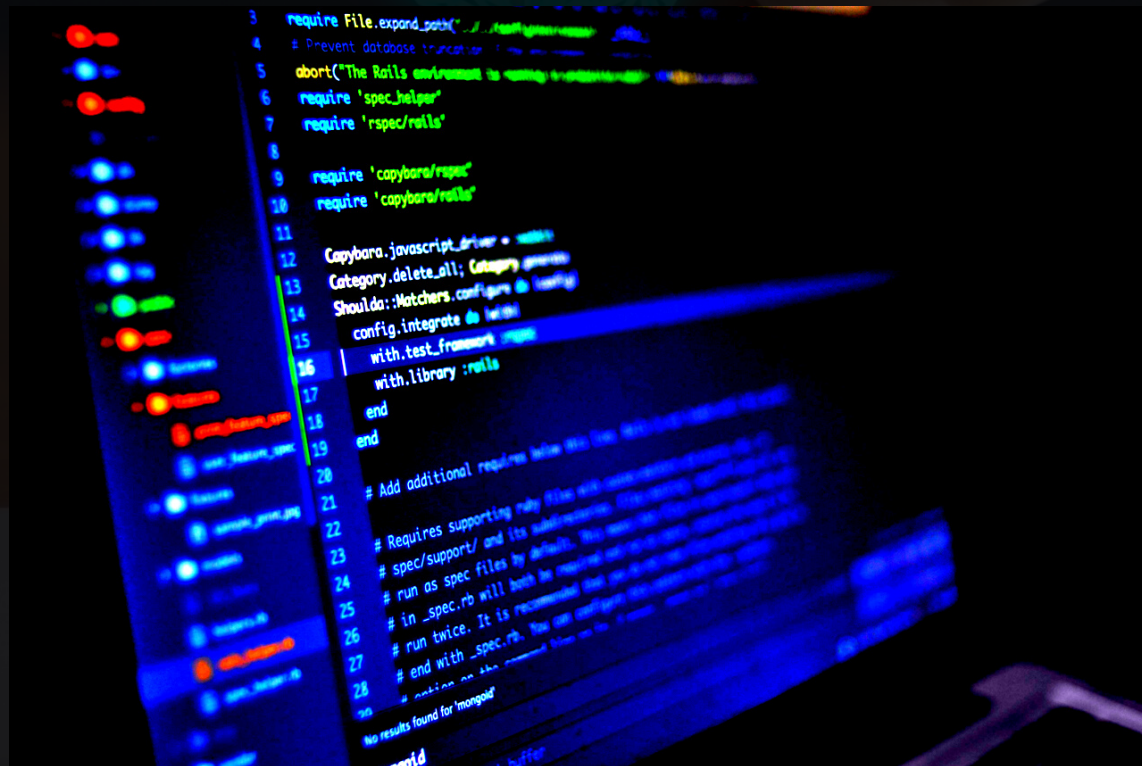


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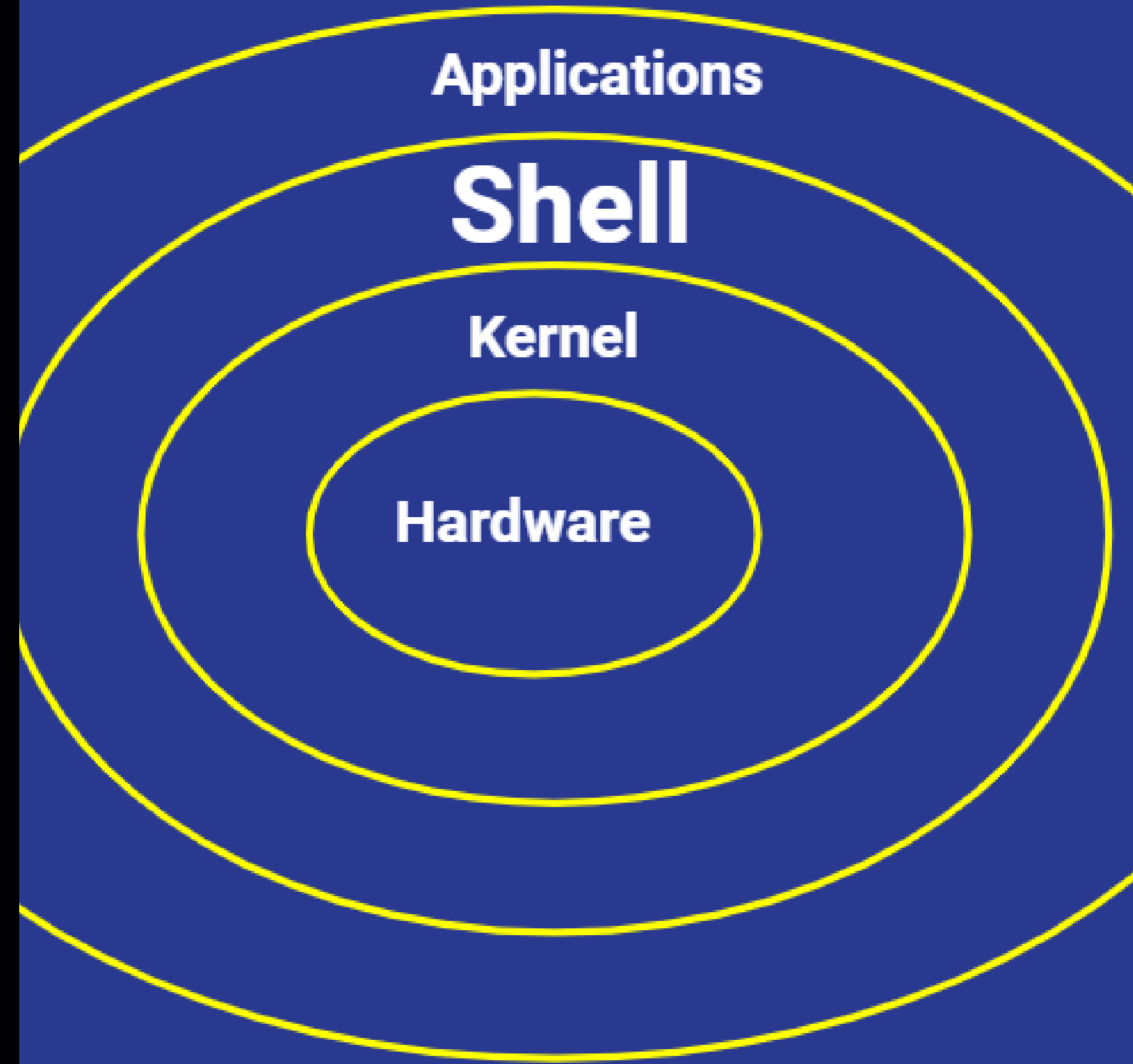


