formatted output. It allows precise control over how the data is printed.
- 3) " %-5s %-30s %-10s\n": This is the format string that specifies how each field should be formatted.
- 4)"filename": This is the input file to be processed by awk.



View Task

```
view_task(){
    num_lines=$(wc -l <"$filename")
    if [ "$num_lines" = 0 ]; then
        echo "File is Empty!! , Please add a task first"
        return
    fi
    awk -F'|' '{printf " %-5s %-30s %-10s\n", NR, $1, $2}' "$filename"
}
```



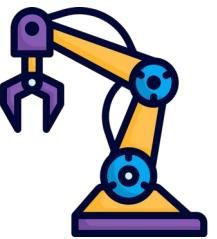
```
awk -F'|' -v r=$num 'BEGIN {OFS = FS} NR==r {$2=" Completed"}1' "$filename"
> temp && mv temp "$filename"
```

- 1) -F'|': This means awk will split each line of the input file into fields based on the | delimiter.
- 2) -v r=\$num: Passes the value of the shell variable num to awk as a variable named r. This is used within the awk script.
- 3) BEGIN {OFS = FS}: In the BEGIN block, sets the output field separator (OFS) to be the same as the input field separator (FS). This ensures that fields in the output will be separated by |, matching the input format.
- 4) NR==r {\$2=" Completed"}: For the record (line) number that matches r, sets the second field (\$2) to " Completed". NR is the current record number, and r is the line number passed from the shell.
- 5) 1: A shorthand in awk for {print \$0}, meaning print the entire line. In this context, it ensures that all lines are printed, with the modification applied to the specified line.
- 6) "\$filename": This is the input file.
- 7) > temp: Redirects the output of the awk command to a temporary file named temp.
- 8) && mv temp "\$filename": mv temp "\$filename": Moves the temporary file temp to the original file name (\$filename).



Mark a Task

```
mark_task(){
    num_lines=$(wc -l <"$filename")
    if [ "$num_lines" = 0 ]; then
        echo "File is Empty!!, Please add a task first"
        return
    fi
    view_task
    echo "Please Enter the number of the task you want to Mark Completed:"
    read num
    if [ "$num" -le "$num_lines" ] && [ "$num" -gt 1 ]; then
        awk -F'|' -v r=$num 'BEGIN {OFS = FS} NR==r {$2=" Completed"}1' "$filename" > temp && mv temp "$filename"
    else
        echo "Wrong line number!!"
    fi
}
```



Main loop

```

tries=3
touch tasks.txt

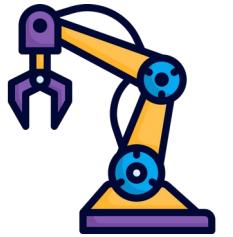
while [ $tries -gt 0 ]
do
    echo "Please Enter your command (Add Task -> A, View tasks -> V, Mark a task -> M, Delete a task(s) -> D, Exit -> E)"
    read cmd

    if [ "$cmd" != "A" ] && [ "$cmd" != "V" ] && [ "$cmd" != "M" ] && [ "$cmd" != "D" ] && [ "$cmd" != "E" ]; then
        tries=$((tries - 1))
        echo "Wrong command, number of tries left" $tries
        echo " "
    else
        tries=3
    fi

    if [ "$cmd" = "E" ]; then
        exit 1
    elif [ "$cmd" = "A" ]; then
        add_task
    elif [ "$cmd" = "V" ]; then
        view_task
    elif [ "$cmd" = "M" ]; then
        mark_task
    elif [ "$cmd" = "D" ]; then
        delete_task
    fi

done

```



thank you

Do you have any questions?