



bw|HPC – C5

Advanced Bash Scripting

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How to read the following slides

Abbreviation/Colour code	Full meaning
<code>\$ command -opt value</code>	<code>\$</code> = prompt of the interactive shell The full prompt may look like: <code>user@machine:path \$</code> The <code>command</code> has been entered in the interactive shell session
<code><integer></code> <code><string></code>	<code><></code> = Placeholder for integer, string etc
<code>foo, bar</code>	Metasyntactic variables
<code>\${WORKSHOP}</code>	<code>/pfs/data1/software_uc1/bwhpc/kit/workshop/2017-10-11</code>

Sources of this slides?

- <http://tldp.org/HOWTO/Bash-Prog-Intro-HOWTO.html> (intro)
- <http://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html> (advanced)
- `$ man bash`

Where to get the slides and exercises?

- http://indico.scc.kit.edu/indico/e/bwhpc_course_2017-10-11 or uc1:/pfs/data1/software_uc1/bwhpc/kit/workshop/2017-10-11

- Slides
- Exercises

Überblick / Overview

Agenda

Registrierung / Registration

Formular / Form

Das Steinbuch Centre for Computing (HPC) in Karlsruhe (bwUniCluster, bwUniCluster) offers a workshop about access and use of HPC resources for morning beginners. The number of participants is limited to 35. No cost.

Starts 6 Dec
Ends 6 Dec
Europe/Berlin

Slides exercises

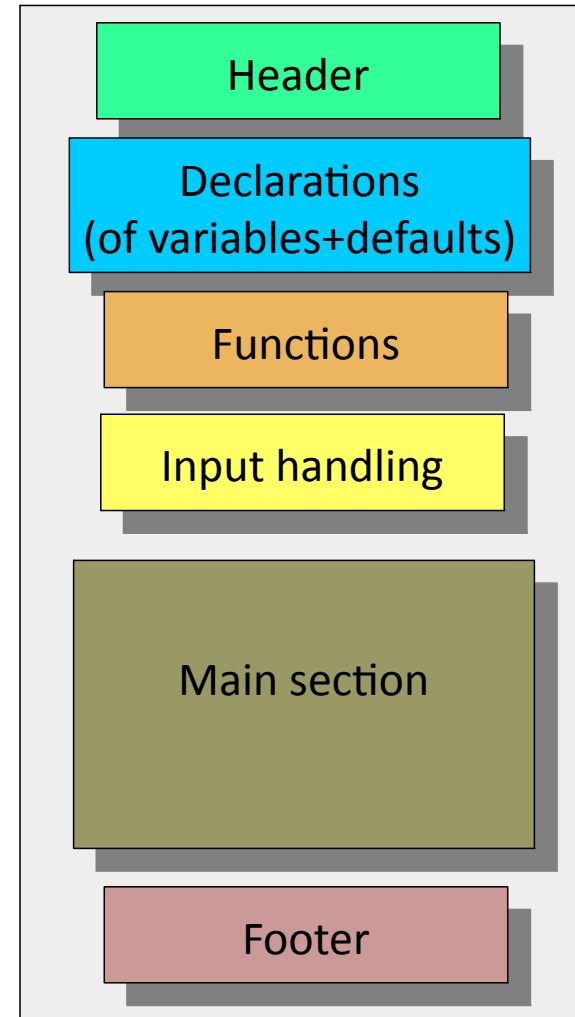
Why (not) Bash?!

- Great at:
 - managing batch jobs
 - managing external programs
 - invoking entire UNIX command stack & many builtins
- Powerful scripting language
- Portable and version-stable
- Bash almost everywhere installed

- **Less** useful when:
 - Resource-intensive tasks (e.g. sorting, recursion, hashing)
 - Heavy-duty math operations
 - Extensive file operations
 - Need for native support of multi-dimensional arrays

Goal

- Be descriptive!
 - Comment your code
 - e.g. via headers sections of script and functions.
 - Decipherable names for variables and functions
- Organise and structure!
 - Break complex scripts into simpler blocks
e.g. use functions
 - Use exit codes
 - Use standardized parameter flags for script invocation.



Header & Line format

- Sha-Bang = '#!'

→ at head of file = 1. line only!