SHELL SCRIPTING



WHAT IS LINUX SHELL?

A shell provide an environment to a user to execute commands and interact with kernel.



There are different types of shell

- **bash**
- **sh**
- **ksh**
- **tsh**
- **fish**
- **zsh**

WHAT IS MY SHELL TYPE?

You can check using
`echo $0`



WHAT IS SHELL SCRIPTING?

- Shell script consist of set of commands to perform a task.
- All the commands execute sequentially.
- Some task like file manipulation, program execution, user interaction, automation of task etc can be done



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FIRST BASIC SCRIPT...

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "Hello World!"
```



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WHAT IS SHEBANG?

```
#!/bin/bash
```



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SENDING OUTPUT TO TERMINAL..

```
echo "Hello World!"
```



HOW TO RUN A SCRIPT..

- Make sure script has execute permission **rx**
- Run using
 - **./script.sh**
 - **/path/script.sh**
 - **bash script.sh**
- **Ctrl+C** to terminate
- **Ctrl+z** to stop

COMMENTS

Using #

```
#This is a comment
```

Multi-line comment

```
<<comment
```

```
...
```

```
your comment here
```

```
...
```

```
comment
```



WHAT ARE VARIABLES?

```
VAR_NAME=value
```

```
VAR_NAME=$(hostname)
```

```
echo $VAR_NAME
```



CONSTANT VARIABLE?

Once you defined a variable and don't wanna change it until end of the script.

```
readonly var_name="Hi"
```



Arrays

ARRAYS

How to define an array?

```
myArray=( 1 2 Hello "Hey man")
```

How to get values from an array?

```
echo "${myArray[0]}"
```

```
echo "${myArray[1]}"
```



ARRAYS

How to get length of array?

```
echo "${#myArray[*]}"
```

How to get specific values?

```
echo "${myArray[*]:1}"
```

```
echo "${myArray[*]:1:2}"
```



ARRAYS

How to update an array?

```
myArray+=( 5 6 8 )
```



ARRAYS

KEY-VALUE

```
declare -A myArray
```

```
myArray=( [name]=Paul [age]=20 )
```

```
echo "${myArray[name]}"
```



String Operations

STRING OPERATIONS

```
myVar="Hello World!"
```

```
length=${#myVar}
```

```
upper=${x^^}
```

```
lower=${y,,}
```

```
replace=${myVar/World/Buddy}
```

```
slice=${myVar:6:11}
```



User Interaction

TAKING INPUT FROM USER...

```
read <var_name>
```

```
read -p "Your name" NAME
```



Arithmetic Operations

HOW TO USE EXPRESSIONS

Using let command

```
let a++
```

```
let a=5*10
```

```
((a++))
```

```
((a=5*10))
```



Conditional Statement

IF-ELSE

```
if [ $marks -gt 40 ]  
then  
    echo "You are PASS"  
else  
    echo "You are FAIL"  
fi
```



OPERATORS

Equal	-eq / ==
Greaterthanorequalto	-ge
Lessthanorequalto	-le
Not Equal	-ne / !=
Greater Than	-gt
Less Than	-lt

ELIF

```
if [ $marks -ge 80 ]  
then  
    echo "First Division"  
elif [ $marks -ge 60 ]  
then  
    echo "Second Division"  
else  
    echo "Fail"  
fi
```



CASE

