

Lesson Module Checklist

- Slides
- WB
- Flash cards
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands
- Lab 10 and Final Project uploaded
- allscripts updated
- myscript in depot
- flowers and riddle in bin
- sample myscripts for Benji and Homer
- Materials uploaded
- Backup slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive
- Spare 9v battery for mic

Introductions and Credits



Jim Griffin

- Created this Linux course
- Created Opus and the CIS VLab
- Jim's site: <http://cabrillo.edu/~jgriffin/>



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus
- Started teaching this course in 2008 when Jim went on sabbatical
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>)



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-450-4821**

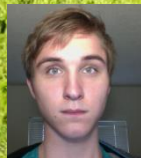
Passcode: **761867**



Buzz



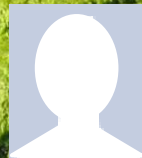
Carlos



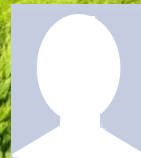
Elijah



Emily



Enrique C.



Enrique R.



Jon M.



Jon W.



Jordan



Joseph



JJ



Kiernan



Maria



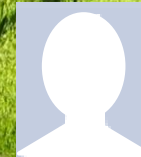
Mathew



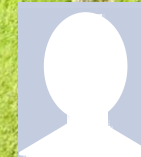
Mike C.



Michael F.



Mike M.



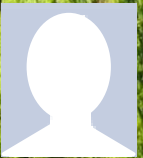
Nick L.



Patrick



Rebecca



Ricardo



Robert



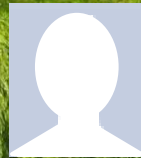
Ruth



Steve



Tess



Tim



Troy

Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

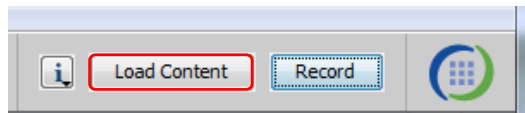
See electronic white board

email answers to: risimms@cabrillo.edu

(answers must be emailed within the first few minutes of class for credit)

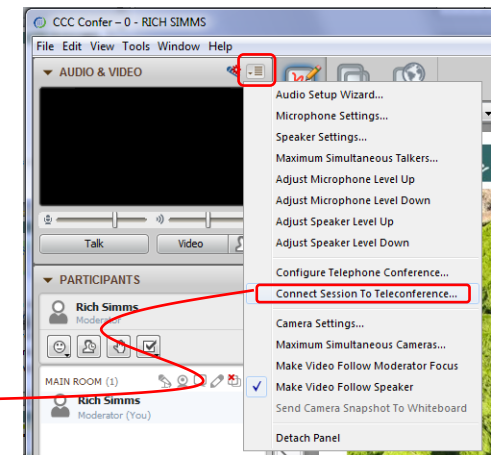
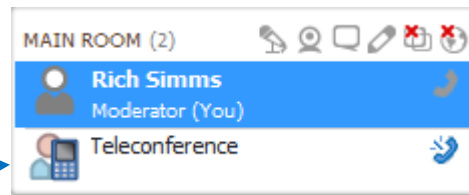


[] Preload White Board with cis*lesson??*-WB

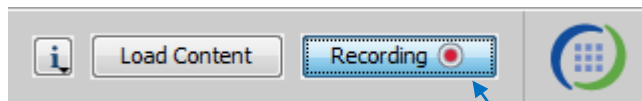


[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



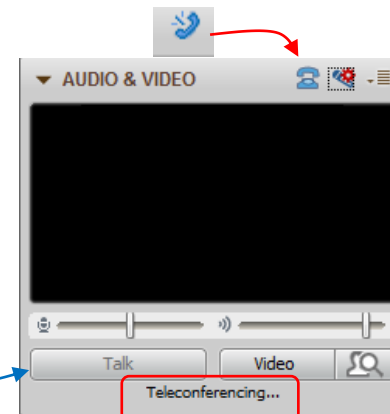
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be greyed out



Keep wireless mic transmitter away from cell phone and podium if excess static occurs



[] layout and share apps

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment with several applications open, illustrating a lesson layout. Red annotations highlight specific applications:

- chrome**: Points to the Google Chrome browser window displaying a PDF document from `simms-teach.com/docs/cis90/cis-90-TEST-1-Fall-12.pdf`.
- foxit for slides**: Points to the Foxit Reader window displaying a PDF document titled `cis90lesson07.pdf`.
- putty**: Points to the PuTTY terminal window showing a login session for `simben90@oslab:~`.
- vSphere Client**: Points to the vCenter - vSphere Client window showing the virtual machine inventory.

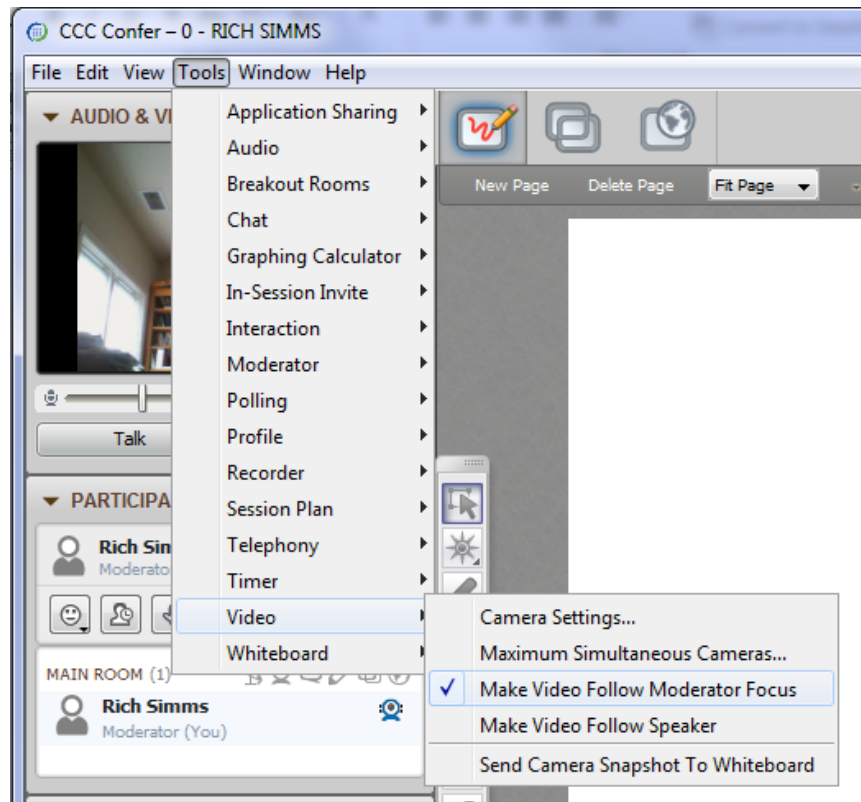
The desktop also features the CCC Confer application on the left, showing a video conference with Rich Simms. The taskbar at the bottom includes icons for various applications, and the system clock shows 6:52 AM on 10/10/2012.



[] Video (webcam) optional

[] Follow moderator

[] Double-click on postages stamps



Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

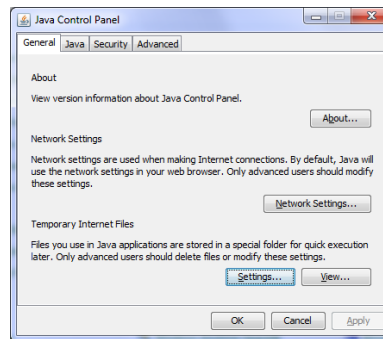
- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime



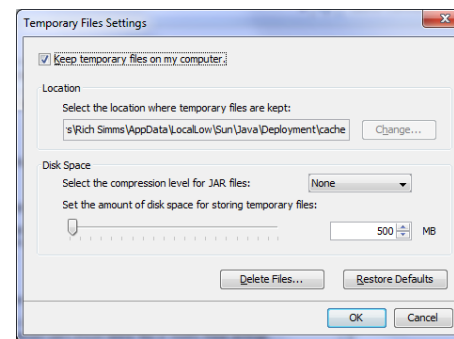
Control Panel (small icons)



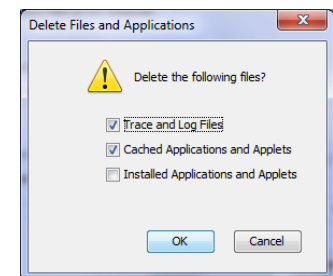
General Tab > Settings...



500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download



The Shell Environment

Objectives

- Be able to set, view and unset shell variables
- Describe the difference between the set and env commands
- Explain the importance of the export command.
- Describe three actions that are handled by the .bash_profile file
- Define user-defined aliases
- Explain the . (dot) command and the exec command.

Agenda

- Quiz
- Housekeeping
- Spell checking
- Review pathnames
- Final project prep
- Variables
- The shell environment
- Aliases
- .bash_profile
- .bashrc

Questions



Questions?

Lesson material?

Labs? Tests?

How this course works?

- Graded work in home directories
- Answers in /home/cis90/answers

Who questions much, shall learn much, and retain much.

- Francis Bacon

If you don't ask, you don't get.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Chinese
Proverb

他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。

He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.

More on vi

Activity

What is the difference between **:q!** and **:!q** commands in vi?

```
18. KEYBOARD:      Whar ya hang the dang keys.
19. SOFTWARE:      Them dang plastic forks and knifs.
20. MOUSE:        Whut eats the grain in the barn.
21. MAINFRAME:    Holds up the barn roof.
:!q
```

```
18. KEYBOARD:      Whar ya hang the dang keys.
19. SOFTWARE:      Them dang plastic forks and knifs.
20. MOUSE:        Whut eats the grain in the barn.
21. MAINFRAME:    Holds up the barn roof.
:q!
```

Write your answer in the chat window

 :!q vs  :q!

```
18. KEYBOARD:      Whar ya hang the dang keys.
19. SOFTWARE:      Them dang plastic forks and knifs.
20. MOUSE:         Whut eats the grain in the barn.
21. MAINFRAME:     Holds up the barn roof.
:!q
```

This will attempt to run a command "q" in the bash shell

```
18. KEYBOARD:      Whar ya hang the dang keys.
19. SOFTWARE:      Them dang plastic forks and knifs.
20. MOUSE:         Whut eats the grain in the barn.
21. MAINFRAME:     Holds up the barn roof.
:q!
```

This will quit vi without saving any changes made

Editing vocab in one login session

```
simben90@oslab:~/edits
Technology for Mountain Folk
BYTE:      Whut them dang flys do.
CHIP:      Munchies fer the TV.
DOT MATRIX: Old Dan Matrix's wife.
DOWNLOAD:  Gettin the farwood off the truk.
ENTER:     Northerner talk few "C'mon in y'all"
FLOPPY DISC: Whatcha git from tryin to carry too much farwood.
HARD DRIVE: Gettin home in the winter time.
KEYBOARD:  Whar ya hang the dang keys.
LAP TOP:   Whar the kitty sleeps.
LOG OFF:   Don't add no more wood.
LOG ON:    Makin a wood stove hotter.
MAINFRAME: Holds up the barn roof.
MEGA HERTZ: When yer not kerful gettin the farwood.
MICRO CHIP: Whut's in the bottom of the munchie bag.
MODEM:     Whut cha did to the hay fields.
MONITOR:   Keepin an eye on the wood stove.
MOUSE PAD: That hippie talk fer the rat hole.
MOUSE:     Whut eats the grain in the barn.
PORT:      Fancy Flatlander wine.
PROMPT:    Whut the mail ain't in the winter time.
RAM:       That thar thing whut splits the farwood
@
```

```
simben90@oslab:~/edits
E325: ATTENTION
Found a swap file by the name ".vocab.swp"
  owned by: simben90   dated: Tue Nov 19 06:34:51 2013
  file name: ~simben90/edits/vocab
  modified: no
  user name: simben90  host name: oslab.cishawks.net
  process ID: 32394 (still running)
While opening file "vocab"
      dated: Sat Nov 16 19:11:16 2013

(1) Another program may be editing the same file.
    If this is the case, be careful not to end up with two
    different instances of the same file when making changes.
    Quit, or continue with caution.

(2) An edit session for this file crashed.
    If this is the case, use ":recover" or "vim -r vocab"
    to recover the changes (see ":help recovery").
    If you did this already, delete the swap file ".vocab.swp"
    to avoid this message.

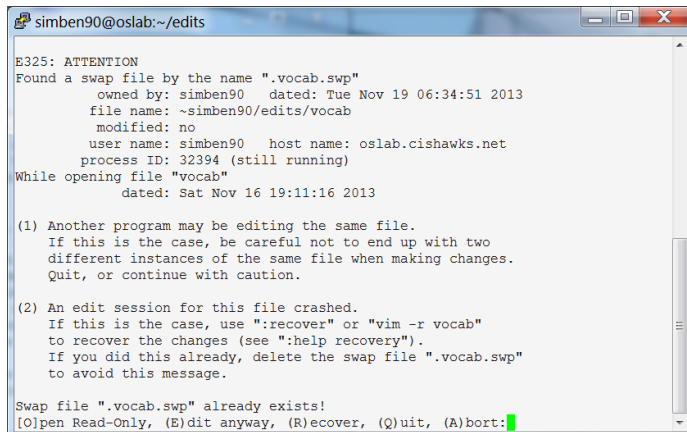
Swap file ".vocab.swp" already exists!
[O]pen Read-Only, (E)dit anyway, (R)ecover, (Q)uit, (A)bort:
```

Attempting to edit vocab in another session before the original edit session was ended

the .swp file for vocab

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cd edits
/home/cis90/simben/edits $ ls -a
.   better_town  small_town  temp      text.fxd  .vocab.swp  words
..  lab09        spellk      text.err  vocab      women
/home/cis90/simben/edits $
```

When you edit a file with vi it copies your original file to a temporary .swp file. Any changes made happen to the .swp file instead of the original file. The **:w** command updates the contents of the original file with the contents of the .swp file.



```
simben90@oslab:~/edits
E325: ATTENTION
Found a swap file by the name ".vocab.swp"
  owned by: simben90   dated: Tue Nov 19 06:34:51 2013
  file name: ~simben90/edits/vocab
  modified: no
  user name: simben90  host name: oslab.cishawks.net
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(2) An edit session for this file crashed.
    If this is the case, use ":recover" or "vim -r vocab"
    to recover the changes (see ":help recovery").
    If you did this already, delete the swap file ".vocab.swp"
    to avoid this message.

