Shell scripting, Bash, Pipelines

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Bash

Bash (от англ. Bourne again shell, каламбур «Born again» shell — «возрождённый» shell) — усовершенствованная и модернизированная вариация командной оболочки.

Манипулирование файлами и каталогами

- Манипулирование файлами: ls, touch, cp, mv, rm.
- Манипулирование каталогами: mkdir, rmdir, ls, cd.
- Управление владельцами и правами: chown, chgrp, chmod.
- Создание ссылок: ln.
- Поиск файлов: find, locate.
- Узнать тип файла: file.
- Содержимое файлов: cat, more, less, head, tail.

Манипулирование файлами и каталогами (примеры)

Манипулирование файлами:
$ touch file.txt
$ chmod 700 file.txt
$ cp file.txt newfile.txt
$ rm file.txt
$ mv newfile.txt file.txt
Манипулирование каталогами:
$ pwd
$ mkdir downloads
$ cd downloads
$ ls -la ../test $ cd -

Потоки ввода/вывода

- У каждого процесса есть три стандартных потока ввода/вывода: stdin, stdout и stderr.
- Дескрипторы файлов stdin, stdout и stderr — 0, 1 и 2.
- Потоки можно перенаправлять в файл и из файла:

```
$ ls -lR > dir-tree.list
$ grep test < dir-tree.list
```

- ’>’ — перезаписывает файл, ’>>’ — дописывает в конец.

Перенаправление потоков. Конвейеры

По умолчанию ’>’ перенаправляет stdout.

```
$ ls -y 2>error.txt
```

Перенаправление stderr в файл "error.txt".’&>’ перенаправляет stdout и stderr.

```
$ grep test -r /etc &>results.txt
```

Потоки можно перенаправлять друг в друга:

```
$ ls -y >/dev/null 2>&1
```

Последовательность команд можно связывать в конвейер при помощи символа ’|’:

```
$ cat *.txt | sort | uniq > result-file
```

Команда xargs переводит stdin в аргументы:

```
$ find . -name ’*.txt’ | xargs vi
```

References

Advanced bash-scripting guide http://www.tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/index.html

Bash Reference Manual
https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/

ksh Reference Manual

http://www.bolthole.com/solaris/ksh.html

Quoting

“ - substitute variables

` - execute command

‘ - don’t substitute

\ - escape character

$ - expand variable

Basic Shell Programming

- A script is a file that contains shell commands
  - data structure: variables
  - control structure: sequence, decision, loop
- Shebang line for bash shell script:
  `#! /bin/bash`
  `#! /bin/sh`
- to run:
  - make executable: `% chmod +x script`
  - invoke via: `% ./script`

Bash shell programming

Agenda:

- Input
  - prompting user
  - command line arguments
- Decision:
  - if-then-else
  - case
- Repetition
  - do-while, repeat-until
  - for
  - select
- Functions
- Traps

User input

- shell allows to prompt for user input

Syntax:

```
read varname [more vars]
```

- or

```
read –p "prompt" varname [more vars]
```

- words entered by user are assigned to **`varname`** and “**`more vars`**”
- last variable gets rest of input line

User input example

```
#! /bin/sh
read -p "enter your name: " first last

echo "First name: $first"
echo "Last name: $last"
```

Special shell variables

Parameter	Meaning
$0	Name of the current shell script
$1-$9	Positional parameters 1 through 9
$#	The number of positional parameters
$*	All positional parameters, “$*” is one string
$@	All positional parameters, “$@” is a set of strings
$?	Return status of most recently executed command
$$	Process id of current process

Examples: Command Line Arguments

```
% set tim bill ann fred
      $1  $2   $3  $4
% echo $*
tim bill ann fred
% echo $#
4
% echo $1
tim
% echo $3 $4
ann fred
```

