CSE 390a
Lecture 4

Persistent shell settings; intro to shell scripting

slides created by Marty Stepp, modified by Jessica Miller & Ruth Anderson
http://www.cs.washington.edu/390a/

Lecture summary

- persistent settings for your bash shell
- basic script syntax and running scripts
- shell variables and types
- control statements: the for loop

.bash_profile and .bashrc

- Every time you log in to `bash`, the commands in `~/.bash_profile` are run
  - you can put any common startup commands you want into this file
  - useful for setting up aliases and other settings for *remote login*

- Every time you launch a non-login bash terminal, the commands in `~/.bashrc` are run
  - useful for setting up persistent commands for *local shell usage*, or when *launching multiple shells*
  - often, `.bash_profile` is configured to also run `.bashrc`, but not always

Note: a dot (.) in front of a filename indicates a normally hidden file, use ls –a to see

Exercise:Edit your .bashrc

- *Exercise* : Make it so that our `attu` alias from earlier becomes persistent, so that it will work every time we run a shell.

- *Exercise* : Make it so that whenever you try to delete or overwrite a file during a move/copy, you will be prompted for confirmation first.

.plan

- Another fun settings file
- Stored in your home directory
- Contains information you'd like others to be able to see
  - is displayed when the **`finger`** protocol is run

- *Exercise*: create a quick .plan file, and make sure it works with `finger`

Shell scripts

- **script**: A short program meant to perform a targeted task.
  - a series of commands combined into one executable file

- **shell script**: A script that is executed by a command-line shell.
  - `bash` (like most shells) has syntax for writing script programs
  - if your script becomes > ~100-150 lines, switch to a real language

- To write a `bash` script (in brief):
  - type one or more commands into a file; save it
  - type a special header in the file to identify it as a script (next slide)
  - enable execute permission on the file
  - run it!

Basic script syntax

#!interpreter

- written as the first line of an executable script; causes a file to be treated as a script to be run by the given interpreter
  - (we will use `/bin/bash` as our interpreter)

- Example: A script that removes some files and then lists all files:

```
#!/bin/bash
rm output*.txt
ls -l
```

Running a shell script

- by making it executable (most common; recommended):

```
chmod u+x myscript.sh
./myscript.sh
```

- by launching a new shell:

```
bash myscript.sh
```

- by running it within the current shell:

```
source myscript.sh
```

  - advantage: any variables defined by the script remain in this shell (seen later)

echo

command	description
`echo`	produces its parameter(s) as output (the `println` of shell scripting) `-n` flag to remove newline (`print` vs `println`)

- Example: A script that prints your home directory.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "This is my amazing script!"
echo "Your home dir is: `pwd`"
```

- *Exercise* : Write a script that when run on attu does the following:
  - clears the screen
  - displays the date/time: Today's date is Tue Apr 24 10:44:18 PDT 2012
  - shows me an ASCII cow or a message welcoming my user name

Script example

```
#!/bin/bash
clear
echo "Today's date is `date`"
echo
~meganca/390/cowsay `whoami`

echo "These users are currently connected:"
w -h | sort
echo

echo "This is `uname -s` on a `uname -m` processor."
echo

echo "This is the uptime information:"
uptime
echo
echo "That's all folks!"
```

Comments

```
# comment text
```

- bash has only single-line comments; there is no /* ... */ equivalent

- Example:

```
#!/bin/bash
# Leonard's first script ever
# by Leonard Linux
echo "This is my amazing script!"
echo "The time is: `date`"

# This is the part where I print my home directory
echo "Home dir is: `pwd`"
```

Shell variables

- ***name=value*** *(declaration)*
  - must be written ***EXACTLY*** as shown; no spaces allowed
  - often given all-uppercase names by convention
  - once set, the variable is in scope until unset (within the current shell)

```
NUMFRIENDS=2445
NAME="Guess who"
```

- ***$name*** *(usage)*

```
echo "$NAME has $NUMFRIENDS FB friends"
Guess who has 2445 FB friends
```

Common errors

- if you misspell a variable's name, a new variable is created

```
NAME=Ruth
...
Name=Rob                # oops; meant to change NAME
```

- if you use an undeclared variable, an empty value is used

```
echo "Welcome, $name"  # Welcome,
```

- when storing a multi-word string, must use quotes

```
NAME=Ruth Anderson          # $NAME is Ruth
NAME=“Ruth Anderson"        # $NAME is Ruth Anderson
```

More Errors…

- Using $ during assignment or reassignment
  - `$mystring=“Hi there”  # error`
  - `mystring2=“Hello”`
  - …
  - `$mystring2=“Goodbye”  # error`
- Forgetting echo to display a variable
  - `$name`
  - `echo $name`

Capture command output

***variable*=`*command*`**

- captures the output of ***command*** into the given variable

- Simple Example:

