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Shell Control Structures

CSE 2031
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Control Structures

- if then else
- for
- while
- case (which)
- until

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if Statement and test Command

- Syntax:

```

if condition
then
    command(s)
elif condition_2
then
    command(s)
else
    command(s)
fi

```

- Command `test` is often used in *condition*.

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if – then – else Example

```

% cat if_else
#!/bin/sh
echo -n 'Enter string 1: '
read string1
echo -n 'Enter string 2: '
read string2
if test $string1 = $string2
then
    echo 'They match!'
else
    echo 'No match!'
fi

% if_else
Enter string 1: acd
Enter string 2: 123
No match!

% if_else
Enter string 1: 123
Enter string 2: 123
They match!

```

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test Command

Argument	Test is true if . . .
<code>-d file</code>	<i>file</i> is a directory
<code>-f file</code>	<i>file</i> is an ordinary file
<code>-r file</code>	<i>file</i> is readable
<code>-s file</code>	<i>file</i> size is greater than zero
<code>-w file</code>	<i>file</i> is writable
<code>-x file</code>	<i>file</i> is executable
<code>! -d file</code>	<i>file</i> is not a directory
<code>! -f file</code>	<i>file</i> is not an ordinary file
<code>! -r file</code>	<i>file</i> is not readable
<code>! -s file</code>	<i>file</i> size is not greater than zero
<code>! -w file</code>	<i>file</i> is not writable
<code>! -x file</code>	<i>file</i> is not executable
<code>-e file</code>	<i>file</i> or directory exists

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test Command (2)

<code>n1 -eq n2</code>	integer <i>n1</i> equals integer <i>n2</i>
<code>n1 -ge n2</code>	integer <i>n1</i> is greater than or equal to integer <i>n2</i>
<code>n1 -gt n2</code>	integer <i>n1</i> is greater than integer <i>n2</i>
<code>n1 -le n2</code>	integer <i>n1</i> is less than or equal to integer <i>n2</i>
<code>n1 -ne n2</code>	integer <i>n1</i> is not equal to integer <i>n2</i>
<code>n1 -lt n2</code>	integer <i>n1</i> is less than integer <i>n2</i>
<code>s1 = s2</code>	string <i>s1</i> equals string <i>s2</i>
<code>s1 != s2</code>	string <i>s1</i> is not equal to string <i>s2</i>

- Parentheses can be used for grouping test conditions.

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test Example 1

```
% cat check_file
#!/bin/sh
if test ! -s $1
then
    echo "File $1 is empty."
    exit 1
else
    ls -l $1
fi
```

```
% touch z.txt
% check_file z.txt
File z.txt is empty.
```

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test Example 2

```
% cat check_file
#!/bin/sh
if test $# -eq 0
then
    echo Usage: check_file file_name
    exit 1
fi
if test ! -s $1
then
    echo "File $1 is empty."
    exit 1
else
    ls -l $1
fi
```

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test Example 3

- What is wrong with the following script?

```
% cat chkex2
#!/bin/sh
# Check if a file is executable.
if test -x $1
then
    echo File $1 is executable.
else
    echo File $1 is not executable.
fi
```

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test and Logical Operators

- **!**, **||** and **&&** as in C
- Following is better version of test Example 3

```
%cat chkex
#!/bin/sh
if test -e $1 && test -x $1
then
    echo File $1 is executable.
elif test ! -e $1
then
    echo File $1 does not exist.
else
    echo File $1 is not executable.
fi
```

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for Loops

```
for variable in list
do
    command(s)
done
```

- *variable* is a user-defined variable.
- *list* is a sequence of strings separated by spaces.

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for Loop Example 1

```
% cat fingr
#!/bin/sh
for name in $*
do
    finger $name
done
```

- Recall that `$*` stands for all command line arguments the user enters.