The ‘set’ command can be used to assign values to positional parameters

bash control structures

- if-then-else
- case
- loops
  - for
  - while
  - until
  - select

if statement

```
if command
then
  statements
fi
```

- statements are executed only if **command** succeeds, i.e. has return status “0”

test command

Syntax:

```
test expression
[ expression ]
```

- evaluates ‘expression’ and returns true or false

Example:

```
if test –w "$1"
  then
  echo "file $1 is write-able"
fi
```

The simple if statement

```
if [ condition ]; then
  statements
fi
```

- executes the statements only if **`condition`** is true

The if-then-else statement

```
if [ condition ]; then
    statements-1
else
  statements-2
fi
```

- executes statements-1 if condition is true
- executes statements-2 if condition is false

The if…statement

```
if [ condition ]; then
    statements
elif [ condition ]; then
    statement
else
    statements
fi
```

- The word **`elif`** stands for “else if”
- It is part of the if statement and cannot be used by itself

Relational Operators

Meaning	Numeric	String
Greater than	-gt	
Greater than or equal	-ge	
Less than	-lt	
Less than or equal	-le	
Equal	-eg	= or ==
Not equal	-ne	!=
str1 is less than str2		str1 < str2
str1 is greater str2		str1 > str2
String length is greater than zero		-n str
String length is zero		-z str

Compound logical expressions

!	not
&&	and
||	or

and, or
must be enclosed within

[[ ]]

Example: Using the ! Operator

```
#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter years of work: " Years
if [ ! "$Years" -lt 20 ]; then
   echo "You can retire now."
else
   echo "You need 20+ years to retire"
fi
```

Example: Using the && Operator

```
#!/bin/bash

Bonus=500
read -p "Enter Status: " Status
read -p "Enter Shift: " Shift
if [[ "$Status" = "H" && "$Shift" = 3 ]]
then
   echo "shift $Shift gets \$$Bonus bonus"
else
   echo "only hourly workers in"
   echo "shift 3 get a bonus"
fi
```

Example: Using the || Operator

```
#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter calls handled:" CHandle
read -p "Enter calls closed: " CClose
if [[ "$CHandle" -gt 150 || "$CClose" -gt 50 ]]
   then
   echo "You are entitled to a bonus"
else
   echo "You get a bonus if the calls"
   echo "handled exceeds 150 or"
   echo "calls closed exceeds 50"
fi
```

File Testing

	Meaning
-d file	True if ‘file’ is a directory
-f file	True if ‘file’ is an ord. file
-r file	True if ‘file’ is readable
-w file	True if ‘file’ is writable
-x file	True if ‘file’ is executable
-s file	True if length of ‘file’ is nonzero

Example: File Testing

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Enter a filename: "
read filename
if [ ! –r "$filename" ]
 then
   echo "File is not read-able"
 exit 1
fi
```

Example: File Testing

```
#! /bin/bash

if [ $# -lt 1 ]; then
        echo "Usage: filetest filename"
        exit 1
fi
if [[ ! -f "$1" || ! -r "$1" || ! -w "$1" ]]
then
  echo "File $1 is not accessible"
  exit 1
fi
```

Example: if… Statement

```
# The following THREE if-conditions produce the same result

* DOUBLE SQUARE BRACKETS
read -p "Do you want to continue?" reply
if [[ $reply = "y" ]]; then
   echo "You entered " $reply
fi

* SINGLE SQUARE BRACKETS
read -p "Do you want to continue?" reply
if [ $reply = "y" ]; then
   echo "You entered " $reply
fi

* "TEST" COMMAND
read -p "Do you want to continue?" reply
if test $reply = "y"; then
   echo "You entered " $reply
fi
```

Example: if..elif... Statement

```
#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter Income Amount: " Income
read -p "Enter Expenses Amount: " Expense

let Net=$Income-$Expense

if [ "$Net" -eq "0" ]; then
   echo "Income and Expenses are equal -
  breakeven."
elif [ "$Net" -gt "0" ]; then
   echo "Profit of: " $Net
else
   echo "Loss of: " $Net
fi
```

The case Statement

- use the case statement for a decision that is based on multiple choices

Syntax:

```
case word in
    pattern1) command-list1
    ;;
    pattern2) command-list2
    ;;
    patternN) command-listN
    ;;
esac
```

case pattern

- checked against word for match
- may also contain:
  `*`
  `?`
  `[ … ]`
  `[:class:]`
- multiple patterns can be listed via:
  `|`

Example 1: The case Statement

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Enter Y to see all files including hidden files"
echo "Enter N to see all non-hidden files"
echo "Enter q to quit"

read -p "Enter your choice: " reply

case $reply in
  Y|YES) echo "Displaying all (really…) files"
         ls -a ;;
  N|NO)  echo "Display all non-hidden files..."
         ls ;;
  Q)     exit 0 ;;

  *) echo "Invalid choice!"; exit 1 ;;
esac
```

Example 2: The case Statement

```
#!/bin/bash
ChildRate=3
AdultRate=10
SeniorRate=7
read -p "Enter your age: " age
case $age in
  [1-9]|[1][0-2])   # child, if age 12 and younger
     echo "your rate is" '$'"$ChildRate.00" ;;
   # adult, if age is between 13 and 59 inclusive
  [1][3-9]|[2-5][0-9])
     echo "your rate is" '$'"$AdultRate.00" ;;
  [6-9][0-9])       # senior, if age is 60+
     echo "your rate is" '$'"$SeniorRate.00" ;;
esac
```

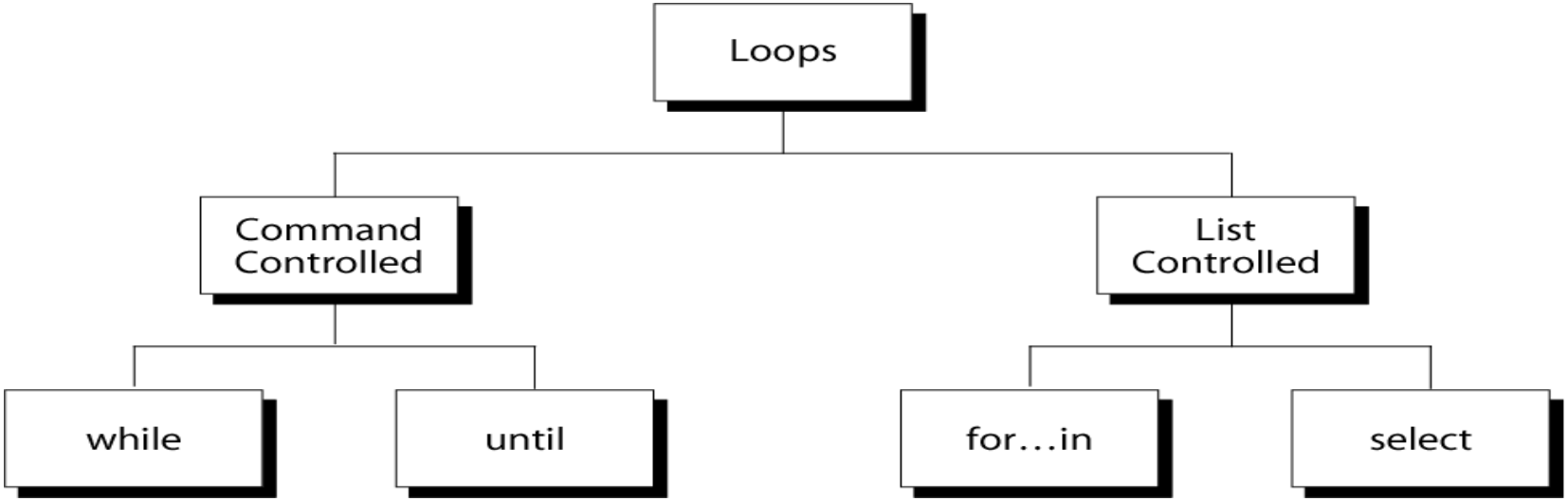
Bash programming: so far

- Data structure
  - Variables
  - Numeric variables
  - Arrays
- User input
- Control structures
  - if-then-else
  - case

Bash programming: still to come

- Control structures
  - Repetition
    - do-while, repeat-until
    - for
    - select
- Functions
- Trapping signals