```
FILE=`ls *.txt`
echo $FILE
```

- More Complex Example:

```
FILE=`ls -1 *.txt | sort | tail -1`
echo "Your last text file is: $FILE"
```

  - What if we leave off the last backtick?
  - What if we use quotes instead?

Types and integers

- most variables are stored as strings
  - operations on variables are done as string operations, not numeric

- to instead perform integer operations:

```
x=42
y=15
let z="$x + $y"        # 57
```

- integer operators: `+ - * / %`
  - bc command can do more complex expressions

- if a non-numeric variable is used in numeric context, you'll get 0

Bash vs. Java

Java	Bash
`String s = "hello";`	`s=hello`
`System.out.println("s");`	`echo s`
`System.out.println(s);`	`echo $s`
`s = s + "s";  // "hellos"`	`s=${s}s`

`String s2 = "25";`
`String s3 = "42";`
`String s4 = s2 + s3;  // "2542"`
`int n = Integer.parseInt(s2)`
`  + Integer.parseInt(s3);  // 67`
	`s2=25`
	`s3=42`
	`s4=$s2$s3`
	`let n="$s2 + $s3"`

```
x=3
```

- x vs. $x vs. "$x" vs. '$x' vs. \'$x\' vs. 'x'

Special variables

variable	description
$DISPLAY	where to display graphical X-windows output
$HOSTNAME	name of computer you are using
$HOME	your home directory
$PATH	list of directories holding commands to execute
$PS1	the shell's command prompt string
$PWD	your current directory
$SHELL	full path to your shell program
$USER	your user name

- these are automatically defined for you in every bash session

- *Exercise* : Change your `attu` prompt to look like this:

  `jimmy@mylaptop:$`

  - See `man bash` for more details on setting your prompt

$PATH

- When you run a command, the shell looks for that program in all the directories defined in $PATH
- Useful to add commonly used programs to the $PATH

- Exercise: modify the $PATH so that we can directly run our shell script from anywhere
  - echo $PATH
  - PATH=$PATH:/homes/iws/meganca

- What happens if we clear the $PATH variable?

set, unset, and export

shell command	description
`set`	sets the value of a variable (not usually needed; can just use x=3 syntax)
`unset`	deletes a variable and its value
`export`	sets a variable and makes it visible to any programs launched by this shell
`readonly`	sets a variable to be read-only (so that programs launched by this shell cannot change its value)

- typing `set` or `export` with no parameters lists all variables
- *Exercise*: set a local variable, and launch a new bash shell
  - Can the new shell see the variable?
  - Now go back and export. Result?

Console I/O

shell command	description
`read`	reads value from console and stores it into a variable
`echo`	prints output to console
`printf`	prints complex formatted output to console

- variables read from console are stored as strings

- Example:

```
#!/bin/bash
read -p "What is your name? " name
read -p "How old are you? " age
printf "%10s is %4s years old" $name $age
```

Command-line arguments

variable	description
`$0`	name of this script
`$1, $2, $3, ...`	command-line arguments
`$#`	number of arguments
`$@`	array of all arguments

- Example.sh:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo “Name of script is $0”
echo “Command line argument 1 is $1”
echo “there are $# command line arguments: $@”
```

  - `Example.sh argument1 argument2 argument3`

for loops

```
for name in value1 value2 ... valueN; do
    commands
done
```

- Note the semi-colon after the values!
- the pattern after `in` can be:
  - a hard-coded set of values you write in the script
  - a set of file names produced as output from some command
  - command line arguments: `$@`

- *Exercise*: create a script that loops over every .txt file in the directory, renaming the file to .txt2

for loops

```
for name in value1 value2 ... valueN; do
    commands
done
```

- Note the semi-colon after the values!
- the pattern after `in` can be:
  - a hard-coded set of values you write in the script
  - a set of file names produced as output from some command
  - command line arguments: `$@`

- *Exercise*: create a script that loops over every .txt file in the directory, renaming the file to .txt2

```
for file in *.txt; do
  mv $file ${file}2
done
```

Exercise

- Write a script `createhw.sh` that creates directories named hw1, hw2, ... up to a maximum passed as a command-line argument.

```
$ ./createhw.sh 8
```

  - Copy `criteria.txt` into each assignment *i* as `criteria(2*i).txt`
  - Copy `script.sh` into each, and run it.
    - output: `Script running on hw3 with criteria6.txt ...`

  - The following command may be helpful:

command	description
`seq`	outputs a sequence of numbers

Exercise solution

```
#!/bin/bash
# Creates directories for a given number of assignments.

for num in `seq $1`; do
        let CNUM="2 * $num"
        mkdir "hw$num"
        cp script.sh "hw$num/"
        cp criteria.txt "hw$num/criteria$CNUM.txt"
        echo "Created hw$num."
        cd "hw$num/"
        bash ./script.sh
        cd ..

done
```