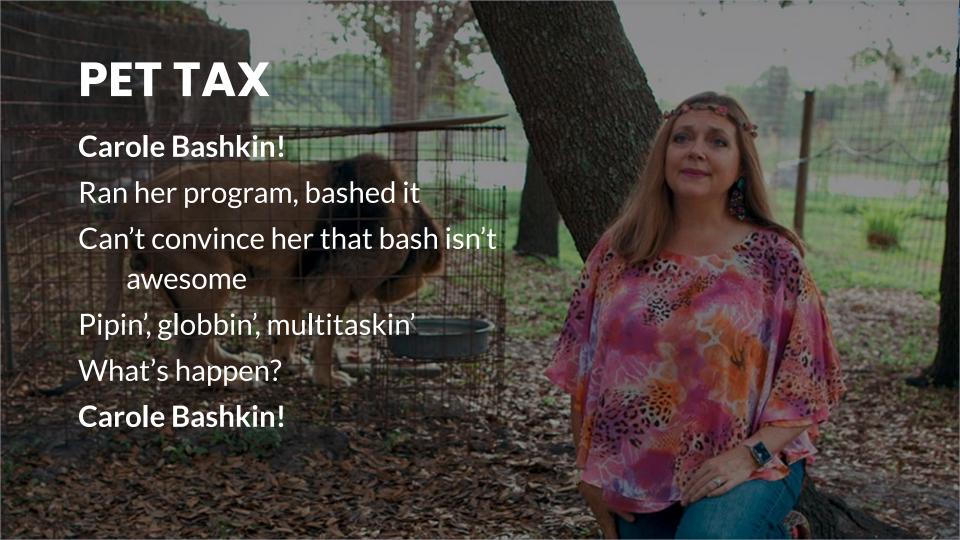
# SHELL SCRIPTING AND CUSTOMIZATION

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# WHAT IS A SHELL?

- A shell is the outermost layer that allows a user to interact with the operating system.
- For a programmer, it is the program that powers your terminal.
- We will focus on Unix shells, command-line interpreters for Unix-like operating systems.
- They come in many flavors.
  - o zsh, bash, fish, etc.

## **COMMAND CENTER**

- Show contents of a file
- Show contents of a directory
- Change directories
- Remove a file
- Move/rename a file
- Copy a file
- Execute a binary
- Print something

- cat path
- ls
- cd path
- rm src
- mv src dst
- cp src new\_name
- ./name
- echo "Hello, world!"

# OVER, OVER, AND OVER AGAIN

- Sometimes, you want to run the same set of commands multiple times.
  - Compiling and testing your code
  - Renaming a bunch of files
  - Initializing your git repos with a .gitignore
  - Archiving your new favorite xkcd comics
  - Setting up your dev environment on a new machine
- Shell scripts allow you to run a sequence of shell commands from a file.

## WRITE YOUR OWN SHELL SCRIPT

- Each script begins with a shebang followed by the commands you want to execute.
  - o #!/bin/zsh
  - 0 #!/bin/bash
  - o #!/usr/bin/env python3
- Add executable permissions to your file.
  - chmod +x script.sh
  - $\circ$  This <u>changes</u> the <u>mode</u> of the file to an executable.
- Run the script!
  - o ./script.sh

## **FUNCTIONS ARE SHELL SCRIPTS**

- Apart from interfacing with the operating system, they support other programming constructs as well.
  - Variables
  - Conditionals
  - Loops
  - String Manipulation
- The syntax, unfortunately, does not spark joy.

Variable Assignment: VAR=value

Variable Access: echo \$VAR

• Command Line Arguments: \$1, \$2, \$3, and so on



- Python syntax, however, does spark joy.
- You can convert any of your Python scripts into executable scripts by adding a shebang.
  - 0 #!/usr/bin/env python3



### Imagine that this is you....

Carol Bashkin has successfully sued you and is trying to take all your stuff

Option 1:



#### Imagine that this is you....

- Carol Bashkin has successfully sued you and is trying to take all your stuff
- Option 2: make fake financial statements to hide your assets
- Problem: it's hard to make a ton of fake financial statements quickly
  - Financial statement is an empty file that is named [year].financial\_statment
- Can Joe make financial statements from 1988 to 2019 in one command line?
- Solution: ranges.

### Ranges

- Patterns that the shell is able to expand
- First form:
  - abc{def,DEF,dEf}ghi → abcdefghi abcDEFghi abcdEfghi
- Second from:
  - abc{a..d}efg → abcaefg abcbefg abccefg abcdefg
- NOTE NO SPACES in the ranges
- Shell does the expansion before running a command
- Ex:
  - \$ echo abc{def,DEF,dEf}ghi
  - abcdefghi abcDEFghi abcdEfghi

#### So how do we commit fraud?

- Can Joe make financial statements from 1988 to 2019 in one command line?
- Solution:
  - \$ touch {1988..2019}.financial\_statement
- Sweet we did it!!!