Repetition Constructs



The while Loop

- Purpose:
  To execute commands in “command-list” as long as “expression” evaluates to true

Syntax:

```
while [ expression ]
do
    command-list
done
```

Example: Using the while Loop

```
#!/bin/bash
COUNTER=0
while [ $COUNTER -lt 10 ]
do
   echo The counter is $COUNTER
   let COUNTER=$COUNTER+1
done
```

Example: Using the while Loop

```
#!/bin/bash

Cont="Y"
while [ $Cont = "Y" ]; do
  ps -A
  read -p "want to continue? (Y/N)" reply
  Cont=`echo $reply | tr [:lower:] [:upper:]`
done
echo "done"
```

Example: Using the while Loop

```
#!/bin/bash
# copies files from home- into the webserver- directory
# A new directory is created every hour

PICSDIR=/home/carol/pics
WEBDIR=/var/www/carol/webcam
while true; do
   DATE=`date +%Y%m%d`
   HOUR=`date +%H`
   mkdir $WEBDIR/"$DATE"
   while [ $HOUR -ne "00" ]; do
      DESTDIR=$WEBDIR/"$DATE"/"$HOUR"
      mkdir "$DESTDIR"
      mv $PICSDIR/*.jpg "$DESTDIR"/
      sleep 3600
      HOUR=`date +%H`
   done
done
```

The until Loop

- Purpose:
  To execute commands in “command-list” as long as “expression” evaluates to false

Syntax:

```
until [ expression ]
do
    command-list
done
```

Example: Using the until Loop

```
#!/bin/bash

COUNTER=20
until [ $COUNTER -lt 10 ]
do
   echo $COUNTER
   let COUNTER-=1
done
```

Example: Using the until Loop

```
#!/bin/bash

Stop="N"
until [ $Stop = "Y" ]; do
  ps -A
  read -p "want to stop? (Y/N)" reply
  Stop=`echo $reply | tr [:lower:] [:upper:]`
done
echo "done"
```

The for Loop

- Purpose:
  To execute commands as many times as the number of words in the “argument-list”

Syntax:

```
for variable in argument-list
do
    commands
done
```

Example 1: The for Loop

```
#!/bin/bash

for i in 7 9 2 3 4 5
do
   echo $i
done
```

Example 2: Using the for Loop

```
#!/bin/bash
# compute the average weekly temperature

for num in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
do
   read -p "Enter temp for day $num: " Temp
   let TempTotal=$TempTotal+$Temp
done

let AvgTemp=$TempTotal/7
echo "Average temperature: " $AvgTemp
```

looping over arguments

- simplest form will iterate over all command line arguments:

```
#! /bin/bash
for parm
do
      echo $parm
done
```

Select command

- Constructs simple menu from word list
- Allows user to enter a number instead of a word
- User enters sequence number corresponding to the word

Syntax:

```
select WORD in LIST
do
    RESPECTIVE-COMMANDS
done
```

- Loops until end of input, i.e. ^d (or ^c)

Select example

```
#! /bin/bash
select var in alpha beta gamma
do
     echo $var
done
```

- Prints:

```
1) alpha
2) beta
3) gamma
#? 2
beta
#? 4
#? 1
alpha
```

Select detail

- PS3 is select sub-prompt
- $REPLY is user input (the number)

```
#! /bin/bash
PS3="select entry or ^D: "
select var in alpha beta
do
     echo "$REPLY = $var"
done
```

