Objectives

· Bash scripting

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Review

- · What is a shell script?
 - > What is an advantage of shell scripting?
- · What is the format of a shell script?
- · What can we do in a shell script?
- · How do we create and use a variable?
- How do we use command-line arguments?

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Follow Up: zsh

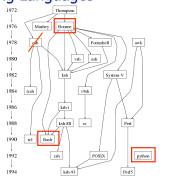
- · Extended Bourne shell
 - > Improvements include some of the most useful features of bash, ksh, and tcsh
- 1st version written by Paul Falstad in 1990 when he was a student at Princeton
- Name derives from Yale professor Zhong Shao, then a teaching assistant at Princeton University
 - Paul Falstad thought that Shao's login name, "zsh", was a good name for a shell.

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Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zsh

UNIX Scripting Languages

- There are many choices for shells
- Shell features evolved as UNIX grew



For Review

Using special parameters \$@ and "\$@"

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Case statement

• Like a C/Java switch statement for strings:



* is a catch all condition (default)

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Case Example
    #!/bin/bash
    for INPUT in "$@"
                                           What does this
        case $INPUT in
                                              script do?
            hello)
               echo "Hello there."
           bye)
                                          How can I exercise
                echo "See ya later."
                                           all cases, output
                ;;
                                             possibilities?
                echo "I'm sorry?"
    echo "Take care."
                                              case.sh
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```

Functions • Functions are similar to scripts and other commands except: > They can produce side effects in the callers script. > Variables are shared between caller and callee • Everything is global > The positional parameters are saved and restored when invoking a function.

```
Function Syntax

function name {
    commands
}

or

name () {
    commands
}

• Local variables: positional parameters
    > $0 is the function's name

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```

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Function Example
What is the expected output?
                                      function function_C () {
    echo "-----
    echo Function C: $1
function function_B {
    echo Function B.
                                            echo GLOBAL = $GLOBAL
let GLOBAL=$GLOBAL+1
echo "-----"
function function_A {
     echo $0: $1
function_C "$1"
                                       GLOBAL=1
function function_D {
                                       # FUNCTION CALLS
      echo Function D.
                                       # Pass parameter to function A function_A "Function A."
                                       function_B
function_C "Function C."
 functions.sh
                                       function D
 functions2.sh
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```

```
Script Example

• Emit HTML for directory contents

$ dir2html.sh day4 > dir.html

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```

Command Search Rules

- When bash encounters some command (without slashes), it needs to figure out what to execute
- · In order, bash looks for
 - > Functions
 - ➤ Built-ins
 - > PATH search

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```
Getting Input: read

• Example: getting user input

echo -n "Enter a value: "
read var
echo "\"var\" = $var"

• Reading from a file

bash readFile.sh < filename

while read line
do
echo "\"line\" = $line"
done

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```

Command Substitution

- Better syntax with \$(command)
 - > Allows nesting
 - > x=\$(cat \$(generate_file_list))
- Backward compatible with ` ... ` notation

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Array Variables

- Variables can be arrays
 - > Indexed by number
 - > Examples:
 - foo[3]=test
 - echo \${foo[3]}
- \${#arr} is length of the array
- I found some information about Bash arrays which seems to be part of a newer version of Bash than we have

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arrays.sh

Some of My Scripts

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Common Homework Issues

- · Not looking at files you're working with
- Not looking at the output at intermediate steps
 - Doing unnecessary commands
- · Not using the most appropriate command
- Not reducing output enough
 - > Use appropriate options

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Homework Redo

- For half of (non-late) points you missed, you can redo the parts of the homework you missed
 - May need to redo the parts that the missed part depends on
- Use my feedback on the assignments to guide you
 - > No feedback on assignment 4
- Due one week from today
- These are worth 42% of your grade
 - > Will have a couple more assignments

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Assignment 6 Due Wednesday

- · Advanced Bash Scripting
 - ➤ Script to print *all* files in a directory using lists
 - Nested lists for subdirectories
 - > Script to test your assignment 4
- · Looking ahead
 - > Starting software tools on Monday
 - Check calendar for important dates/midterms in other classes

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