Swap file ".vocab.swp" already exists!
[O]pen Read-Only, [E]dit anyway, [R]ecover, [Q]uit, [A]bort:
```

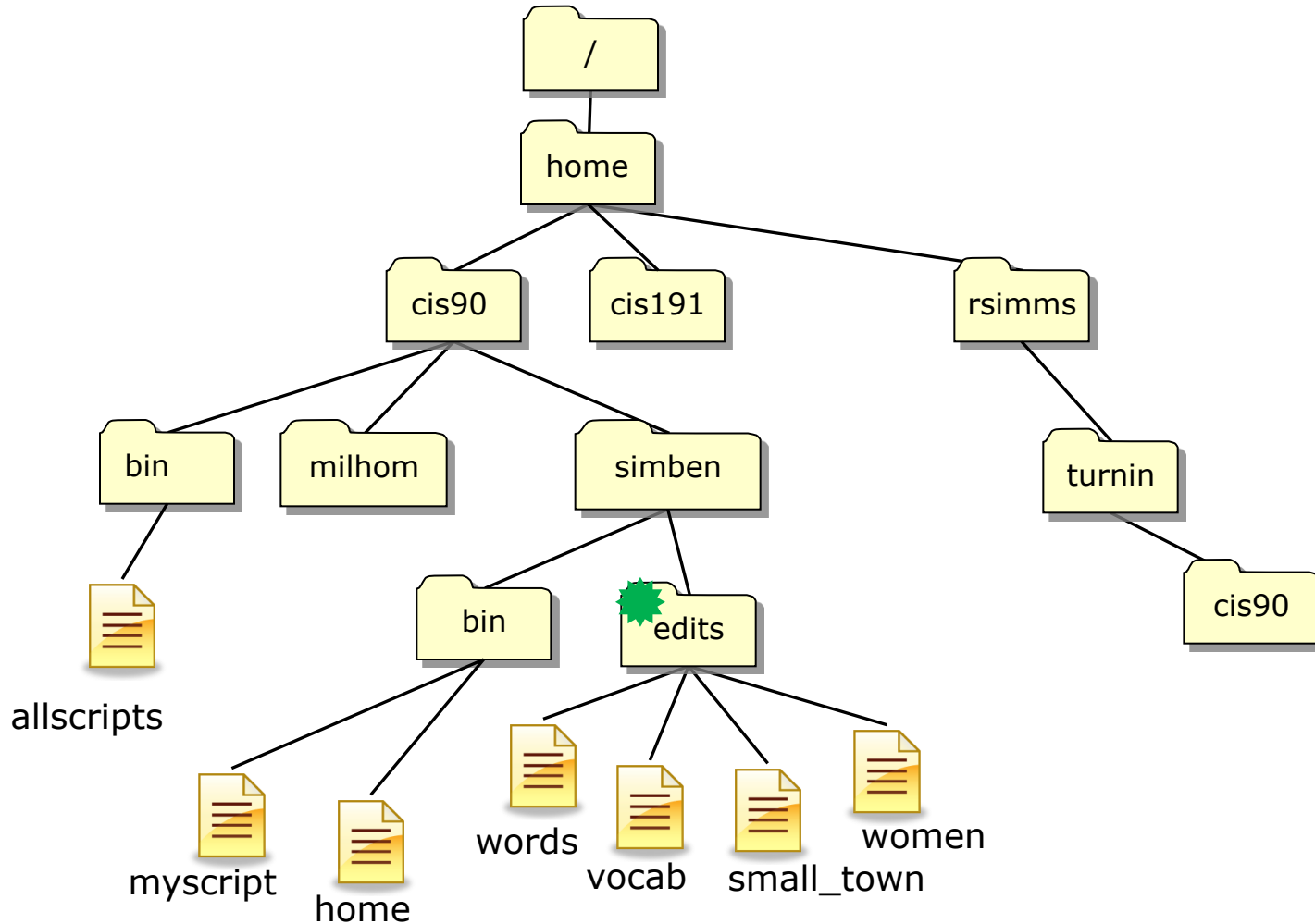
If you get this ATTENTION message it means the temporary .swp file still exists. You may be editing the same file in another session or your original editing session was disconnected before finishing. To get rid of this message you need to remove the .swp file.



Submitting Lab 9 & PATHNAMES!

REMINDER

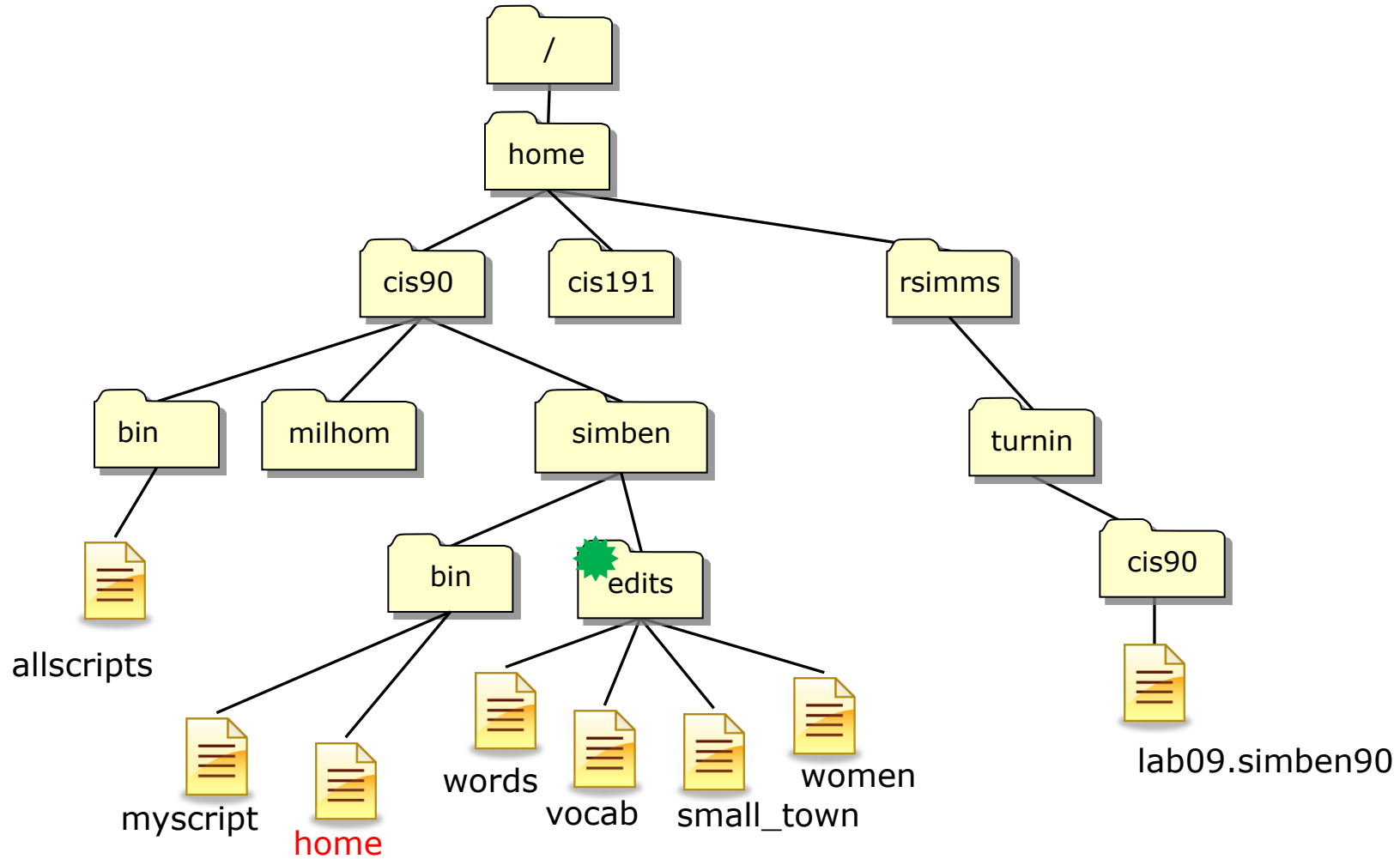
- You must **ALWAYS** use **VALID PATHNAMES** when specifying files as **ARGUMENTS** on a command.
- Pathnames can be relative or absolute.
- A common mistake in the past on Lab 9 is to ignore error messages and not submit all the file content requested.