Output:

```
select ...
1) alpha
2) beta
? 2
2 = beta
? 1
1 = alpha
```

Select example

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "script to make files private"
echo "Select file to protect:"

select FILENAME in *
do
  echo "You picked $FILENAME ($REPLY)"
  chmod go-rwx "$FILENAME"
  echo "it is now private"
done
```

break and continue

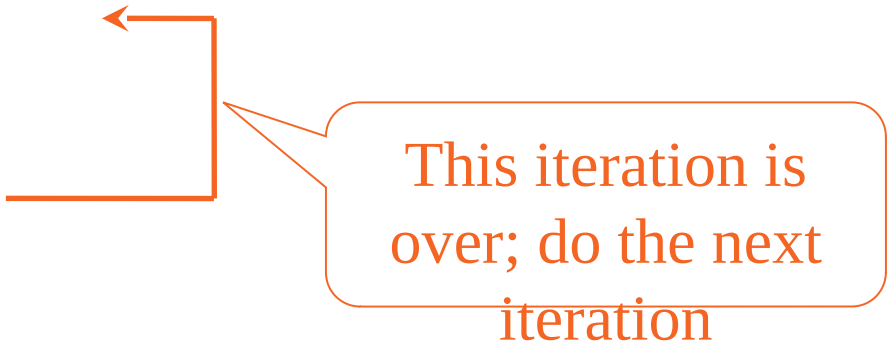
- Interrupt for, while or until loop
- The break statement
  - transfer control to the statement AFTER the done statement
  - terminate execution of the loop
- The continue statement
  - transfer control to the statement TO the done statement
  - skip the test statements for the current iteration
  - continues execution of the loop

The break command

```
while [ condition ]
do
    cmd-1
    break
    cmd-n
done
echo "done"
```

The continue command

```
while [ condition ]
do
    cmd-1
    continue
    cmd-n
done
echo "done"
```



Example:

```
for index in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
do
        if [ $index –le 3 ]; then
             echo "continue"
             continue
        fi
        echo $index
        if  [ $index –ge 8 ]; then
             echo "break"
             break
        fi
done
```

Bash shell programming

- Sequence
- Decision:
  - if-then-else
  - case
- Repetition
  - do-while, repeat-until
  - for
  - select
- Functions
- Traps

DONE !

still to come

Shell Functions

- A shell function is similar to a shell script
  - stores a series of commands for execution later
  - shell stores functions in memory
  - shell executes a shell function in the same shell that called it
- Where to define
  - In .profile
  - In your script
  - Or on the command line
- Remove a function
  - Use unset built-in

Shell Functions

- must be defined before they can be referenced
- usually placed at the beginning of the script

Syntax:

```
function-name () {
    statements
}
```

Example: function

```
#!/bin/bash

funky () {
  # This is a simple function
  echo "This is a funky function."
  echo "Now exiting funky function."
}

# declaration must precede call:

funky
```

Example: function

```
#!/bin/bash
fun () { # A somewhat more complex function.
  JUST_A_SECOND=1
  let i=0
  REPEATS=30
  echo "And now the fun really begins."
  while [ $i -lt $REPEATS ]
  do
      echo "-------FUNCTIONS are fun-------->"
      sleep $JUST_A_SECOND
      let i+=1
  done
}
fun
```

Function parameters

- Need not be declared
- Arguments provided via function call are accessible inside function as $1, $2, $3, ...

$#	reflects number of parameters
$0	still contains name of script (not name of function)

Example: function with parameter

```
#! /bin/sh
testfile() {
  if [ $# -gt 0 ]; then
     if [[ -f $1 && -r $1 ]]; then
        echo $1 is a readable file
     else
        echo $1 is not a readable file
     fi
  fi
}

testfile .
testfile funtest
```

Example: function with parameters

```
#! /bin/bash
checkfile() {
   for file
   do
      if [ -f "$file" ]; then
         echo "$file is a file"
      else
         if [ -d "$file" ]; then
            echo "$file is a directory"
         fi
      fi
   done
}
checkfile . funtest
```

Local Variables in Functions

- Variables defined within functions are global,
  i.e. their values are known throughout the entire shell program

- keyword “local” inside a function definition makes referenced variables “local” to that function

Example: function

```
#! /bin/bash

global="pretty good variable"

foo () {
        local inside="not so good variable"
        echo $global
        echo $inside
        global="better variable"
}

echo $global
foo
echo $global
echo $inside
```

Handling signals

- Unix allows you to send a signal to any process

- -1 = hangup **`kill -HUP 1234`**
- -2 = interrupt with ^C **`kill -2 1235`**
- no argument = terminate **`kill 1235`**
- -9 = kill **`kill -9 1236`**
  - -9 cannot be blocked

- list your processes with