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

- Options: e.g. debugging shell):

```
#!/bin/bash -x
```

- #!/bin/sh → invokes default shell interpreter → mostly Bash

- If path of bash shell varies:

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
```

- Line ends with no special character!

- But multiple statements in one line to be separated by:

```
;
```

Semicolon

```
echo hello; echo World; echo bye
```

- Group commands

- In current shell:

```
{ cmd1; cmd2; }
```

- In subshell:

```
(cmd1; cmd2)
```

Bash Output

■ echo

a) trails every output with a „newline“

```
$ echo hello; echo World  
hello  
World
```

b) prevent newline:

```
$ echo -n hello; echo World  
helloWorld
```

c) parsing „escape sequences“

```
$ echo -e "hello\nWorld"  
hello  
World
```

■ printf = „enhanced“ echo

- by default no „newline“ trailing
- formatted output

```
$ printf hello; printf World  
helloWorld$
```

```
$ printf "%-9.9s: %03d\n" "Integer" "5"  
Integer : 005
```

Special bash characters (1)

Chars with meta-meaning

Comments

- at beginning
- at the end
- **exception:** escaping, quotes, substitution

```
# This line is not executed
```

```
echo 'something' # Comment starts here
```

\ Escape = Quoting mechanism for single characters

```
echo \#
```

' Full Quotes = Preserves all special characters within

```
echo '#'
```

" Partial Quotes = Preserves some of the special characters, but not **`\${var}`**

```
var=42  
echo "\${var} = ${var}"; echo '\${var} = ${var}'
```


Special bash characters (2)

Chars with meta-meaning

`$()`

Command substitution

old version: `` `` (backticks) → do not use anymore

```
$ echo "today = $(date)"  
today = Wed Oct 11 02:03:40 CEST 2017
```

`()`

Group commands in a subshell

```
$ (ls -l; date)
```

`(())`

Double-parentheses construct

→ arithmetic expansion and evaluation

```
$ echo $(((1 + 3))  
4
```

`$` prefixing of `(())` to return the value it holds

`[]`

Test builtin (cf. slide 24)

or

Array element (cf. slide 11)

Globbing

- = filename expansion
→ recognices and expands „wildcards“
- but this is **not** a Regular Expression interpretation (for such use awk/sed)

■ wildcards:

* = any multiple characters

? = any single character

[] = to list specific character

e.g. list all files starting with a or b

```
$ ls [a,b]*
```

^ = to negate the wildcard match

e.g. list all files not starting with a

```
$ ls [^a]*
```

Variables (1)

■ Substitution:

- No spaces before and after '='
- **Brace protect your variables!**
→ check difference:
- Values can be generated by commands

```
var1=abcdef
```

```
var2=01_${var1}_gh
```

vs

```
var3=01_${var1}_gh
```

```
var4=$(date)
```

```
$ echo ${var2}
```

```
01_abcdef_gh
```

```
$ echo ${var3}
```

```
01_
```

■ Bash variables are untyped

→ essentially strings,

→ depending on content arithmetics permitted

```
$ a=41; echo $((a+1))  
42
```

```
$ a=BB; echo $((a+1))  
1
```

→ string has an integer value of 0

■ declare/typeset (bash builtin)

- set variable to integer, readonly, **array** etc.

```
$ declare -r a=1  
$ let a+=1  
bash: a: readonly variable
```

```
$ declare -a arr=( '1 2' 3)  
$ echo ${arr[0]}  
1 2
```

← space is separator

Variables (2)

- declare – *cont.*

- Arrays: e.g. store file content in array:

a) 1 element per string

```
a=( $(< file) )
```

=

```
a=( $(cat file) )
```

b) 1 element for whole file

```
a=( "$(< file)" )
```

c) 1 element per line

```
while read -r line; do
    a+=( "${line}" )
done < file
```

- Usage only **without \$** prefix when **declare, assign, export, unset**