```

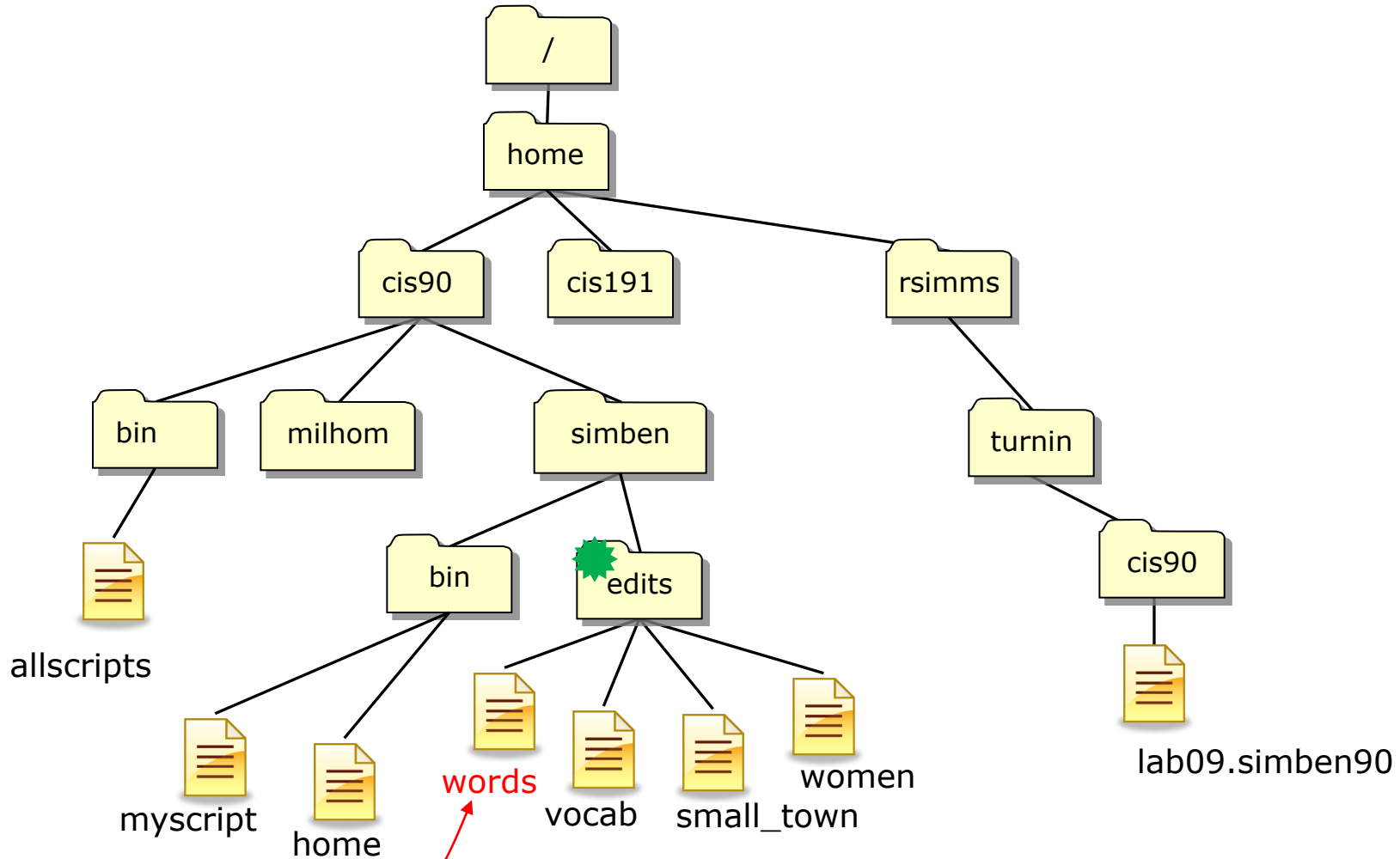
/home/cis90/simben/edits $ cat home words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
cat: home: No such file or directory
  
```

Why does this command get an error message?



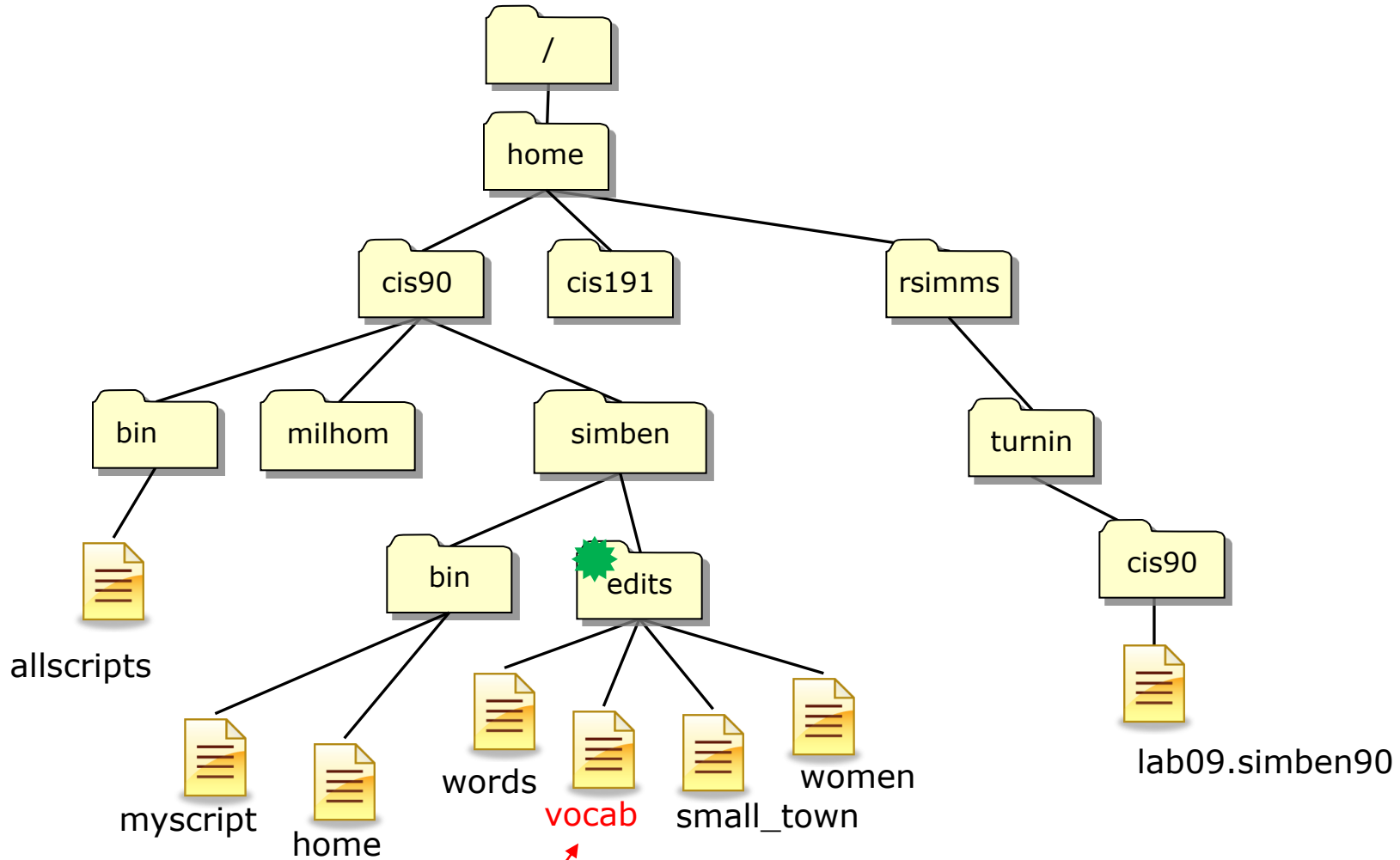
cat `../bin/home` words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.\$LOGNAME

relative pathname to home in the bin directory



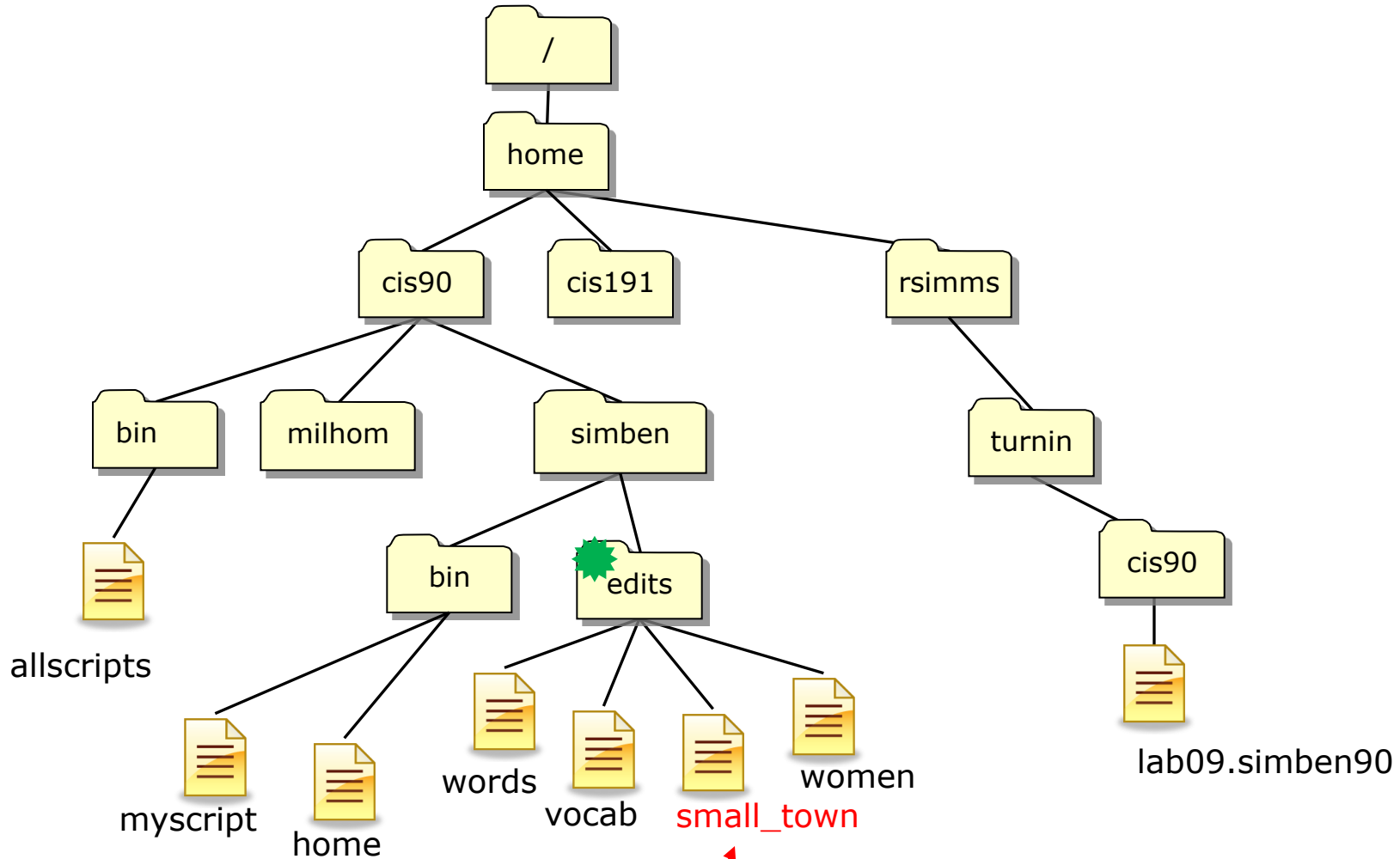
```
cat ../bin/home words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
```

relative pathname



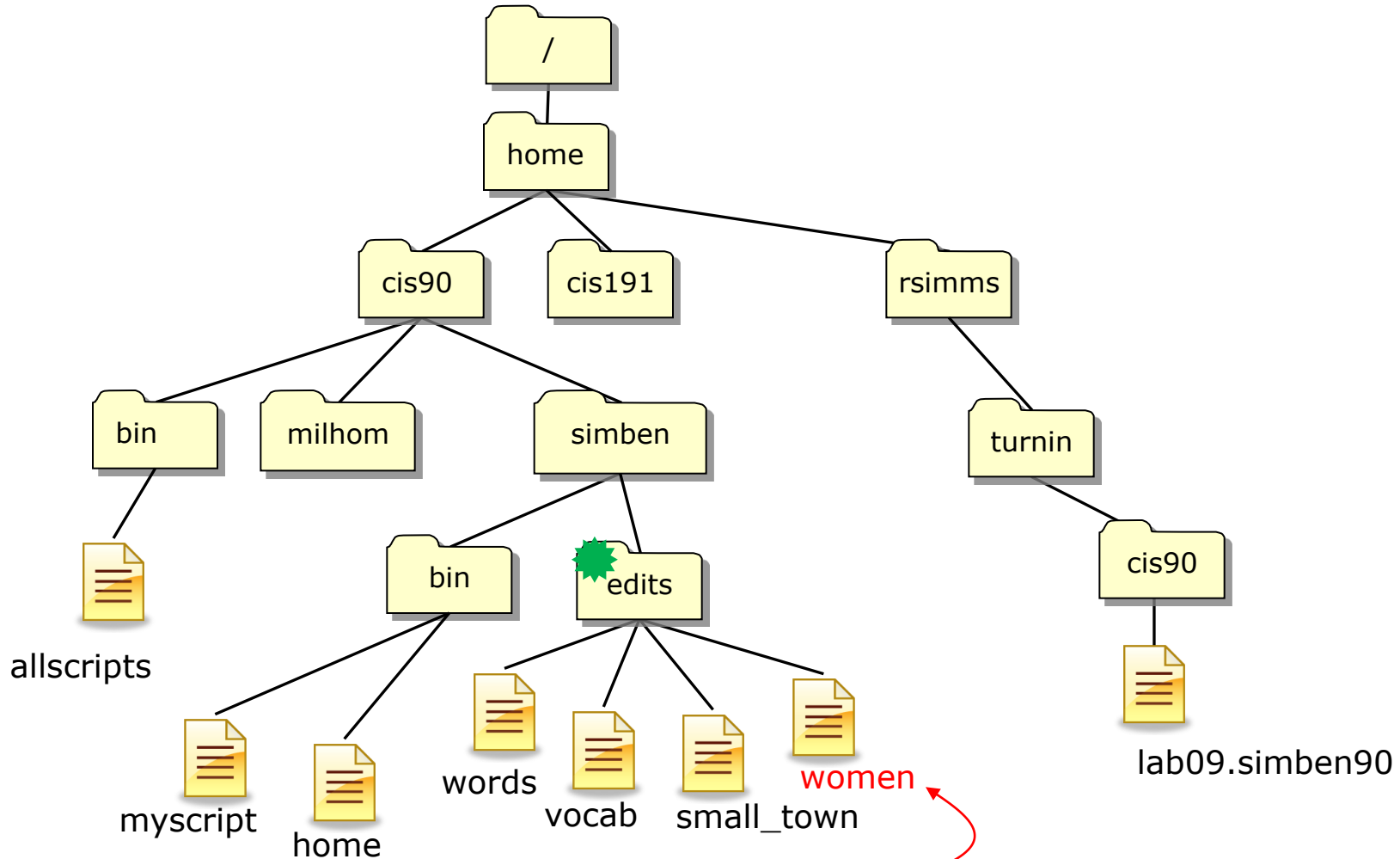
```
cat ../bin/home words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
```

relative pathname



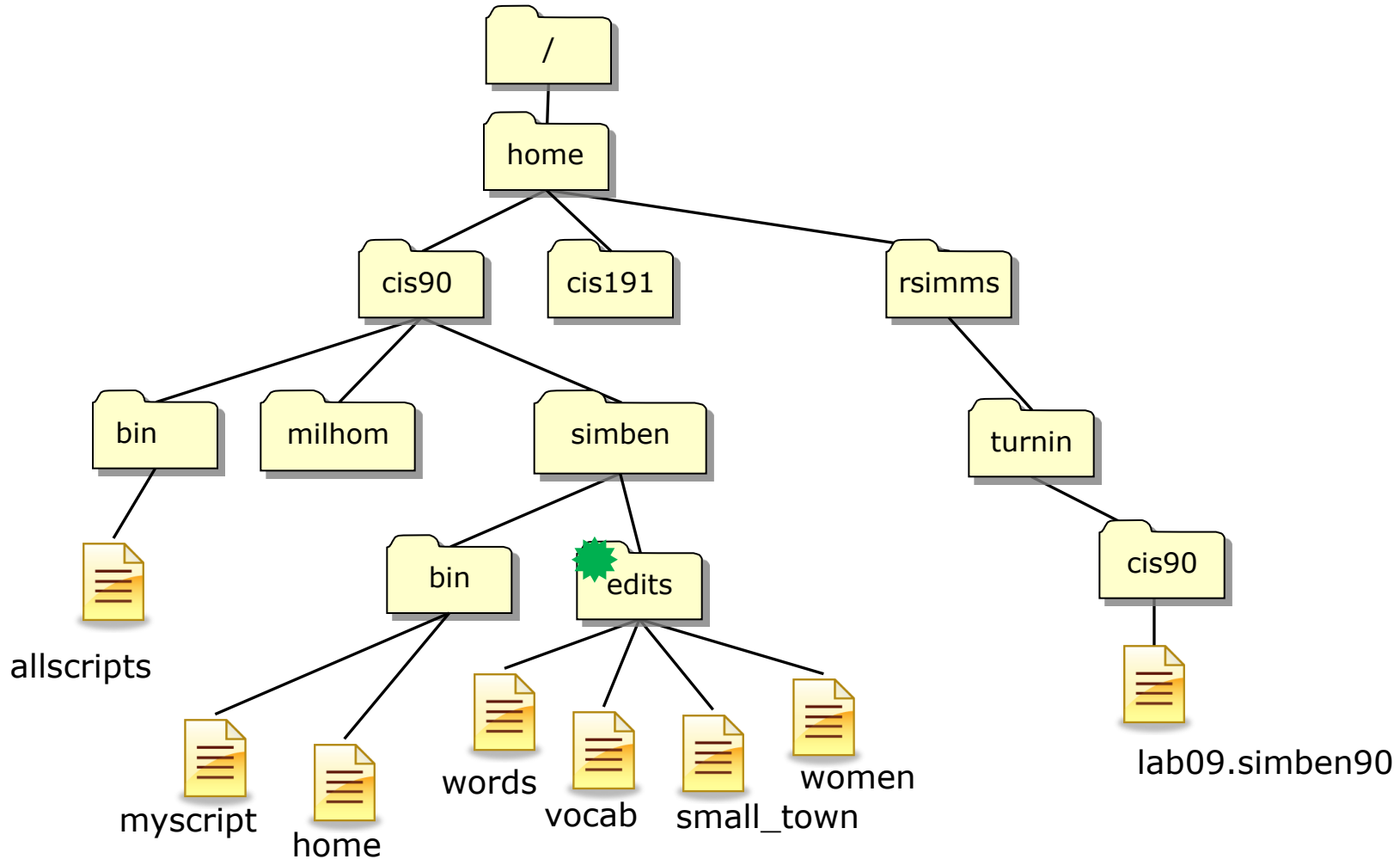
```
cat ../bin/home words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
```

relative pathname



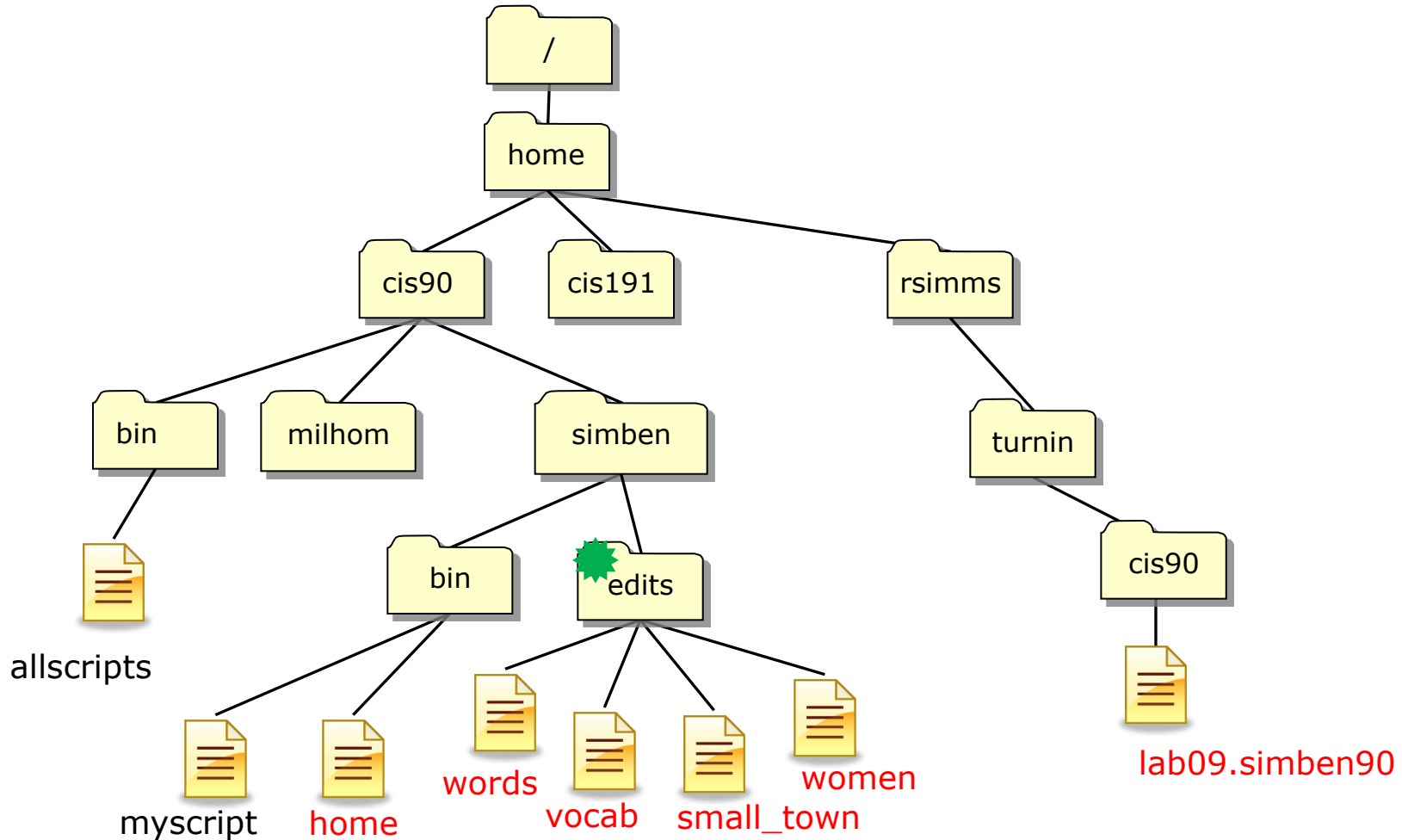
```
cat ../bin/home words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
```

relative pathname



```
cat ../bin/home words vocab small_town women > /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
```

absolute pathname



A much better way to do this:

```

cat ../bin/home words vocab small_town women > lab09
less lab09
cp lab09 /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.$LOGNAME
  
```

*Lets you review your
work so you know what
you are turning in*



A Tangent on Spell (from last lesson)

Soquel is not in the UNIX dictionary

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo Benji lives in Soquel > address  
/home/cis90/simben $ cat address  
Benji lives in Soquel
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ spell address  
Soquel
```

Question: How can we add Soquel to the UNIX dictionary so it is ignored in future spell checks?