```
ps -u userid
```

Signals on Linux

```
% kill -l
 1) SIGHUP       2) SIGINT       3) SIGQUIT      4) SIGILL
 5) SIGTRAP      6) SIGABRT      7) SIGBUS       8) SIGFPE
 9) SIGKILL     10) SIGUSR1     11) SIGSEGV     12) SIGUSR2
13) SIGPIPE     14) SIGALRM     15) SIGTERM     16) SIGSTKFLT
17) SIGCHLD     18) SIGCONT     19) SIGSTOP     20) SIGTSTP
21) SIGTTIN     22) SIGTTOU     23) SIGURG      24) SIGXCPU
25) SIGXFSZ     26) SIGVTALRM   27) SIGPROF     28) SIGWINCH
29) SIGIO       30) SIGPWR      31) SIGSYS      34) SIGRTMIN
35) SIGRTMIN+1  36) SIGRTMIN+2  37) SIGRTMIN+3  38) SIGRTMIN+4
39) SIGRTMIN+5  40) SIGRTMIN+6  41) SIGRTMIN+7  42) SIGRTMIN+8
43) SIGRTMIN+9  44) SIGRTMIN+10 45) SIGRTMIN+11 46) SIGRTMIN+12
47) SIGRTMIN+13 48) SIGRTMIN+14 49) SIGRTMIN+15 50) SIGRTMAX-14
51) SIGRTMAX-13 52) SIGRTMAX-12 53) SIGRTMAX-11 54) SIGRTMAX-10
55) SIGRTMAX-9  56) SIGRTMAX-8  57) SIGRTMAX-7  58) SIGRTMAX-6
59) SIGRTMAX-5  60) SIGRTMAX-4  61) SIGRTMAX-3  62) SIGRTMAX-2
63) SIGRTMAX-1  64) SIGRTMAX
```

- ^C is 2 - SIGINT

Handling signals

- Default action for most signals is to end process
  - term: signal handler

- Bash allows to install custom signal handler

Syntax:

```
trap 'handler commands' signals
```

Example:

```
trap 'echo do not hangup'  1 2
```

Example: trap hangup

```
#! /bin/bash
# kill -1 won’t kill this process
# kill -2 will

trap 'echo dont hang up' 1

while true
do
        echo "try to hang up"
        sleep 1
done
```

Example: trap multiple signals

```
#! /bin/sh
# plain kill or kill -9 will kill this
trap 'echo 1' 1
trap 'echo 2' 2

while true; do
   echo -n .
   sleep 1
done
```

Example: removing temp files

```
#! /bin/bash
trap 'cleanup; exit' 2

cleanup () {
        /bin/rm -f /tmp/tempfile.$$.?
}

for i in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do
        echo "$i.iteration"
        touch /tmp/tempfile.$$.$i
        sleep 1
done
cleanup
```

Restoring default handlers

- **`trap`** without a command list will remove a signal handler
- Use this to run a signal handler once only

```
 #! /bin/sh
trap 'justonce' 2
justonce() {
  echo "not yet"
  trap 2              # now reset it
  }

while true; do
   echo -n "."
   sleep 1
done
```

Debug Shell Programs

- Debugging is troubleshooting errors that may occur during the execution of a program/script
- The following two commands can help you debug a bash shell script:
  - echo

    use explicit output statements to trace execution
  - set

Debugging using “set”

- The “set” command is a shell built-in command
- has options to allow flow of execution
  - –v option prints each line as it is read
  - –x option displays the command and its arguments
  - –n checks for syntax errors
- options can turned on or off
  - To turn on the option: set -xv
  - To turn off the options: set +xv
- Options can also be set via she-bang line

```
#! /bin/bash -xv
```

Summary: Bash shell programming

- Sequence
- Decision:
  - if-then-else
  - case
- Repetition
  - do-while, repeat-until
  - for
  - select
- Functions
- Traps

DONE !

Thank you!