```
declare -i a=41
export a
echo ${a}
unset a
echo ${a}
```

Manipulation of Variables (1)

Syntax	Does?	Examples
<code>\${#var}</code>	String length	<code>\$ A='abcdef_abcd'; echo \${#A}</code> 11
<code>\${var:pos:len}</code>	Substring extraction:	
	a) via Parameterisation	<code>\$ POS=3; echo \${A:\${POS}:2}</code> de
	b) Indexing from right	<code>\$ echo \${A:(-2)}</code> cd
<code>\${var#sstr}</code>	Strip shortest match of \$sstr from front of \$var	<code>\$ sstr=a*b; echo \${A#\${sstr}}</code> cdef_abcd
<code>\${var%sstr}</code>	Strip shortest match of \$sstr from back of \$var	<code>\$ sstr=c*d; echo \${A%\${sstr}}</code> abcdef_ab
<code>\${var/sstr/repl}</code>	Replace first match of \$sstr with \$repl	<code>\$ sstr=ab; rp=AB; echo \${A/\${sstr}/\${rp}}</code> ABcdef_abcd
<code>\${var//sstr/repl}</code>	Replace all matches of \$sstr with \$repl	<code>\$ echo \${A//\${sstr}/\${rp}}</code> ABcdef_ABcd
<code>\${var/#sstr/repl}</code>	If \$sstr matches frond end, replace by \$repl	<code>\$ sstr=a; rp=z_; echo \${A/#\${sstr}/\${rp}}</code> z_bcdef_abcd
<code>\${var/%sstr/repl}</code>	If \$sstr matches back end, replace by \$repl	<code>\$ sstr=d; rp=_z; echo \${A/%\${sstr}/\${rp}}</code> abcdef_abc_z

Manipulation of Arrays

Syntax	Does?	Examples
<code>\${#array[@]}</code>	Number of elements	<pre>\$ dt=(\$(date)); echo \${#dt[@]} 6</pre>
<code>\${array[@]:p1:p2}</code>	Print elements from no. p1 to p2 :	<pre>\$ echo \${dt[@]:1:2} Feb 25</pre>
<code>\${array[@]#sstr}</code>	Strip shortest match of \$sstr from front of all elements of Array	<pre>\$sstr=W*d; echo \${dt[@]#\${sstr}} Feb 25 10:18:22 CET 2015</pre>

■ Adding elements to an array:

a) at the end:

```
$ dt+=( "AD" )  
$ echo ${dt[@]}  
Wed Feb 25 17:18:22 CET 2015 AD
```

b) in-between

```
$ dt=( ${dt[@]:0:2} ':-)' ${dt[@]:2} )  
$ echo ${dt[@]}  
Wed Feb 25 :-) 17:18:22 CET 2015
```

Exercise 1: Variables and Arrays (5min)

- Write a bash script that:
 - Defines a readonly output file name based on:
 - `$LOGNAME`
 - Arbitrary string generate in subshell via: `(mktemp -u XXXX)`
 - First 2 characters of the current month using bash array

Exercise 1: Variables and Arrays - Solution

- Write a bash script that:
 - Defines a readonly output file name based on:
 - \$LOGNAME
 - Arbitrary string generate in subshell via: (mktemp -u XXXX)
 - First 2 characters of the current month using bash array

```
#{WORKSHOP}/solutions/02/exercise_1.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
# in case language is en_us.utf8, month is 2.element in "date"
tmp=$(date)
month=${tmp[1]:0:2}

declare -r outputfile="${LOGNAME}_$(mktemp -u XXXX)_${month}.log"
echo ${outputfile}

# Try changing output file
outputfile="new"
```


Output & Input Redirection (1)

Syntax	Does?	Examples
<code>exe > log</code>	Standard output (stdout) of application <code>exe</code> is (over)written to file <code>log</code>	<code>\$ date > log; cat log</code>
<code>exe >> log</code>	Standard output (stdout) of application <code>exe</code> is append to file <code>log</code>	<code>\$ date >> log; cat log</code>
<code>exe 2> err</code>	Standard output (stderr) of application <code>exe</code> is (over)written to file <code>err</code>	<code>\$ date 2> err; cat err</code>
<code>exe 2>> log</code>	Standard output (stderr) of application <code>exe</code> is append to file <code>log</code>	<code>\$ date 2>> err; cat err</code>
<code>exe >> log 2>&1</code>	Redirects stderr to stdout	<code>\$ date >> log 2>&1</code>
<code>exe1 exe2</code>	Passes stdout of <code>exe1</code> to standard input (stdin) of <code>exe2</code> of next command	<i># Print stdout & stderr to screen and then append both to file</i> <code>\$ date 2>&1 tee -a log</code>
<code>exe < inp</code>	Accept stdin from file <code>inp</code>	<code>\$ wc -l < file</code>

Output & Input Redirection (2)

■ Take care of order when using redirecting

■ e.g:

```
(ls -yz; date) >> log 2>&1
```

- Stdout (date) redirected to file
- Stderr (invalid option of ls) redirected to file pointed to by stdout