Question: How can we add Soquel to the UNIX dictionary so it is ignored in future spell checks?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ man spell
```

Hmmm. No man page for spell - weird!

No manual entry for spell

```
/home/cis90/simben $ type spell
```

Where is it on our path?

spell is hashed (/usr/bin/spell)

```
/home/cis90/simben $ file /usr/bin/spell
```

So what kind of file is it?

/usr/bin/spell: Bourne shell script text executable

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cat /usr/bin/spell
```

Ah ha, it's a script, so lets look at it ...

#!/bin/sh

aspell list mimicks the standard unix spell program, roughly.

```
cat "$@" | aspell list --mode=none | sort -u
```

*Well ... son of a gun, the
actual command is **aspell**!*

Question: How can we add Soquel to the UNIX dictionary so it is ignored in future spell checks?

ASPELL(1) Aspell Abbreviated User's Manual ASPELL(1)

NAME

aspell - interactive spell checker

SYNOPSIS

aspell [options] <command>

DESCRIPTION

aspell is a utility that can function as an ispell -a replacement, as an independent spell checker, as a test utility to test out Aspell features, and as a utility for managing dictionaries.

<snipped>

--home-dir=<directory>

Directory Location for **personal wordlist files.**

--per-conf=<file name>

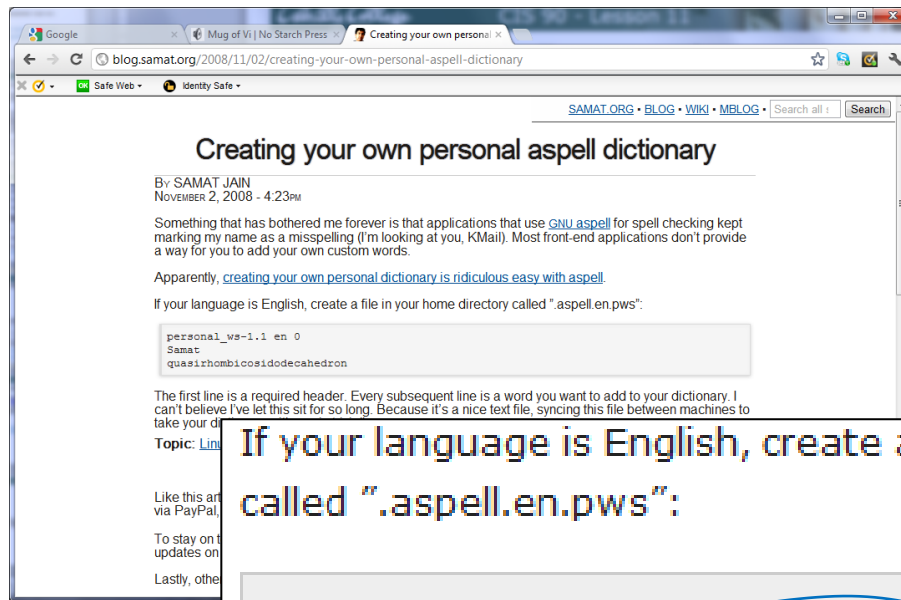
Personal configuration file. This file overrides options found in the global config file.

There must be a way to add Soquel ... the man page indicates it is possible but has no examples ... lets try google instead

Googling "linux aspell personal dictionary"

Bingo! Thank you Samat Jain!

<http://blog.samat.org/2008/11/02/creating-your-own-personal-aspell-dictionary>



If your language is English, create a file in your home directory called `".aspell.en.pws"`:

```
personal_ws-1.1 en 0
Samat
quasirhombicosidodecahedron
```

Add this line to the top

Now add any words you wish for the aspell program to ignore when doing spelling checks

Adding words to the UNIX dictionary

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo "personal_ws-1.1 en 0" > .aspell.en.pws  
/home/cis90/simben $ echo Soquel >> .aspell.en.pws  
  
/home/cis90/simben $ spell address  
/home/cis90/simben $
```

This is how you would add Soquel to your own custom dictionary to be used with the spell command

This is FYI and not required for Lab 9

```
/home/cis90/simben $ cat edits/spellk  
Spell Check
```

```
Eye halve a spelling chequer  
It came with my pea sea  
It plainly marques four my revue  
Miss steaks eye kin knot sea.  
Eye strike a key and type a word  
And weight four it two say  
Weather eye am wrong oar write  
It shows me strait a weigh.  
As soon as a mist ache is maid  
It nose bee fore two long  
And eye can put the error rite  
Its rare lea ever wrong.  
Eye have run this poem threw it  
I am shore your pleased two no  
Its letter perfect awl the weigh  
My chequer tolled me sew.
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ spell edits/spellk  
chequer
```

How would you add "chequer"
(the British spelling) to your
personal dictionary?

*Copy the commands used into
the chat window when finished*

Ayshire moshpit and personal dictionaries

35

moshpit?



1. moshpit


a place at a gig where you can dance with however the ^{bleeped} you want with a bunch of people you don't know. the dancing will often include punches aimed in the air NOT at the person nearest to you however usually results in full contact. can be dangerous however everyone with a ticket should feel welcome in the mosh pit.



mosh pit *noun*

Definition of MOSH PIT

: an area in front of a stage where very physical and rough dancing takes place at a rock concert

 See [mosh pit](#) defined for English-language learners »

First Known Use of MOSH PIT

1988

Ayrshire?

Ayrshire



The Ayrshire breed originated in the County of Ayr in Scotland, prior to 1800. The county is divided into the three districts of Cunningham, in the more northern part, Kyle, which lies in the center, and Carrick, which forms the southern part of the county. During its development, it was referred to first as the Dunlop, then the Cunningham, and finally, the Ayrshire. How the different strains of cattle were crossed to form the breed known as Ayrshire is not exactly known. There is good evidence that several breeds were crossed with native cattle to create the foundation animals of the breed. In *Agriculture, Ancient and Modern*, published in 1866, Samuel Copland describes the native cattle of the region as "diminutive in size, ill-fed, and bad milkers." Prior to 1800 many of the cattle of Ayrshire were black, although by 1775 browns and mottled colors started to appear.

Ayrshires are red and white, and purebred Ayrshires only produce red and white offspring. Actually, the red color is a reddish-brown mahogany that varies in shade from very light to very dark. On some bulls, the mahogany color is so dark that it appears almost black in contrast to the white. There is no discrimination or registry restriction on color patterns for Ayrshires. The color markings vary from nearly all red to nearly all white. The spots are usually very jagged at the edges and often small and scattered over the entire body of the cow. Usually, the spots are distinct, with a break between the red and the white hair. Some Ayrshires exhibit a speckled pattern of red pigmentation on the skin covered by white hair. Brindle and roan color patterns were once more common in Ayrshires, but these patterns are rare today. [Oklahoma State University](#)

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Add more to your custom word list

```
cd  
echo "moshpit" >> .aspell.en.pws  
echo "Ayshire" >> .aspell.en.pws  
  
spell edits/small_town
```

Note: Please leave the two words Ayshire and moshpit (or mashpit) in the file words when you submit Lab 9



Lab 9

Subtle Things

(but very important)

In Lab 9 you create a script named home in your edits/ directory

```
/home/cis90/simben/edits $ cat home
cd
clear
echo This is the home directory of $LOGNAME
echo =====
ls -F
```

WHY?

From your home directory

```
/home/cis90/simben $ home  
-bash: home: command not found
```

Move home from edits/ to bin/

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mv edits/home bin/
```

Again, from your home directory

```
/home/cis90/simben $ home  
This is the home directory of simben90
```

=====


bag/	etc/	lab07	monster2	snap2
bigfile	expressions	lab07.bak	monster3	tempdir/

< snipped >

*From your home directory,
the script does not work
until it is moved from
edits/ into bin/*

QUESTION: From your home directory, why does the script work only after moving it from the edits/ directory to the bin/ directory?

**Answer: The edits directory is not on the path
but the local bin/ directory is**

- 1) Prompt
- 2) Parse
-  3) Search
- 4) Execute
- 5) Nap
- 6) Repeat

Remember the six steps of the shell

```
/home/cis90/simben $ home
```

```
-bash: home: command not found
```

*If the shell is unable to locate the command
on the path it prints "command not found"*

Because

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $PATH  
/usr/lib/qt-  
3.3/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin:/s  
bin:/home/cis90/simben/../../bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
```

By moving the script into the user's local bin directory, which is on the path, the command can now be run from anywhere on the system



Housekeeping

Previous material and assignment

1. Lab 9 due 11:59_{PM} tonight
2. Five posts due 11:59_{PM} tonight

Reminder:

Only posts in the CIS 90 forum during the most recent posting period are counted. Excess posts in past quarters are not carried forward.

Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam)

- Must be face-to-face or proctored (not online using CCC Confer).
- Room 828 on campus.
- Timed test (no 11:59PM grace period)

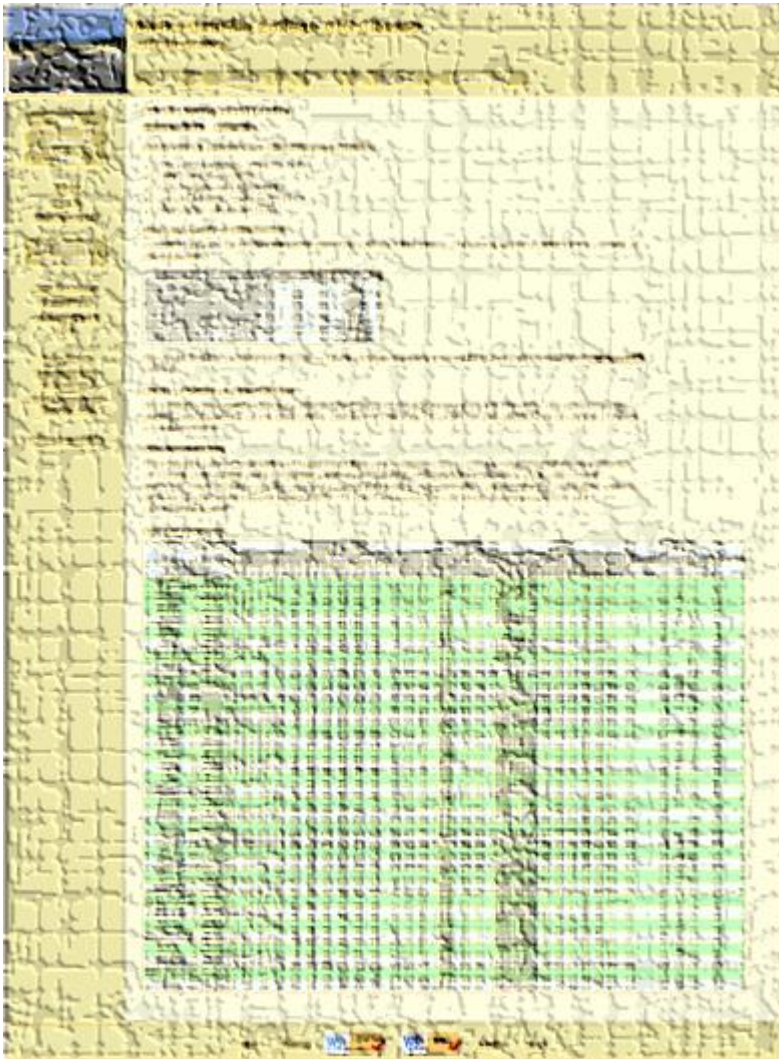
	5/21	Test #3 (the final exam) Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7:00AM - 9:50AM in Room 828 Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test (download) 		5 posts Lab X1 Lab X2
--	------	---	--	---

- If you are a long distance student, contact the instructor for options.

<http://simms-teach.com/cis90grades.php>

GRADES

- Check your progress on the Grades page
- If you haven't already, send me a student survey to get your LOR secret code name
- Graded labs & tests are placed in your home directories on Opus
- Answers to labs, tests and quizzes are in the `/home/cis90/answers` directory on Opus



Current Point Tally

As of 4/21/2014

Points that could have been earned:

8 quizzes: 24 points
8 labs: 240 points
2 tests: 60 points
2 forum quarters: 40 points
Total: 364 points

alatar: 63% (232 of 364 points)
anborn: 82% (300 of 364 points)
aragorn: 85% (312 of 364 points)
arwen: 99% (363 of 364 points)
beregond: 0% (0 of 364 points)
bilbo: 49% (181 of 364 points)
celebrian: 98% (357 of 364 points)
dwalin: 93% (339 of 364 points)
eomer: 90% (329 of 364 points)
faramir: 94% (343 of 364 points)
frodo: 82% (300 of 364 points)
gwaihir: 105% (384 of 364 points)
ioareth: 92% (335 of 364 points)
legolas: 88% (321 of 364 points)

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

marhari: 66% (243 of 364 points)
orome: 83% (303 of 364 points)
pallando: 0% (0 of 364 points)
pippen: 67% (245 of 364 points)
quickbeam: 92% (337 of 364 points)
rian: 0% (0 of 364 points)
samwise: 82% (299 of 364 points)
shadowfax: 0% (0 of 364 points)
strider: 90% (329 of 364 points)
theoden: 51% (187 of 364 points)
treebeard: 104% (381 of 364 points)
tulkas: 85% (312 of 364 points)
ulmo: 82% (301 of 364 points)

4/26/2014 - Last Withdraw Date

Jesse's checkgrades python script

<http://oslab.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=31&t=773&p=2966>