```
echo "Hey choose an option"  
echo "a = To see the current date"  
echo "b = list all the files in current dir"
```

```
read choice
```

```
case $choice in  
    a) date;;  
    b) ls;;  
    *) echo "Non a valid input"
```

```
esac
```



Logical Operators

&&, ||, !

LOGICAL OPERATORS

`condition1 && condition2`

If both conditions are true then
true else false

`condition1 || condition2`

If any of the condition is true
then true



LOGICAL
OPERATORS

`condition1 && condition2 || condition3`

**Execute condition2 only when 1 is true
else execute condtion3**



Loops

FOR LOOP

```
for i in 1 2 3 4 5
do
    echo "Number is $i"
done
```

Other ways to write For loop

```
for j in Raju Sham Baburao
for p in {1..20}
```



ITERATE VALUES FROM FILE..

```
items="/home/paul/file.txt"
```

```
for item in $(cat $items)
do
    echo $item
done
```



WHILE LOOP

```
count=0
```

```
num=10
```

```
while [ $count -le $num ]  
do
```

```
    echo "Numbers are $count"
```

```
    let count++
```

```
done
```



UNTIL LOOP..

```
a=10
```

```
until [ $a -eq 1 ]  
do  
    echo $a  
    a=`expr $a - 1`  
done
```



INFINITE LOOP..

```
while true  
do  
    echo "Hi"  
    sleep 2s  
done
```



WHILE LOOP

To read content from a file

```
while read myVar  
do  
    echo $myVar  
  
done < file_name
```



WHILE LOOP

To read content from a csv file

```
while IFS="," read f1 f2 f3
do
    echo $f1
    echo $f2
    echo $f3
done < file_name.csv
```

WHILE LOOP

To read content from a csv file

```
cat myfile.csv | awk '!NR=1 {print}'  
| while IFS="," read f1 f2 f3
```



Functions

WHAT ARE FUNCTIONS?

- Block of code which perform some task and run when it is called.
- Can be reuse many times in our program which lessen our lines of code.
- We can pass arguments to the method



HOW TO MAKE FUNCTIONS?

```
function myfun {  
    echo "Hi"  
}
```

```
myfun() {  
    echo "Hello"  
}
```

To call the function
myfun

HOW TO USE ARGUMENTS IN FUNCTIONS?

```
addition() {  
    local num1=$1  
    local num2=$2  
    let sum=$num1+$num2  
    echo "Sum of $num1 and $num2 is $sum"  
}
```

```
myfun 12 13
```

Arguments Passing

ARGUMENTS IN SCRIPT...

```
#myscript.sh arg1 arg2..
```

How to access these arguments inside our script?

To get no. of arguments : \$#

To display all arguments : \$@

To use or display a argument: \$1 \$2 ..



ARGUMENTS IN SCRIPT...

```
for arg in $@
```

```
do
```

```
    echo "Argument is $arg"
```

```
done
```



SHIFT

When we pass multiple arguments, we can shift.

SHIFTING ARGUMENTS

A B C

shift

B C



Other Useful Concepts

USEFUL CONCEPTS...

break – to stop the loop

continue – to stop current iteration
of loop and start next iteration



USEFUL CONCEPTS...

sleep – to create delay between two executions ex: `sleep 1s/1m`

exit – to stop script at a point

exit status **\$?** – gives you status of previous command if that was successful



USEFUL CONCEPTS...

basename – strip directory info and only give filename

dirname – strip the filename and gives directory path

realpath – gives you full path for a file



CHECK IF FILE/DIR EXIST

`if [ -d folder_name ]` If folder exists

`[ ! -d folder_name ]` If folder not exists

`if [ -f file_name ]` If file exists

`if [ ! -f file_name ]` If file not exists



BASH VARIABLES...

RANDOM – A random integer between 0 and 32767 is generated

UID – User ID of the user logged in



Redirection in scripts

> >>

WHAT IS /DEV/NULL

In case if you don't wanna print the output of a command on terminal or write in a file,

We can redirect the output to
`/dev/null`

Example:

```
#cd /root &> /dev/null
```



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PRINT NAME
OF THE SCRIPT

```
echo "The name of the script is: ${0}"
```



LOG MESSAGES..

If you want to maintain the logging for your script, you can use **logger** in your script.

You can find the logs under **/var/logs/messages**

Example: **#logger "Hey Buddy"**



DEBUGGING SCRIPTS

If We can enable the debugging of the script using below in the script

```
set -x
```



DEBUGGING SCRIPTS

If We want to exit our script when a
command fail

```
set -e
```



**Running Script in
background**

```
nohup ./script.sh &
```

Automate our Script

At or Crontab

For scheduling only one time, use AT

at 12:09 PM

<your_command>

Ctrl + D

atq to check scheduled job

atrm <id> to remove the schedule

To check the existing jobs - `crontab -l`

To add new job - `crontab -e`

```
* * * * cd /home/paul/scripts && ./create_file.sh
```



Projects

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1

Monitoring free RAM space



2

Monitoring free DISK space and sent an Alert Email



3

**Access Remote server and
perform some actions**



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THANK YOU