#### Darn Howard Bashkin...

- Unfortunately, Howard Bashkin (Carol's (for the moment still living) husband)
  is a lawyer and notices that real financial statements have 3 parts.
- The statute of limitations is 10 years for this type of fraud.
- Howard needs to collect all records from 2010 onwards and zip them into one zip file. Can he do this in 1 line?
- Solution: globs

#### Globs

- Patterns that expand to all files in the local directory that match the pattern
- ? glob
  - Matches any single character
  - Ex:
    - abc?efg matches abcdefg, abccefg, abc0efg, and more!!
- \* glob
  - Matches any character 0 or more times
  - Ex:
    - abc\*efg matches abcccccccefg, abcefg, abc\_literally\_anything\_efg
- Again matching is done by the shell before it is passed into any command

### Catching Financial Fraud

- Howard needs to collect all records from 2010 onwards and zip them into one zip file. Can he do this in 1 line?
  - Hint: the zip command zips files by:
    - \$ zip <output file> <input files ...?>
- We can use glob: ?
- Solution:
  - \$ zip joe\_exotic\_financial\_statements.zip 201?.financial\_statement

## Why was this better than using a range?

- Wait doesn't this work as well?
  - \$ zip joe\_exotic\_financial\_statements.zip {2010..2019}.financial\_statement
- Yes...but what if Joe didn't have one of his financial statement
  - Say he was missing 2018 since he made a lot of money from his Oklahoma governor's campaign
- What if the statute of limitations was 20 years instead?
  - \$ zip joe\_exotic\_financial\_statements.zip 20??.financial\_statement
- What if we want all the financial statements regardless of year?
- We want any file ending in .financial\_statement

#### Rick Kirkham sees this and is like....

- Rick needs to develop 10 seasons each of 10 episodes of both Joe Exotic TV and his new reality show, big cat country
- Is there a way where rick can generate all these different mp4 files in 1 command line? (they can just be empty files)
- Solution: nested ranges:
  - \$ touch {joe\_exotic\_tv,big\_cat\_country}\_s{1..10}e{1..10}.mp4
  - This expands to:
    - \$ touch joe\_exotic\_tv\_s{1..10}e{1..10}.mp4 big\_cat\_country\_s{1..10}e{1..10}.mp4
    - So on...
  - This will generate every combination of tv show, season, and episode and create 200 files!!

## Oh no!!! The alligator enclosure!!



#### Oh no!!! The alligator enclosure!!

- An unknown person set the alligator enclosure on fire!!!
- It destroyed all of Rick's tv show's footage!!!
- Is there a 1 line command to delete all of rick's footage, but none of JoeExoticTV?
  - \$ rm big\_cat\_country\*.mp4

## Summary (of Charges filed by US Attorney in Tulsa)

- Ranges:
- Globs expand to match all files in given folder that match the form:
  - ? ← wild card matches any single character
  - \* ← expands to match zero or more characters
- Lol im trying to somehow make this slide Tiger King themed



#### .rc files

- Depending on your OS/shell you might have:
  - o .bashrc, .zshrc, .bash\_profile, etc. in your home folder
- These are shell scripts that are run when a new terminal window is created
- You can initialize a bunch of different things in your .rc file
- Unlike bash scripts they're run in the same shell as your default shell
  - Could be run in ZSH, not bash, if you use ZSH

#### **Environment Variables**

- Create variables that you can use in your terminal
  - API Keys
  - Paths to things
  - What Joe Exotic's real name is
- Setting environment variables:
  - \$ export joe exotic="Joseph Allen Maldonado-Passage"
- Aliases
  - Let you make your own terminal commands
- Setting Aliases:
  - Maybe you want gs to alias to git status
  - \$ alias gs="git status"

#### Resourcing your .rc file

- Your .rc file is ran when the shell starts
- If you modify it, those changes aren't reflected in your current shell windows
- So you need to re-source the .rc file:
  - \$ source .zshrc ← or whatever your .rc file is

#### You need to hide the body that's under the septic tank

- Carol is hiding the body of her husband under the septic\_tank folder
- She wants to make sure that every time she opens her terminal it deletes the file body\_of\_husband in of the septic tank folders
- How can she do this?

### Solution: the \*\* glob

- Recursive glob
- Matches any file at any depth in folders in current directory
- Ex:
  - \*\*/abc.xyz matches abc.xyz, folder/abc.xyz, folder2/abc.xyz, folder/subfolder/abc.xyz

## How can

- 1. Open our
- 2. Add rm \*\*
- 3. Re-sourc
- 4. Start you



#### Hints for the lab

"When it all goes down you want to be on the side of the feds"