```
/home/cis90/simben $ checkgrades smeagol
```

Remember, your points may be zero simply because the assignment has not been graded yet.

Quiz 1: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.

Quiz 2: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.

Quiz 3: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.

Quiz 4: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.

Forum Post 1: You earned 20 points out of a possible 20.

Lab 1: You earned 30 points out of a possible 30.

Lab 2: You earned 30 points out of a possible 30.

Lab 3: You earned 30 points out of a possible 30.

Lab 4: You earned 29 points out of a possible 30.

You've earned 15 points of extra credit.

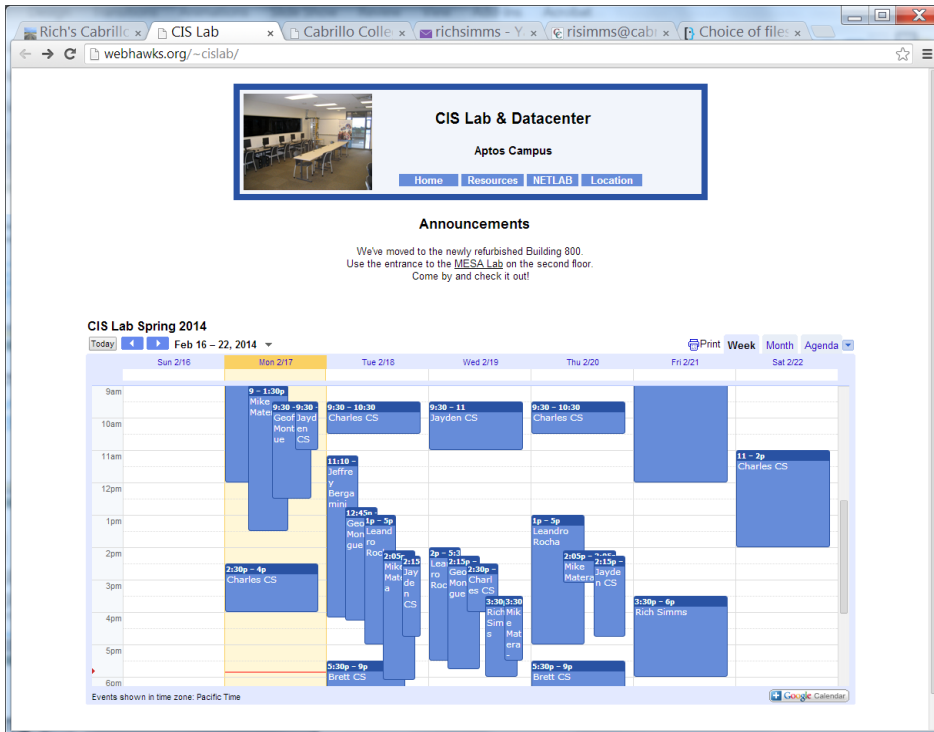
You currently have a 109% grade in this class. (166 out of 152 possible points.)

*Use your LOR
code name as
an argument on
the checkgrades
command*

Jesse is a CIS 90 Alumnus. He wrote this python script when taking the course. It mines data from the website to check how many of the available points have been earned so far.

CIS Lab Schedule

<http://webhawks.org/~cislabs/>



Not submitting tests or lab work?

Would like some help?

Come to the CIS Lab to work with classmates, lab assistants and instructors on Lab assignments.

Rich is in the lab Wednesdays and Fridays from 3:30 - 6:00 PM

Free CIS 90 Tutoring Available

<http://www.cabrillo.edu/services/tutorials/>

TUTORIALS

ANNOUNCEMENTS & DEADLINES

- New subjects for Spring 2014:
- American Sign Language
- Computer Applications/Business Technology (CABT)
- Computer and Information Systems (CIS)
- History 17A

Welcome to the Tutorials Center!

We offer FREE peer tutoring to Cabrillo students who are enrolled in the course/s for which they need help.

- Tutoring is by appointment. The days and times of tutoring sessions are established by the office.
- Sessions are weekly and for the duration of the semester.
- Tutoring sessions are scheduled in small groups. Sessions last 1-2 hours depending on the class. Occasionally, sessions may be one to one but that is not guaranteed.
- Come directly to the TC office to schedule (second floor of library).

The following classes are being tutored for Spring 2014:

- Accounting 1A, 1B, 6, 54A, 151A, 159, 163
- American Sign Language (ASL) 1, 2
- Biology 4, 5, 6
- Computer Applications/Business Technology (CABT) 31, 38, 41, 101, 157, 160
- Computer and Information Systems (CIS) 81, 90, 172**
- Chemistry 1A, 1B, 2, 30A, 30B, 32

CONTACT INFORMATION

Tutorials Center

Location: Room 1080A - Learning Resource Center

Phone: 831.479.6470

Email: tutorialcenter@cabrillo.edu

Coordinator: Lori Chavez

Phone: 831.479.6126

Email: lorchavez@cabrillo.edu

Hours: Monday - Thursday: 9am - 5pm
Friday: 9am - 1pm

MAP, DIRECTIONS, & PARKING

DEPARTMENT STAFF & FACULTY DIRECTORY



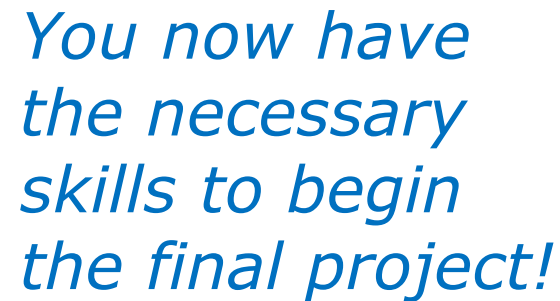
Matt Smithey

All students interested in tutoring in CIS 90, 172, and 81 classes need to come directly to the Tutorials Center to schedule, register and fill out some paperwork. This is just a one-time visit.

The tutoring will take place at the STEM center and they will log in and log out on a computer you have designated (I will figure out exactly what that means).

Matt is available M: 9:00-5:00, T: 9-11 and 2-5, Wed: 9-12 and Th: 9-11 and 3-5.

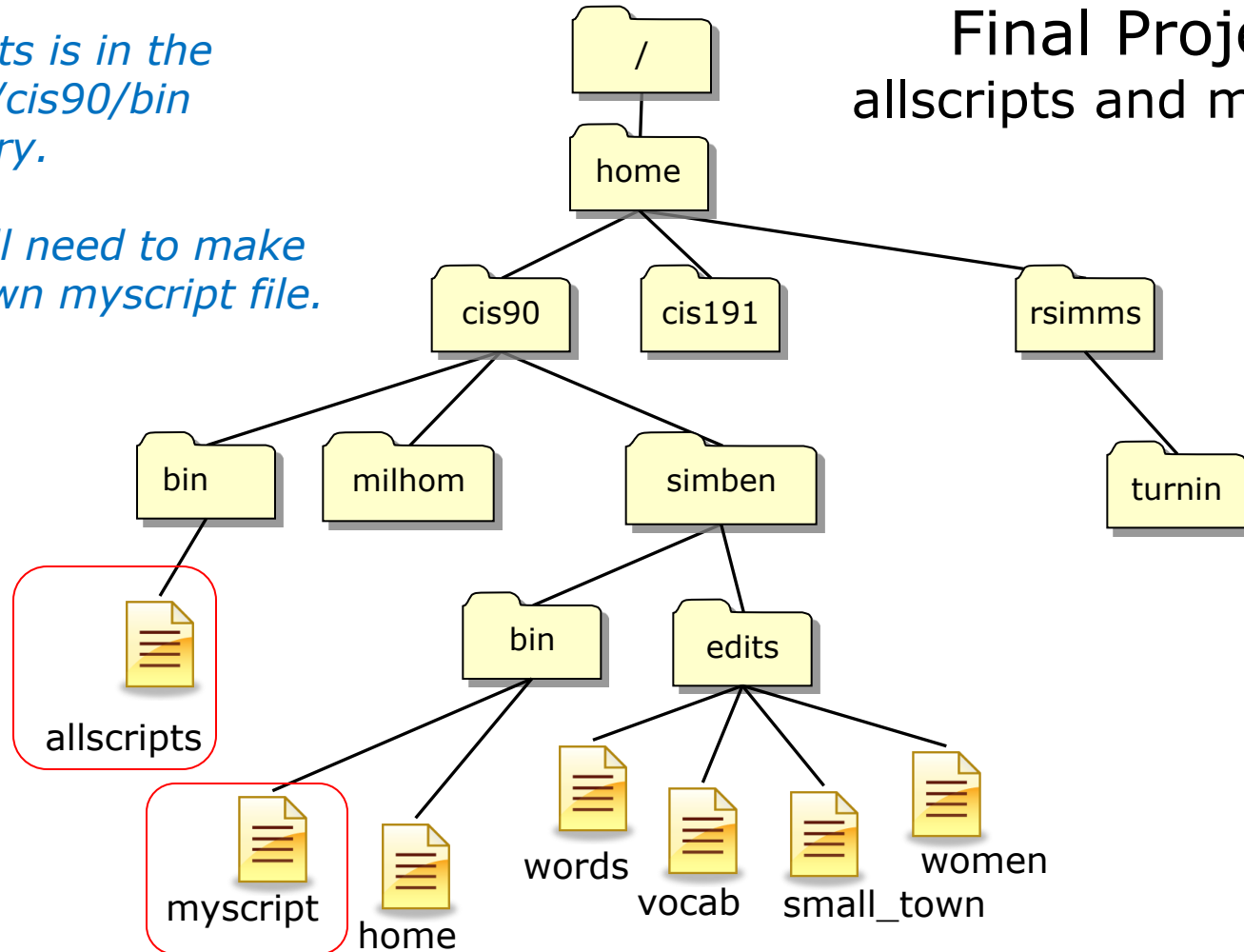
final project *preview*



*allscripts is in the
/home/cis90/bin
directory.*

*You will need to make
your own myscript file.*

Final Project allscripts and myscript



```

/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l /home/cis90/bin/allscripts bin/myscript
-rwxr-xr-x 1 simben90 cis90 4296 Nov 13 13:07 bin/myscript
-rwxr-xr-x 1 rsimms   staff 4381 Nov 13 18:17 /home/cis90/bin/allscripts
  
```

```
rsimms@oslab:/home/cis90/bin
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
    clear
    echo -n "
*****
*           Spring 2014 CIS 90 Online Projects           *
*****
1) Benji S.
2) Buzz T.
3) Carlos P.
4) Duke R.
5) Elijah D.
6) Emily G.
7) Enrique R.
8) Homer M.
9) JJ R.
10) Jon M.
11) Jon W.
12) Jordan V.
13) Joseph K.
14) Kiernan B.
15) Maria G.
16) Mathew H.
17) Michael F.
18) Mike C.
19) Mike M.
20) Nick L.
21) Patrick M.
22) Rebecca L.
23) Ricardo C.
24) Robert L.
25) Steve P.
26) Tess F.
27) Tim W.
28) Troy R.

99) Exit

Enter Your Choice: "
    read RESPONSE
```

***allscripts** is a bash script that will run your project script.*

*The first part of **allscripts** uses a long **echo** command to print a selection menu of the CIS 90 students. The user will enter the number corresponding to the student whose script they want to run.*

```
rsimms@oslabs/home/cis90/bin
case SRESPONSE in
1) # Benji S.
   /home/cis90/simben/bin/myscript
   ;;
2) # Buzz T.
   /home/cis90/tilbuz/bin/myscript
   ;;
3) # Carlos P.
   /home/cis90/patcar/bin/myscript
   ;;
4) # Duke R.
   /home/cis90/rodduk/bin/myscript
   ;;
5) # Elijah D.
   /home/cis90/daweli/bin/myscript
   ;;
6) # Emily G.
   /home/cis90/gutemi/bin/myscript
   ;;
7) # Enrique R.
   /home/cis90/ramenr/bin/myscript
   ;;
8) # Homer M.
   /home/cis90/milhom/bin/myscript
   ;;
9) # JJ R.
   /home/cis90/ramjua/bin/myscript
   ;;
```

The second part of **allscripts** is a case statement that will run the requested student's **myscript** file located in the student's bin directory.

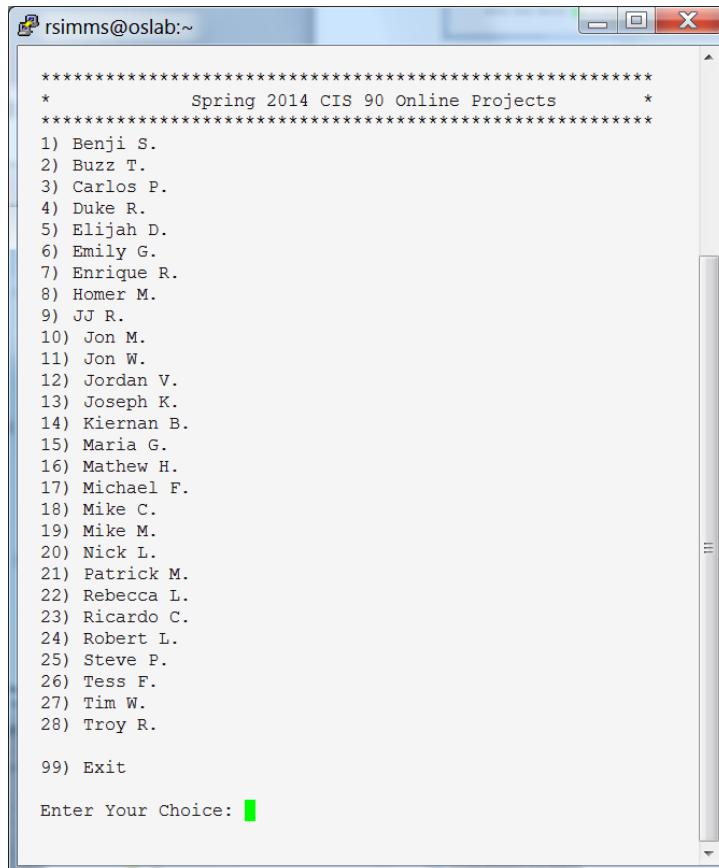
```
6) # Emily G.
   /home/cis90/gutemi/bin/myscript
   ;;
7) # Enrique R.
   /home/cis90/ramenr/bin/myscript
   ;;
8) # Homer M.
   /home/cis90/milhom/bin/myscript
   ;;
9) # JJ R.
   /home/cis90/ramjua/bin/myscript
   ;;
10) # Jon M.
   /home/cis90/matjon/bin/myscript
   ;;
11) # Jon W.
   /home/cis90/weljon/bin/myscript
   ;;
```

Note the use of an absolute path to run each student's script

```
28) # Troy R.
   /home/cis90/rudtro/bin/myscript
   ;;
99) exit 0
```

Final Project allscripts (continued)

Running **/home/cis90/bin/allscripts** looks like this



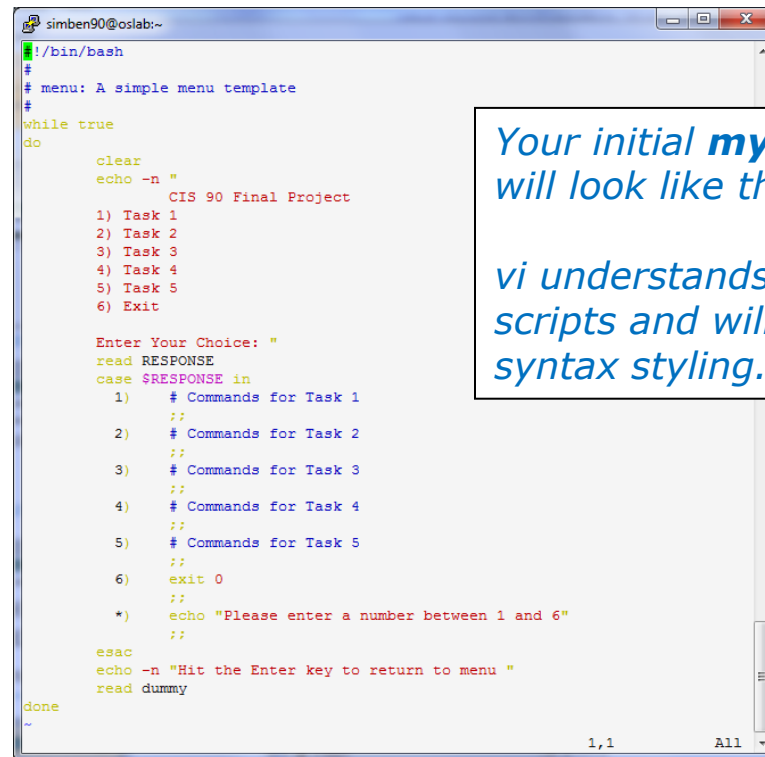
```
rsimms@oslab:~  
*****  
*           Spring 2014 CIS 90 Online Projects           *  
*****  
1) Benji S.  
2) Buzz T.  
3) Carlos P.  
4) Duke R.  
5) Elijah D.  
6) Emily G.  
7) Enrique R.  
8) Homer M.  
9) JJ R.  
10) Jon M.  
11) Jon W.  
12) Jordan V.  
13) Joseph K.  
14) Kiernan B.  
15) Maria G.  
16) Mathew H.  
17) Michael F.  
18) Mike C.  
19) Mike M.  
20) Nick L.  
21) Patrick M.  
22) Rebecca L.  
23) Ricardo C.  
24) Robert L.  
25) Steve P.  
26) Tess F.  
27) Tim W.  
28) Troy R.  
  