```
(ls -yz; date) 2>&1 >> log2
```

- Stderr (invalid option of ls) redirected to stdout (channel), but not written file
- Stdout (date) redirected to file

■ Suppressing stderr

```
ls -yz >> log 2>/dev/null
```

Usage? Keep variable empty when error occurs,

- e.g. list of files with extension log

```
list_logs="$(ls *.log 2>/dev/null)"
```

Output & Input Redirection (3)

- Redirection of „all“ output in shell script to one user file
→ generalise = define variable

```
#!/bin/bash
log="blah.log"
err="blah.err"

echo "value 1" >> ${log} 2>> ${err}
command >> ${log} 2>> ${err}
```

→ or use exec

```
#!/bin/bash

exec > "blah.log" 2> "blah.err"

echo "value 1"
command
```

→ all stdout and stderr after 'exec'
will be written to blah.log and blah.err resp.

Output & Input Redirection (4)

■ Reading input e.g. file line by line

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
declare -i i=1  
while read -r line ; do  
    echo "line ${i}: ${line}"  
    let i+=1  
done < 01_input_file
```

`${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/01_read_input.sh`

■ Reading output of other commands line by line, e.g. `ls -l`

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
declare -i i=1  
while read -r line ; do  
    echo "line ${i}: ${line}"  
    let i+=1  
done < <(ls -l *)
```

`${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/02_read_input.sh`

Process substitution:
form of redirection; input/output of
process = temp file

Manipulation of Variables (2)

■ Example:

```
#!/bin/bash ${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/03_var_manipulation.sh  
  
## Purpose: Define automatic output names for executables  
  
exe="03_binary.x"  
  
## Assume: $exe contains extension .x or .exe etc  
sstr=".*"  
log="${exe%${sstr}}.log" ## replace extension with .log  
err="${exe%${sstr}}.err" ## replace extension with .err  
  
## Define command: echo and run  
echo "${exe} >> ${log} 2>> ${err}"  
{exe} >> {log} 2>> {err}
```

Expansion of Variables

Syntax	Does?	Examples
<code>\${var--\${def}}</code>	If \$var not set, set value of \$def	<pre>\$ unset var; def=new; echo \${var--\${def}}</pre> <code>new</code>
<code>\${var:--\${def}}</code>	If \$var not set or <i>is empty</i> , set value of \$def	<pre>\$ var=''; def=new; echo \${var:--\${def}}</pre> <code>new</code>
		<pre># Output name for interactive and MOAB jobID=\${MOAB_JOBID:--\${BASHPID}}</pre>
<code>\${var:?\${err}}</code>	If \$var not set or <i>is empty</i> , print \$err and abort script with exit status of 1	<pre>\$ var=''; err='ERROR - var not set' \$ echo \${var:?\${err}}</pre> <code>bash: var: ERROR - var not set</code>

Exit & Exit Status

- Exit terminates a script
- Every command returns an exit status
 - successfull = 0
 - non-successfull > 0 (max 255)
- `$?` = the exit status of last command executed (of a pipe)

```
ls -xy 2>/dev/null; echo $?  
2
```

- Special meanings (avoid in user-specified definitions):
 - 1 = Catchall for general errors
 - 2 = Misuse of shell builtins
 - 126 = Command invoked cannot execute (e.g. /dev/null)
 - 127 = "command not found"
 - 128 + n = Fatal error signal "n" (e.g. kill -9 of cmd in shell returns 137)

(Conditional) Tests

```
if condition1 ; then
    do_if_cond1_true/0
elif condition2 ; then
    do_if_cond2_true/0
else
    do_the_default
fi
```

condition	Does?	Examples
(())	Arithmetic evaluation	<pre>\$ if ((2 > 0)) ; then echo yes ; fi yes</pre>
[]	Part of (file) test builtin, arithmetic evaluation only with <code>-gt</code> , <code>-ge</code> , <code>-eq</code> , <code>-lt</code> , <code>-le</code> , <code>-ne</code>	<pre>\$ if [2 -gt 0] ; then echo yes ; fi yes \$ # existence of file \$ if [-e "file"] ; then echo yes ; fi</pre>
[[]]	Extended test builtin; allows usage of <code>&&</code> , <code> </code> , <code><</code> , <code>></code>	<pre>\$ a=8; b=9 \$ if [[\${a} < \${b}]]; then echo \$? ; fi 0</pre>

Typical File Tests

■ (not) exists:

```
if [ ! -e "file" ] ; then echo "file does not exist" ; fi
```

■ file is not zero:

```
[ -s "file" ] && (echo "file greater than zero")
```

■ file is directory:

```
[ -d "file" ] && (echo "This is a directory")
```

■ readable:

```
[ -r "file" ]
```

■ writeable:

```
[ -w "file" ]
```

■ executable:

```
[ -x "file" ]
```

■ newer that file2:

```
[ "file" -nt "file2" ]
```

■ Pitfalls when using variables:

wrong:

```
$ unset file_var; if [ -e ${file_var} ] ; then echo "yes" ; fi  
yes
```

right:

```
$ unset file_var; if [ -e "${file_var}" ] ; then echo "yes" ; fi
```

for Loops

```
for arg in list
do
    command
done
```

- Iterates command(s) until all arguments of *list* are passed
- *list* may contain globbing wildcards

■ Example 1

```
#!/bin/bash
## Example 1: Loop over generated integer sequence
counter=1
for i in {1..10} ; do
    echo "loop no. ${counter}: ${i}"
    let counter+=1
done
```

■ Example 2

```
## Example 2: Loop over space separated list of strings
list="file_1,file_2,file_3"
for x in ${list//,/ " "} ; do
    echo ${x}
done
```

while Loops

```
while condition
do
    command
done
```

- Iterates command(s) as long as *condition* is **true** (or exit status 0)
- Allows indefinite loops

■ Example

```
#!/bin/bash

## Purpose: Loop until max is reached
max=10
i=1
while (( ${max} >= ${i} )) ; do
    echo "${i}"
    let i+=1
done
```

Positional parameters (1)

= Arguments passed to the script from the command line

Special variable	Meaning, notes
\$0	Name of script itself
\$1, \$2, \$3	First, second, and third argument
\${10}	10th argument, but: \$10 = \$1 + 0
\$#	Number of arguments
\$*	List of all arguments as one single string
@	List of all arguments, each argument separately quoted

Example:

Show differences between
\$* and @

```
echo "Number PPs: ${#}"
```

```
i=1  
for PP in "${@}" ; do  
    printf "%3.3s.PP: %s\n" "${i}" "${PP}"  
    let i+=1  
done
```

```
i=1  
for PP in "$*" ; do  
    printf "%3.3s.PP: %s\n" "${i}" "${PP}"  
    let i+=1  
done
```

`${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/04_special_var.sh`

Positional parameters (2)

= Arguments passed to the script from the command line

Special variable	Meaning, notes
\$0	Name of script itself
\$1, \$2, \$3	First, second, and third argument
\${10}	10th argument, but: \$10 = \$1 + 0
\$#	Number of arguments
\$*	List of all arguments as one single string
@	List of all arguments, each argument separately quoted

Shifting positions:

shift

Drops \$1 → shifts \$2 to \$1 → \$3 to \$2 and so → \$# is reduced by 1

Conditional evaluation - case

```
case variable in
    condition1)
        do_if_cond1_true/0
        ;;
    *)
        do_the_default
        ;;
esac
```

- analog to switch in C/C++
- to simplify multiple if/then/else
- each condition block ends with double semicolon
- If a condition tests true:
 - a) commands in that block are executed
 - b) case block terminates

```
#!/bin/bash ${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/05_case.sh

## Purpose: Color output red or blue
e0="\033[0m"; eR="\033[31;1m"; eB="\033[34;1m"
case ${1} in
    red)
        echo -e "${eR}This line is red${e0}"
        ;;
    blue)
        echo -e "${eB}This line is blue${e0}"
        ;;
    *)
        echo -e "Line wo color" ;;
esac
```

Exercise 2 (10-15 min)

- Write Script that processes options:

-h

-i <integer>

without shell build getopt combining „positional parameter“, „shift“, „tests“, „case“ and „while“

Template: `${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/06_proc_input.sh`

→ Replace everything betw ... and ... by code

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

```
while ...test total num_positional parameter (PP) greater zero... ; do
  case "PP1" in
    ## script option: -h
    ...PP is option1...) ...echo something...
    ;;
    ...PP is option2...) ...echo PP2...
    ...do PP shift...
    ;;
  esac
  ...do PP shift...
done
```

Exercise 1: Solution

Processing Input without *getopts*

- Combining: Positional parameter + shift + tests + case + while