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for Loop Example 2

```
% cat fsize
#!/bin/sh
for i in $*
do
    echo "File $i: size `wc -c $i`"
done

% fsize chex chfile chfile2
File chex: size 86 chex
File chfile: size 90 chfile
File chfile2: size 163 chfile2
```

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for Loop Example 3

```
% cat prdir
#!/bin/sh
# Display all c files in a directory
# specified by argument 1.
#
for i in $1/*.c
do
    echo "=====$i===="
    more $i
done
```

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Arithmetic Operations Using `expr`

- The shell is not intended for numerical work (use Java, C, or Perl instead).
- However, `expr` utility may be used for *simple* arithmetic operations on integers.
- `expr` is not a shell command but rather a UNIX utility.
- To use `expr` in a shell script, enclose the expression with backquotes.
- Example:


```
#!/bin/sh
sum=`expr $1 + $2`
echo $sum
```
- Note: spaces are required around the operator `+` (but not allowed around the equal sign).

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`expr` Example

```
% cat cntx
#!/bin/sh
# Count the number of executable files in ...
# the current working directory
count=0
for i in *          # what if we replace * with $* ?
do
    if test -x $i
    then
        count=`expr $count + 1`
        ls -l $i
    fi
done
echo "$count executable files."
```

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while Loops

```
while condition
do
    command(s)
done
```

- Command `test` is often used in *condition*.
- Execute *command(s)* when *condition* is met.

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while Loop Example

```
#!/bin/sh
# Display the command line arguments, one per line.
count=1
argc=$#
while test $count -le $argc
do
    echo "Argument $count is: $1"
    count=`expr $count + 1`
    shift          # shift arg 2 into arg 1 position
done

# What happens if the while statement is as follows?
# while test $count -le $#
```

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until Loops

```
until condition
do
    command(s)
done
```

- Command `test` is often used in *condition*.
- Exit loop when *condition* is met.

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until Loop Example

```
% cat grocery
#!/bin/sh
# Enter a grocery list and ...
# store in a file indicated by $1
#
echo To end list, enter \"all\".
item=nothing
until test $item = \"all\"
do
    echo -n \"Enter grocery item: \"
    read item
    echo $item >> $1
done
```

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until Loop Example Output

```
% grocery glist          % cat glist
To end list, enter "all". milk
Enter grocery item: milk  eggs
Enter grocery item: eggs  lettuce
Enter grocery item: lettuce all
Enter grocery item: all
```

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case Statement

```
case variable in
  pattern1) command(s);;
  pattern2) command(s);;
  . . .
  patternN) command(s);;
  *)      command(s);; # all other cases
esac
```

- Why the double semicolons?

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case Statement Example

```
#!/bin/sh
# Course schedule
echo -n "Enter the day (mon, tue, wed, thu, fri): "
read day
case $day in
    mon)      echo 'CSE2031 2:30-4:30 CLH-H'
              echo 'CSE2021 17:30-19:00 TEL-0016';;
    tue | thu)
              echo 'CSE2011 17:30-19:00 SLH-E';;
    wed)      echo 'No class today. Hooray!';;
    fri)      echo 'CSE2031 2:30-4:30 LAB 1006';;
    *)        echo 'Day off. Hooray!';;
esac
```

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Process-Related Variables

- Variable `$$` is PID of the shell.

```
% cat shpid
#!/bin/sh
ps
echo PID of shell is = $$

% shpid
PID  TTY          TIME CMD
5658 pts/75      00:00:00 shpid
5659 pts/75      00:00:00 ps
11231 pts/75     00:00:00 tcsh
PID of shell is = 5658
```

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Process Exit Status

- All processes return exit status (return code).
- Exit status tells us whether the last command was successful or not.
- Stored in variable `$?`
- 0 (zero) means command executed successfully.
- 0 is good; non-zero is bad.
- Good practice: Specify your own exit status in a shell script using `exit` command.
 - default value is 0 (if no exit code is given).

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Process Exit Status: Example

• An improved version of `grep`.

```
% cat igrep
#!/bin/sh
# Arg 1: search pattern
# Arg 2: file to search
#
grep $1 $2
if test $? -ne 0
then
    echo Pattern not found.
fi
```

```
% igrep echo phone
echo -n "Enter name: "

% igrep echo2 chex
Pattern not found.
```

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Next time ...

- Shell scripting – part 3
- Reading for this lecture:
 - 3.6 to 3.8 and Chapter 5, UNIX textbook
 - Posted notes (chapter 33)