99) Exit  
  
Enter Your Choice: █
```

*This script has been
updated with everyone's
name and pathnames to
each student's **myscript**
file*

Final Project myscript

/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript

Every student will be creating a **myscript** file in their bin directory for the final project.



```
simben90@oslab:~  
#!/bin/bash  
# menu: A simple menu template  
#  
while true  
do  
    clear  
    echo -n "  
        CIS 90 Final Project  
    1) Task 1  
    2) Task 2  
    3) Task 3  
    4) Task 4  
    5) Task 5  
    6) Exit  
  
    Enter Your Choice: "  
    read RESPONSE  
    case $RESPONSE in  
        1) # Commands for Task 1  
            ;;  
        2) # Commands for Task 2  
            ;;  
        3) # Commands for Task 3  
            ;;  
        4) # Commands for Task 4  
            ;;  
        5) # Commands for Task 5  
            ;;  
        6) exit 0  
            ;;  
        *) echo "Please enter a number between 1 and 6"  
            ;;  
    esac  
    echo -n "Hit the Enter key to return to menu "  
    read dummy  
done  
~
```

Your initial **myscript** file will look like this in vi

vi understands shell scripts and will use color syntax styling.

Final Project

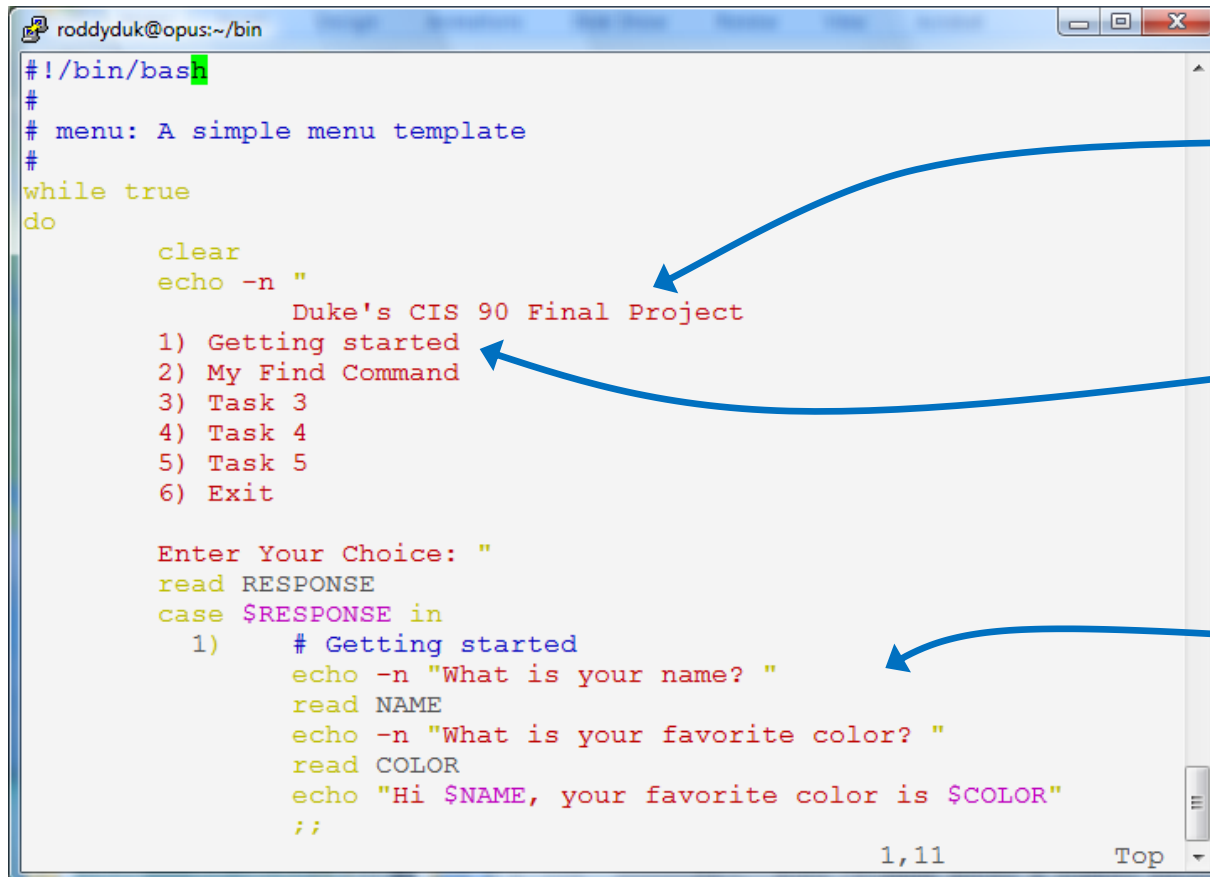
/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript

Getting Started

- 1) On Opus, cd to your home directory and enter:
cp ../depot/myscript bin/
- 2) Give your script execute permissions with:
chmod +x bin/myscript
- 3) Run the script:
myscript

Final Project

/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript



```
roddyduk@opus:~/bin
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
    clear
    echo -n "
        Duke's CIS 90 Final Project
    1) Getting started
    2) My Find Command
    3) Task 3
    4) Task 4
    5) Task 5
    6) Exit

    Enter Your Choice: "
    read RESPONSE
    case $RESPONSE in
        1) # Getting started
            echo -n "What is your name? "
            read NAME
            echo -n "What is your favorite color? "
            read COLOR
            echo "Hi $NAME, your favorite color is $COLOR"
            ;;
    esac
done
```

Customize your menu title

Add a menu entry

Add some sample dialog code using variables

Final Project

/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript

A new command

```
read RESPONSE
case $RESPONSE in
  1)    # Getting started
        echo -n "What is your name? "
        read NAME
        echo -n "What is your favorite color? "
        read COLOR
        echo "Hi $NAME, your favorite color is $COLOR"
        ;;
```

another new command

Final Project

/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript

case statement begins here

```
read RESPONSE
case $RESPONSE in
  1)      # Getting started
          echo -n "What is your name? "
          read NAME
          echo -n "What is your favorite color? "
          read COLOR
          echo "Hi $NAME, your favorite color is $COLOR"
          ;;
```

*First case ends
here*

*First case of case
statement starts here*

Final Project

/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript

A variable (\$ means "the value of")

```
read RESPONSE
case $RESPONSE in
  1)    # Getting started
        echo -n "What is your name? "
        read NAME
        echo -n "What is your favorite color? "
        read COLOR
        echo "Hi $NAME, your favorite color is $COLOR"
        ;;
```

another variable

another variable

Variables (\$ means "the value of")

Final Project

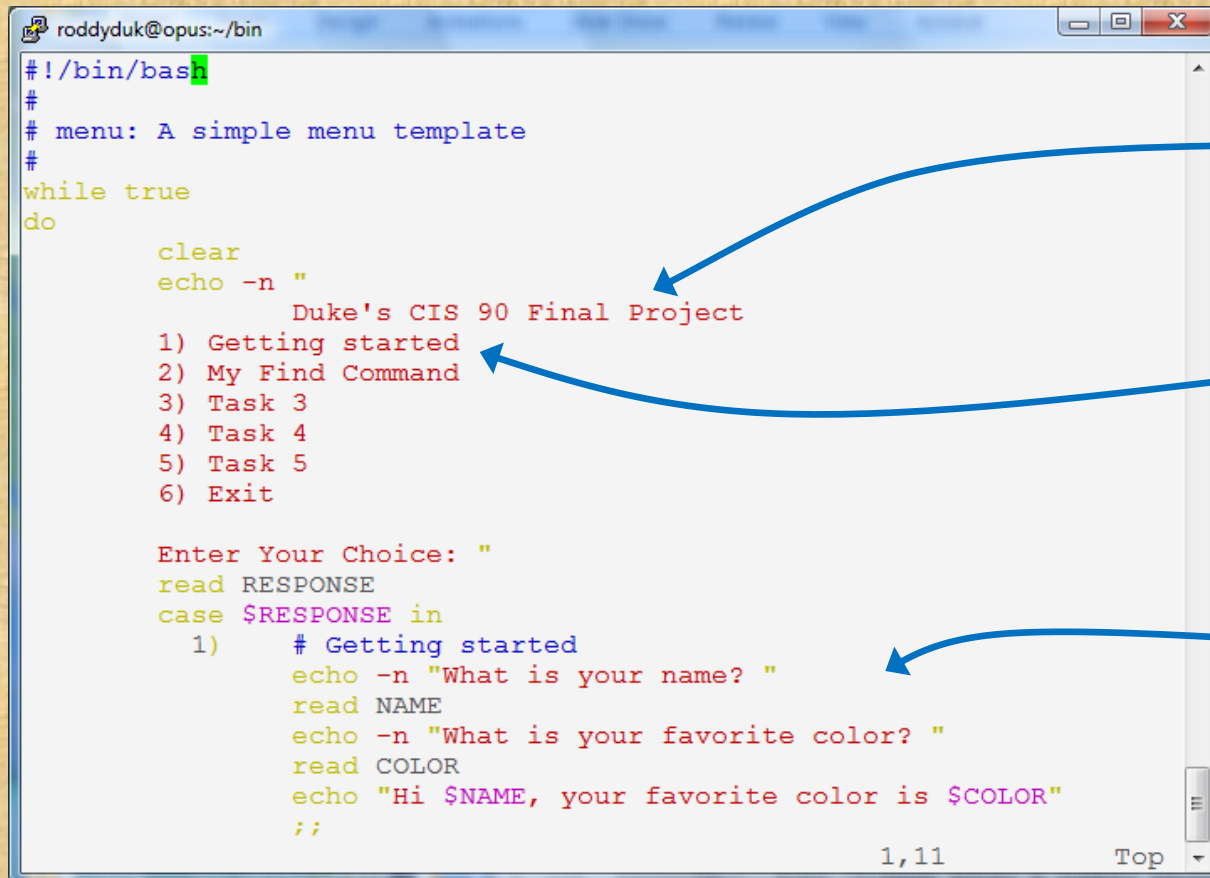
/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript

```
read RESPONSE
case $RESPONSE in
  1)    # Getting started
        echo -n "What is your name? "
        read NAME
        echo -n "What is your favorite color? "
        read COLOR
        echo "Hi $NAME, your favorite color is $COLOR"
        ;;
```

Comments begin with a #

Final Project

/home/cis90/\${LOGNAME%90}/bin/myscript



```
roddyduk@opus:~/bin
#!/bin/bash
#
# menu: A simple menu template
#
while true
do
    clear
    echo -n "
        Duke's CIS 90 Final Project
    1) Getting started
    2) My Find Command
    3) Task 3
    4) Task 4
    5) Task 5
    6) Exit

    Enter Your Choice: "
    read RESPONSE
    case $RESPONSE in
        1) # Getting started
            echo -n "What is your name? "
            read NAME
            echo -n "What is your favorite color? "
            read COLOR
            echo "Hi $NAME, your favorite color is $COLOR"
            ;;
    esac
done
```

Customize your menu title

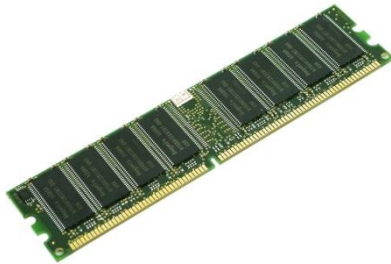
Customize the first menu entry

Add this sample dialog code using variables

*When finished, test both the **myscript** and **allscripts** "commands"*

Files & Variables

Variables vs Files



We use **variables** to reference data in memory. For example: PS1, PATH, LOGNAME



We use **filenames** to reference data on hard drives. For example: */etc/passwd*, *sonnet1*, *letter*

Shell Variables

Shell Variables

SHELL LOGNAME HOME LANG
 SSH_TTY EUID PWD
 BASH_VERSION LINES COLORS PPID
 consoletype IFS
 MAILCHECK BASH_ENV SHELLOPTS HOSTNAME
 USER BASH PS4 TERM PIPESTATUS GROUPS
 HISTFILESIZE OPTIND BASH_VERSINFO
 BASH_ARGV PATH UID PS1
 SHLVL tmpid SSH_CONNECTION HISTFILE
 BASH_ARGC USERNAME OSTYPE
 HISTSIZE BASH_LINENO LESSOPEN
 HOSTTYPE OPTERR SSH_CLIENT
 COLUMNS INPUTRC LS_COLORS CVS_RSH
 PROMPT_COMMAND BASH_SOURCE _ MACHTYPE
 DIRSTACK MAIL SSH_ASKPASS PS2
 G_BROKEN_FILENAMES

See all shell variables by typing **set**

View all shell variables

/home/cis90/simben/Poems \$ **set**

```
BASH=/bin/bash
BASH_ARGC=()
BASH_ARGV=()
BASH_ENV=/home/cis90/simben/.bashrc
BASH_LINENO=()
BASH_SOURCE=()
BASH_VERSINFO=[0]="3" [1]="2" [2]="25" [3]="1"
[4]="release" [5]="i686-redhat-linux-gnu")
BASH_VERSION='3.2.25(1)-release'
COLORS=/etc/DIR_COLORS.xterm
COLUMNS=80
CVS_RSH=ssh
DIRSTACK=()
EUID=1160
GROUPS=()
G_BROKEN_FILENAMES=1
HISTFILE=/home/cis90/simben/.bash_history
HISTFILESIZE=1000
HISTSIZ=1000
HOME=/home/cis90/simben
HOSTNAME=opus.cabrillo.edu
HOSTTYPE=i686
IFS=$' \t\n'
IGNOREEOF=10
INPUTRC=/etc/inputrc
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
LESSOPEN='|/usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s'
LINES=24
LOGNAME=simben
```

```
LS_COLORS='no=00:fi=00:di=00;34:ln=00;36:pi=40;33:so=00;35
:bd=40;33;01:cd=40;33;01:or=01;05;37;41:mi=01;05;37;41:ex=
00;32:*.cmd=00;32:*.exe=00;32:*.com=00;32:*.btm=00;32:*.ba
t=00;32:*.sh=00;32:*.csh=00;32:*.tar=00;31:*.tgz=00;31:*.a
rj=00;31:*.taz=00;31:*.lzh=00;31:*.zip=00;31:*.z=00;31:*.Z
=00;31:*.gz=00;31:*.bz2=00;31:*.bz=00;31:*.tz=00;31:*.rpm=
00;31:*.cpio=00;31:*.jpg=00;35:*.gif=00;35:*.bmp=00;35:*.x
bm=00;35:*.xpm=00;35:*.png=00;35:*.tif=00;35:'
MACHTYPE=i686-redhat-linux-gnu
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/simben
MAILCHECK=60
OLDPWD=/home/cis90/simben
OPTERR=1
OPTIND=1
OSTYPE=linux-gnu
PATH=/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/
cis90/simben/..bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:.
PIPESTATUS=( [0]="0" )
PPID=26514
PROMPT_COMMAND='echo -ne
"\033]0;${USER}@${HOSTNAME%%.*}:${PWD/#$HOME/~}"; echo -ne
"\007"'
PS1='$PWD $'
PS2='> '
PS4='+ '
PWD=/home/cis90/simben/Poems
SHELL=/bin/bash
SHELLOPTS=braceexpand:emacs:hashall:histexpand:ignoreeof:i
nteractive-comments:monitor
SHLVL=1
SSH_ASKPASS=/usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass
TERM=xterm
UID=1160
USER=simben
USERNAME=
_=env
consoletype=pty
```

*The **set** command, with no arguments, will show all shell variables and their values*

Using Shell Variables

- Shell variables names consist of alpha-numeric characters.
- Variables defined by the Operating System are uppercase, e.g. TERM, PS1, PATH
- The **set** command will display all the shell's current variables and their values.
- Shell variables are initialized using the assignment operator:
For example: **TERM=vt100**
Note: Quotes must be used for white space: **VALUE="any value"**
- Variables may be viewed using the echo command:
e.g. **echo \$TERM**
The \$ in front of a variable name denotes the value of that variable.
- To remove a variable, use the unset command: **unset PS1**
- Shell variables hold their values for the duration of the session i.e. until the shell is exited

Showing the values of variables

Use: **echo** **\$varname**

Think of \$ as "the value of"

Example 1

