

Unix II



Unix: What do we know so far?

Working on data by line

Get it out there

- cat
- echo
- head
- tail

Big Tools

- grep (g/re/p)
- sed
- awk

Other Tools

- cut
- tee
- tr
- sort
- uniq
- diff
- comm

Regex/Regexp

What is it?

- 99 Problems
- All the "Big" tools use it
- Try out
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The Basics

- Special Characters `\^$.|?*()[]{}`
- Character classes `[<chars>]`
- Shorthand classes `\<char>` and `[[:class:]]`
- Anchors
- Alternation
- Repetition
- Greedy & Lazy
- Grouping
- Backreferencing

3 Ways to get/use input/output

1. Use pipes (|) to connect multiple commands
2. Use redirection to read/write files
3. Use a subshell \$() to assign to variables

File Redirection

File descriptors, name and number

- 0: Standard Input (stdin, cin)
- 1: Standard Output (stdout, cout)
- 2: Standard Error (stderr, cerr)

Operators

- `<` send file as input
- `>` send output to file (create/overwrite)
- `>>` append output to file (create/preserve)
- `>&` merge output
- `<&` merge input
- `<<` "Here Document"

Scripts

- Just Do It!
 - `history`
- Shebang, Hashbang, #!
- Get that money...
 - `$0` current script
 - `$n` script args 1, 2, 3...
 - `$#` number of args
 - `$*` and `$@` quoted args
 - `$?` the previous return value
- Variables and Arrays
- Math... `$((EXPRESSION))`
- Spacing
 - Critical
 - Maddening

Control

- Functions

```
# Define
function_name() {
    statements
}

# Invoke
function_name

# Delete
unset .f function_name
```

- Loops

- while (while, do, done)
- for
- until
- select
- break/continue

- Conditionals

- if (if, then, elif, then, else, fi)