CST8177 – Linux II

Midterm Solution more shell Todd Kelley kelleyt@algonquincollege.com

Today's Topics

- midterm solution
- debugging shell scripts
- exit
- case
- is stdin a terminal?
- the command that does nothing
- integer arithmetic

Debugging shell scripts

- -v option for bash/sh
 - sh –v myscript
 - shell will print each line as its read
 - loop statements are printed once
- -x option for bash/sh
 - sh –x myscript
 - shell will display \$PS4 prompt and the expanded command before executing it
 - each loop iteration is shown individually

exit command

- exit causes the shell to exit with the exit status of the last command that was run
- > exit N causes the shell to exit with exit
 status N

case statement

case test-string in pattern-1) command1 command2 ;; pattern-2) command3 command4 ;; *) command5 ;; esac

case statement continued

- the patterns are globbing patterns matched to the test-string
- So we tend to use the * pattern as a catchall, if all other matches fail, but that's not required
- case statement exit status is the exit status of the last command in the matching block, or 0 if no blocks match

case statement continued

• We can use the vertical bar to specify alternative patterns:

```
case "$character" in
    a | A)
        echo "The character is A"
        ;;
    [bB])
        echo "the character is B"
        ;;
    *)
        echo "The character is not A or B"
        ;;
esac
```

Is stdin a terminal?

 A script can test whether or not standard input is a terminal

[-t0]

What about standard output, and standard error?

The command that does nothing

- Occasionally you'll see a command called :
- >: arguments
- That command expands its arguments and does nothing with them, resulting in a 0 exit status

Doing integer arithmetic

- examples of using expr command:
- a=`expr 3 + 4`
- a=`expr 3 4`
- a=`expr 3 * 4`
- a=`expr 13 / 5` # integer division: 2
- a=`expr 13 % 5` # remainder: 3
- increment the integer in variable a

a=`expr \$a + 1`