```
[rsimms@nosmo ~]$ echo $PATH  
/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/home/rsimms/bin
```

Example 2

```
[rsimms@nosmo ~]$ echo $TERM  
xterm
```

Example 3

```
[rsimms@nosmo ~]$ echo $HOME  
/home/rsimms
```

Example 4

```
[rsimms@nosmo ~]$ echo $PS1  
[\u@\h \W]\$
```

Setting the values of variables

Use: **varname=value**

Do NOT use the \$ when setting a variable

(no spaces please around the =)

Example 1

```
[rsimms@nosmo ~]$ PS1="By your command >"
By your command >
By your command >PS1="What can I do for you $LOGNAME? "
What can I do for you rsimms?
What can I do for you rsimms?
```

Example 2

```
/home/cis90/simben/bin $ river="The Amazon"
/home/cis90/simben/bin $ echo $river
The Amazon
/home/cis90/simben/bin $ echo river
river
```

Creating Shell Variables

1

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $ echo $defrost $ac $fan
```

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $
```

the value of a variable that has not been created is null

2

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $ defrost=on
```

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $ ac=off
```

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $ fan=medium
```

create some new shell variables and assign values

3

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $ echo $defrost $ac $fan  
on off medium
```

*print the **values** of the shell variables*

```
/home/cis90/simmen/bin $ echo defrost ac fan  
defrost ac fan
```

*print the **names** of the shell variables*

Shell Variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ defrost=on
/home/cis90/simben $ ac=off
/home/cis90/simben $ fan=medium
/home/cis90/simben $ set
```

*Note: Any new variables you initialize will show up in the output of the **set** command*

[illegible]

font reduced for the other variables to fit on slide

ac=off

```
defrost=on
```

```
fan=medium
```

Shell Variables

Using grep to find a variable in the output of the set command

```
/home/cis90/simben $ set | grep defrost  
defrost=on
```

The output of the set command is piped to the grep command which displays only lines containing "defrost"

Class Activity

Create and initialize three new variables:

defrost=on

ac=off

fan=medium

Show the names of the variables:

echo defrost ac fan

Show the values of the variables:

echo \$defrost \$ac \$fan

Display all variables and locate yours:

set

set | grep defrost

set | grep ac

set | grep fan

Removing Shell Variables

To remove a variable, use the unset command: **unset PS1**

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $defrost $ac $fan      show values  
on off medium
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset defrost  
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $defrost $ac $fan      remove one of the  
off medium                                     variables
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset ac fan                remove remaining  
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $defrost $ac $fan      variables
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Class Exercise

Delete your three new variables:

```
unset defrost  
unset ac fan
```

Show the names of the variables:

```
echo defrost ac fan
```

Show the values of the variables:

```
echo $defrost $ac $fan
```

Shell Variables

Variables are often used in scripts when you need a temporary placeholder to store some data

1

```
/home/cis90/simben $ vi funscript
/home/cis90/simben $ cat funscript
#!/bin/bash
echo -n "Turn the Air Conditioning on or off? "
read ac
echo "Air Conditioning set to $ac"
exit
```

Create a script that uses a variable named "ac" to hold the status of an air conditioner.

Prompt the user and input what they type into the this variable.

2

```
/home/cis90/simben $ chmod +x funscript
```

Add execute permissions so the script can be run

3

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ./funscript
Turn the Air Conditioning on or off? off
Air Conditioning set to off
```

Run the script

Class Exercise

Now make this little user dialog script:

```
vi funscript
```

insert the following lines then save

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo -n "Turn the Air Conditioning on or off? "  
read ac  
echo "Air Conditioning set to $ac"  
exit
```

```
chmod +x funscript
```

```
./funscript
```

Environment Variables

Environment Variables

SHELL **SSH_TTY** **LOGNAME** **HOME** **LANG**
 BASH_VERSION EUID PWD
 MAILCHECK IFS LINES COLORS PPID
 consoletype SHELLOPTS
USER BASH **BASH_ENV** **HOSTNAME**
 HISTFILESIZE PS4 **TERM** PIPESTATUS GROUPS
 OPTIND UID BASH_VERSINFO
 BASH_ARGV **PATH** **SSH_CONNECTION** PS1
 SHLVL tmpid **USERNAME** HISTFILE
 BASH_ARGC OSTYPE
HISTSIZE BASH_LINENO **LESSOPEN**
 OPTERR **SSH_CLIENT**
 HOSTTYPE **LS_COLORS** **CVS_RSH**
 COLUMNS **INPUTRC** BASH_SOURCE _ MACHTYPE
 PROMPT_COMMAND
 DIRSTACK **MAIL** **SSH_ASKPASS** **G_BROKEN_FILENAMES** PS2

Use the **env** to see which of the shell variables have been exported and therefore are environment variables (shown in bold/green above)

View all Environment (exported) Variables

The env command by itself will list all the environment (exported) variables

```
[simben@opus ~]$ env
```

```

HOSTNAME=opus.cabrillo.edu
SHELL=/bin/bash
TERM=xterm
HISTSIZE=1000
SSH_CLIENT=63.249.103.107 20807 22
SSH_TTY=/dev/pts/0
USER=simben
LS_COLORS=no=00:fi=00:di=00;34:ln=00;36:pi=40;33:so=00;35:bd=40;33;01:cd=40;33;01:or=01;05;37;41:mi=01;05;37;41:ex=00;32:*.cmd=00;32:*.exe=00;32:*.com=00;32:*.btm=00;32:*.bat=00;32:*.sh=00;32:*.csh=00;32:*.tar=00;31:*.tgz=00;31:*.arj=00;31:*.taz=00;31:*.lzh=00;31:*.zip=00;31:*.z=00;31:*.Z=00;31:*.gz=00;31:*.bz2=00;31:*.bz=00;31:*.tz=00;31:*.rpm=00;31:*.cpio=00;31:*.jpg=00;35:*.gif=00;35:*.bmp=00;35:*.xbm=00;35:*.xpm=00;35:*.png=00;35:*.tif=00;35:
USERNAME=
PATH=/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/simben/../../bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/simben
PWD=/home/cis90/simben
INPUTRC=/etc/inputrc
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
fan=medium
SSH_ASKPASS=/usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass
HOME=/home/cis90/simben
SHLVL=2
BASH_ENV=/home/cis90/simben/.bashrc
LOGNAME=simben
CVS_RSH=ssh
SSH_CONNECTION=63.249.103.107 20807 207.62.186.9 22
LESSOPEN=|/usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s
G_BROKEN_FILENAMES=1
_=/bin/env

```

View all Environment (exported) Variables

```
[simben@opus ~]$ export
```

```
declare -x BASH_ENV="/home/cis90/simben/.bashrc"
declare -x CVS_RSH="ssh"
declare -x G_BROKEN_FILENAMES="1"
declare -x HISTSIZE="1000"
declare -x HOME="/home/cis90/simben"
declare -x HOSTNAME="opus.cabrillo.edu"
declare -x INPUTRC="/etc/inputrc"
declare -x LANG="en_US.UTF-8"
declare -x LESSOPEN="|usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s"
declare -x LOGNAME="simben"
declare -x
LS_COLORS="no=00:fi=00:di=00;34:ln=00;36:pi=40;33:so=00;35:bd=40;33;01:cd=40;33;01:or=01;05;37;41:mi=01;05;37;41:ex=00;32:*.cmd=00;32:*.exe=00;32:*.com=00;32:*.btm=00;32:*.bat=00;32:*.sh=00;32:*.csh=00;32:*.tar=00;31:*.tgz=00;31:*.arj=00;31:*.taz=00;31:*.lzh=00;31:*.zip=00;31:*.z=00;31:*.Z=00;31:*.gz=00;31:*.bz2=00;31:*.bz=00;31:*.tz=00;31:*.rpm=00;31:*.cpio=00;31:*.jpg=00;35:*.gif=00;35:*.bmp=00;35:*.xbm=00;35:*.xpm=00;35:*.png=00;35:*.tif=00;35:"
declare -x MAIL="/var/spool/mail/simben"
declare -x OLDPWD
declare -x
PATH="/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/cis90/simben/../../bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:."
declare -x PWD="/home/cis90/simben"
declare -x SHELL="/bin/bash"
declare -x SHLVL="2"
declare -x SSH_ASKPASS="/usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass"
declare -x SSH_CLIENT="63.249.103.107 20807 22"
declare -x SSH_CONNECTION="63.249.103.107 20807 207.62.186.9 22"
declare -x SSH_TTY="/dev/pts/0"
declare -x TERM="xterm"
declare -x USER="simben"
declare -x USERNAME=""
```

*The **export** command by itself will list all the exported (environment) variables.*

*Similar to **env** command but different output format*



Using Environment (exported) Variables

- Environment variables are a special subset of the shell variables.
- Environment variables are shell variables that have been *exported*.
- The **env** command will display the current environment variables and their values. Using the **export** command with no arguments will also show all the environment variables.
- The **export** command is used to make a shell variable into an environment variable.

dog=benji; export dog
or **export dog=benji**

- The **export -n** command is used to make an environment variable back into a normal shell variable. E.g. **export -n dog** makes dog back into a regular shell variable.

Child processes are provided copies of the parent's environment variables.

Any changes made by the child will not affect the parent's copies.

Shell (Environment) Variables

export command - show all exported variables

To create your own environment variable use the **export** command

1

```
/home/cis90/simben $ env | wc -l
29
/home/cis90/simben $ export | wc -l
29
```

There are currently 29
environment (exported)
variables

2

```
/home/cis90/simben $ fan=medium
/home/cis90/simben $ export fan
```

Create a new shell variable named
fan and export it so it becomes an
environment variable

3

```
/home/cis90/simben $ env | wc -l
30
/home/cis90/simben $ export | wc -l
30
```

Now there are 30
environment variables

4

```
[simben@opus ~]$ export | grep fan
declare -x fan="medium"
[simben@opus ~]$ env | grep fan
fan=medium
[simben@opus ~]$ set | grep fan
fan=medium
```

use grep to show fan is an environment
(exported) shell variable

use grep to show fan is a
shell variable



Shell Environment

The Shell Environment

- The shell environment can be customized using the environment variables.
- Commands in the shell environment can be customized using aliases.
- Aliases and environment variable settings can be made permanent using the hidden *.bash_profile* and *.bashrc* files in the users home directory.
- Environment variables are exported so they are available to child processes.

Shell (Environment) Variables

Some famous environment variables

Shell Variable	Description
HOME	Users home directory (starts here after logging in and returns with a <code>cd</code> command (with no arguments)
LOGNAME	User's username for logging in with.
PATH	List of directories, separated by <code>:</code> 's, for the Shell to search for commands (which are program files) .
PS1	The prompt string.
PWD	Current working directory
SHELL	Name of the Shell program being used.
TERM	Type of terminal device , e.g. dumb, vt100, xterm, ansi, etc.

Customizing the shell prompt with PS1

PS1 settings	Result
<code>PS1='\$PWD \$'</code>	<code>/home/cis90/simben/Poems \$</code>
<code>PS1="\w \$"</code>	<code>~/Poems \$</code>
<code>PS1="\W \$"</code>	<code>Poems \$</code>
<code>PS1="\u@\h \$"</code>	<code>simben90@opus \$</code>
<code>PS1='\u@\h \$PWD \$'</code>	<code>simben90@opus /home/cis90/simben/Poems \$</code>
<code>PS1='\u@\h\$HOSTNAME \$PWD \$'</code>	<code>simben90@opus.cabrillo.edu /home/cis90/simben/Poems \$</code>
<code>PS1='\u \! \$PWD \$'</code>	<code>simben90 825 /home/cis90/simben/Poems \$</code>
<code>PS1="[\u@\h \W/\h\$"</code>	<code>[simben90@opus Poems/\$</code>
<code>PS1="Enter command: "</code>	<code>Enter command:</code>

Important: Use single quotes around variables that change. For example if you use `$PWD` with double quotes, the prompt will **not** change as you change directories!

bash shell tip

changing the prompt

Prompt Code	Meaning
\!	history command number
\#	session command number
\d	date
\h	hostname
\n	new line
\s	shell name
\t	time
\u	user name
\w	entire path of working directory
\W	only working directory
\\$	\$ or # (for root user)

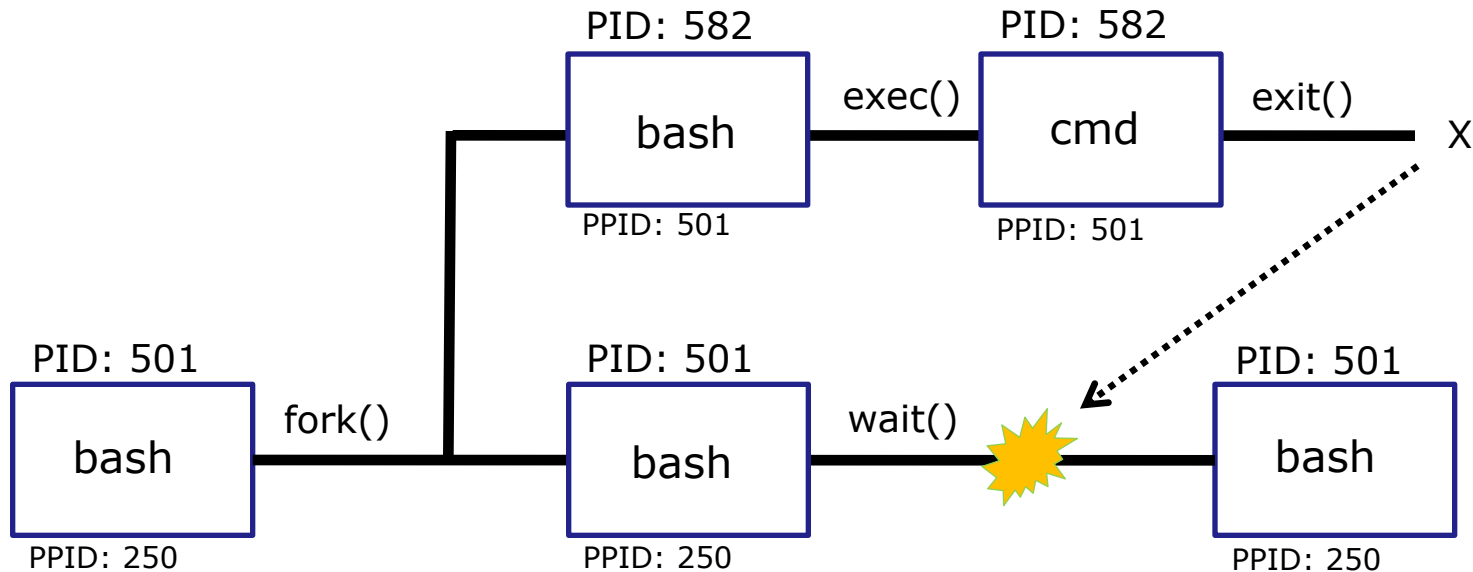
The prompt string can have any combination of text, variables and these codes.

variables and child processes

The rules of the road for variables

- When a shell forks a child, only copies of exported variables are made available to the child.
- A child can modify the variables it receives but those modifications will not change the parent's variables.

exporting variables



- When a shell forks a child, only copies of exported variables are made available to the child.
- A child can modify the variables it receives but those modifications will not change the parent's variables.