```
#!/bin/bash
## Purpose: Processing positional parameters

while (( ${#} > 0 )) ; do
    case "${1}" in

        ## script option: -h
        -h) echo "${1}: This option is for HELP" ;;

        ## script option: -i + argument
        -i) echo "${1}: This option contains the argument ${2}"
            shift ;;

        ## default
        *) echo "${1}: This is non-defined PP" ;;

    esac
    ## Shifting positional parameter one to the left: $1 <-- $2 <-- $3
    shift
done
```

```
${WORKSHOP}/solutions/02/06_proc_input.sh
```


Lifetime of Variables (1)

- Script execution:

- assigned variables only known during runtime
- assigned variables not known in „slave“ scripts until „exported“
- Example:

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

```
{WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/07_master_parse_var.sh  
{WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/08_slave_get_var.sh
```

```
## Purpose: Demonstrate parsing of assigned variables
```

```
var1="Non-exported value of var1"
```

```
export var2="Exported value of var2"
```

```
slave_sh="./08_slave_get_var.sh"
```

```
## check if $slave_sh is executable for user
```

```
echo "${0}: \${var1} = $var1"
```

```
echo "${0}: \${var2} = $var2"
```

```
if [ -x "${slave_sh}" ] ; then
```

```
    "${slave_sh}"
```

```
fi
```

- **But:** export of variables in script to interactive shell session only via:

```
$ source script.sh (compare ~/.bashrc)
```

Lifetime of Variables (2)

■ Environmental variables

a) can be read in e.g. `my_workDIR=${PWD}`

b) during script changed, example:

```
...  
## Purpose: Demonstrating effects on environmental variables  
  
## Changing it during runtime ${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/09_env_var.sh  
export HOME="new_home_dir"  
echo "${0}: \${HOME} = \${HOME}"  
...
```

```
$ echo ${HOME}; ./06_env_var.sh; echo ${HOME}  
/home/kit/scc/ab1234  
./env_var.sh: ${HOME} = new_home_dir  
/home/kit/scc/ab1234
```

awk & sed: Command substitution

■ awk

- full-featured text processing language with a syntax reminiscent of C
- use for complicated arithmetics or text or *regular expression* processing

■ Examples:

a) logarithm of variable:

```
a=10; echo ${a} | awk '{print log($1)}'
```

b) first column reformatted:

```
awk '{printf "%20.20s\n", $1}' file
```

■ One-liners: <http://www.pement.org/awk/awk1line.txt>

■ sed

- non-interactive stream editor
- use for deleting blank or commented lines etc

■ Example: delete all blank lines of a file:

```
sed '/^$/d' file
```

■ One-liners: <http://sed.sourceforge.net/sed1line.txt>

Functions (1)

```
function my_name ()  
{  
    commands  
}
```

- Stores a series of commands for **later** or **repeative** execution
- Functions are called by writing the **name**
- **Like scripts:** functions handle positional parameters
- Example:

```
`${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/10_fct.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
## Purpose: Demonstrating features of functions  
## Add to printf command the date string  
function my_printf ()  
{  
    printf "${0}: $(date): ${@}"  
}  
  
my_printf "Hello World\n"
```

Functions (2)

- **local** variables: values do not exist outside function, example:

```
#!/bin/bash
## Purpose: Demonstrating features of functions

var1="global value"

## Function: assign to global var1 temporarily a local value
function locally_mod_var ()
{
    local var1=${1}
    if [ -z "${var1}" ] ; then
        return 1
    fi
    echo "fct: local \${var1} = ${var1}"
    var1="new value in fct"
    echo "fct: local \${var1} = ${var1}"
}

echo "main: global \${var1} = ${var1}"
locally_mod_var "${var1}"
echo "main: global \${var1} = ${var1}"
```

`${WORKSHOP}/exercises/02/11_fct.sh`

- **return**: Terminates a function, optionally takes integer = „exit status of the function“

Trap

- Catch abort signals, e.g.
 - SIGHUP = Hangup
 - SIGINT = Interrupt (Ctrl + C)
 - SIGTERM = Termination signal (kill -15)

and do something (e.g. cleanup) before abort

- Example:

```
#!/bin/bash
cleanup(){
    echo "Cleanup before interrupt and exit"
    exit 0
}

## Trap interrupt with funtion cleanup
trap "cleanup" SIGINT

## Loop forever doing not really anything
while true ; do
    sleep 10
done
```

Thank you for your attention!