The rules of the road for variables

- When a shell forks a child, only copies of exported variables are made available to the child.
- A child can modify the variables it receives but those modifications will not change the parent's variables.

Only exported variables are available to the child

- 1

parent

```

/home/cis90/simben $ window=down
/home/cis90/simben $ echo $window $LOGNAME
down simben90

```

Create a new variable named window

- 2

parent

```

/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep window
/home/cis90/simben $ set | grep window
window=down

```

*window is a shell variable that has **not** been exported.*

```

/home/cis90/simben $ env | grep LOGNAME
LOGNAME=simben90
/home/cis90/simben $ set | grep LOGNAME
LOGNAME=simben90

```

LOGNAME is an environment variable that has been exported.

- 3

child

```

/home/cis90/simben $ bash
[simben@opus ~]$ echo $window $LOGNAME
simben90
[simben@opus ~]$ exit
exit

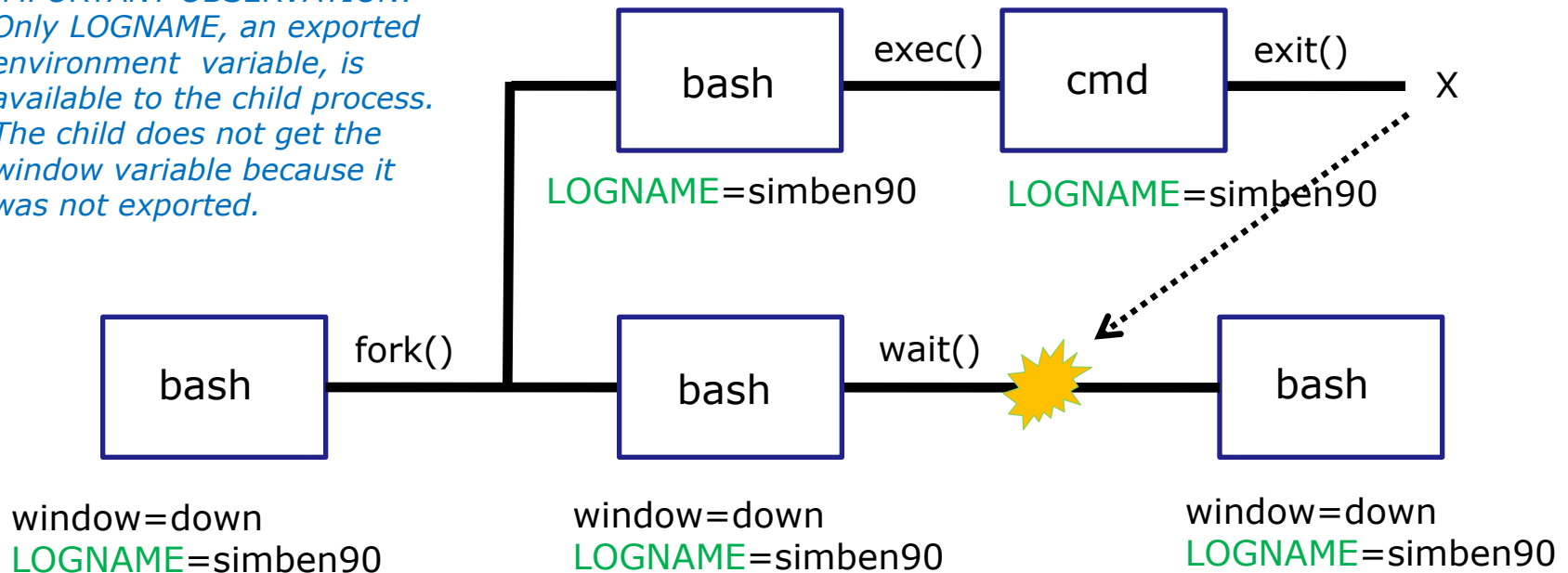
```

Running the bash command starts another bash process as a child of the current bash process. LOGNAME has a value, but there is no window variable.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATION: Only LOGNAME, an exported environment variable, is available to the child process. The child does not get the window variable because it was not exported.

Only exported variables are available to the child

*IMPORTANT OBSERVATION:
Only LOGNAME, an exported
environment variable, is
available to the child process.
The child does not get the
window variable because it
was not exported.*



- When a shell forks a child, not all of the variables are passed on to the child.
- Only copies of the parent's exported variables are passed to the child.

The rules of the road for variables

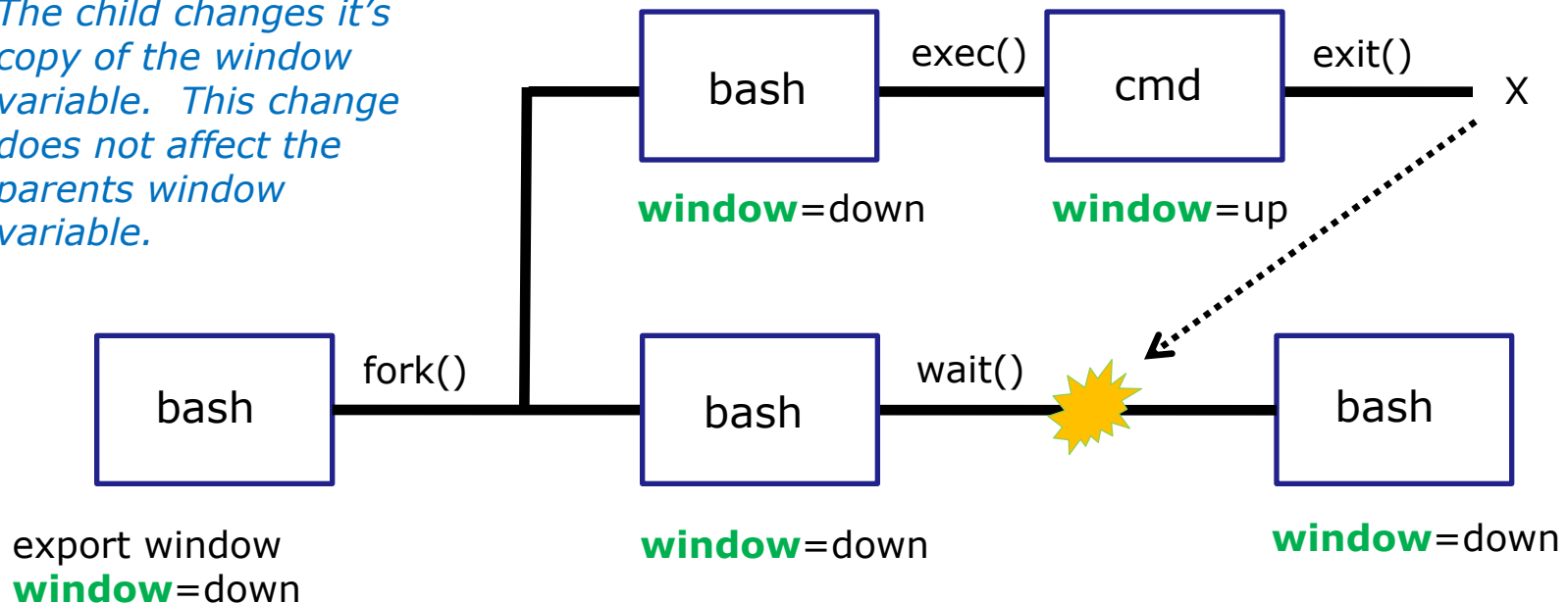
- When a shell forks a child, only copies of exported variables are made available to the child.
- A child can modify the variables it receives but those modifications will not change the parent's variables.

Changes made by the child do not affect the parent

- | | | | |
|---|--------|--|---|
| 1 | parent | <pre>/home/cis90/simben \$ echo \$window down /home/cis90/simben \$ export window</pre> | <p><i>export window so it is available to children</i></p> |
| 2 | child | <pre>/home/cis90/simben \$ bash [simben@opus ~]\$ echo \$window down</pre> | <p><i>a copy of window is now available to the child process</i></p> |
| 3 | child | <pre>[simben@opus ~]\$ window=up [simben@opus ~]\$ echo \$window up [simben@opus ~]\$ exit exit</pre> | <p><i>the child modifies the window variable</i></p> |
| 4 | parent | <pre>/home/cis90/simben \$ echo \$window down</pre> | <p><i>The modifications made by the child do not affect the parent's variable</i></p> |

Changes made by the child do not affect the parent

The child changes its copy of the window variable. This change does not affect the parents window variable.



- A child can modify the variables it receives but those modifications will not change the parent's variables.

aliases

alias command

(a shell builtin)

```
alias [-p] [name[=value] ...]
```

Alias with no arguments or with the `-p` option prints the list of aliases in the form `alias name=value` on standard output. When arguments are supplied, an alias is defined for each name whose value is given. A trailing space in value causes the next word to be checked for alias substitution when the alias is expanded. For each name in the argument list for which no value is supplied, the name and value of the alias is printed. Alias returns true unless a name is given for which no alias has been defined.

Note aliases are not expanded by default in non-interactive shell, and it can be enabled by setting the `expand_aliases` shell option using `shopt`.

Now you can give your own name to commands!

alias command

Example: Make a new name for the cp command

1 /home/cis90/simben \$ **alias copy=cp**
/home/cis90/simben \$ **copy lab09 /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab09.\$LOGNAME**
/home/cis90/simben \$

2 /home/cis90/simben \$ **type copy**
copy is aliased to `cp`
/home/cis90/simben \$

*The **type** command shows that copy is an alias*

3 /home/cis90/simben \$ **alias copy**
alias copy='cp'
/home/cis90/simben \$

*The **alias** command (without an "=" sign) shows what the alias is*

4 /home/cis90/simben \$ **unalias copy**
/home/cis90/simben \$ **alias copy**
-bash: alias: copy: not found

*Use **unalias** command to remove an alias*

alias command

Example: Make an alias, called s, that prints the first 5 lines of small_town

1

```
/home/cis90/simben $ alias s="clear; head -n5 ~/edits/small_town"  
/home/cis90/simben $ s  
HOW SMALL IS SMALL?
```

```
YOU KNOW WHEN YOU'RE IN A SMALL TOWN WHEN...
```

```
    The airport runaway is terraced.
```

```
    The polka is more popular than a moshpit on Saturday night.
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $
```

2

```
/home/cis90/simben $ type s  
s is aliased to `clear; head -n5 ~/edits/small_town`  
/home/cis90/simben $ alias s  
alias s='clear; head -n5 ~/edits/small_town'
```

*The **type** and **alias** commands show that s is an alias*

3

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unalias s  
/home/cis90/simben $
```

*Use **unalias** command to remove an alias*

alias an alias

Yes, an alias can be made using another alias

1

```
/home/cis90/simben $ alias show=cat
/home/cis90/simben $ alias mira=show
```

Make **show** an alias of **cat**
Make **mira** an alias of **show**

```
/home/cis90/simben $ show letter
```

Shell Mutt! Shell Mutt!
Here I am at Camp Muttah. Things are very entertaining,
and they say we'll have some fun when it stops raining.
All the mosquitoes bite the mutters, and the lake has
alligators. You remember Leonard Shiner? He got
promoted yesterday last night after dinner.
Now I don't want this to mean you, but my bunk mate has
killed. You remember Jeffrey Smith? They want to
organize a searching party.
I'm so happy, oh Muttah, Muttah. I'm so happy I don't know.
I don't know we can't go to the forest when I might get eaten
by a bear? There are bears. I promise that I don't have bears,
it's over the house with other bugs, oh please don't make me
say -- I'm here now and make say.
Dearest Father, dearest Mother, here's my precious little
brother? I will come home if you make me. I will come.
Let Aunt Muttah hug and kiss me!
With a Muttah. It's stopped raining! Muttah are raining!
Muttah are raining! Playing baseball, see that's better!
Muttah, Father, kindly disregard this letter.
Alan Shinner

reduced size to fit on page

2

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mira letter
```

Shell Mutt! Shell Mutt!
Here I am at Camp Muttah. Things are very entertaining,
and they say we'll have some fun when it stops raining.
All the mosquitoes bite the mutters, and the lake has
alligators. You remember Leonard Shiner? He got
promoted yesterday last night after dinner.
Now I don't want this to mean you, but my bunk mate has
killed. You remember Jeffrey Smith? They want to
organize a searching party.
I'm so happy, oh Muttah, Muttah. I'm so happy I don't know.
I don't know we can't go to the forest when I might get eaten
by a bear? There are bears. I promise that I don't have bears,
it's over the house with other bugs, oh please don't make me
say -- I'm here now and make say.
Dearest Father, dearest Mother, here's my precious little
brother? I will come home if you make me. I will come.
Let Aunt Muttah hug and kiss me!
With a Muttah. It's stopped raining! Muttah are raining!
Muttah are raining! Playing baseball, see that's better!
Muttah, Father, kindly disregard this letter.
Alan Shinner

reduced size to fit on page

Now, either **show letter** or
mira letter will cat out the
letter file

3

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unalias show
/home/cis90/simben $ alias mira
alias view='show'
/home/cis90/simben $ mira letter
-bash: show: command not found
/home/cis90/simben $
```

It can be broken too

single and double quotes (very subtle)

You can control whether bash does filename expansion when you create the alias or ... when the alias is used

double

↓

\$ ac=on
\$ fan=medium
\$ defrost=off

single

↓

①	<pre>\$ alias p="echo \$ac \$fan \$defrost" \$ alias p</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">alias p='echo on medium off'</div>	<pre>\$ alias p='echo \$ac \$fan \$defrost' \$ alias p</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">alias p='echo \$ac \$fan \$defrost'</div>
②	<pre>\$ p on medium off</pre>	<pre>\$ p on medium off</pre>
③	<pre>\$ ac=off</pre>	<pre>\$ ac=off</pre>
④	<pre>\$ p on medium off</pre>	<pre>\$ p off medium off</pre>

Note: using single quotes prevents bash from expanding the variables when creating up the alias

Class Exercise

Make some aliases

For example:

- **alias mypath="echo \$PATH"**
- **mypath**

- **alias probe=file**
- **probe /usr/bin/spell**

bash startup files

bash startup files

*only
executed
when
logging in*

/etc/profile (system wide)

- adds root's special path

/etc/profile.d/*.sh (system wide)

- kerberos directories added to path
- adds color, vi aliases
- language, character sets

.bash_profile (user specific)

- set up your path, prompt and other environment variables

.bashrc (user specific)

- add your new aliases here

*Edit these files to
customize your
shell environment*

/etc/bashrc (system wide)

- changes umask to 0002 for regular users
- sets final prompt string

.bash_profile

.bash_profile

- The *.bash_profile* is a shell script that sets up a user's shell environment.
- This script is executed each time the user logs in.
- The *.bash_profile* is used for initializing shell variables and running basic commands like `umask` or `set -o` options.
- This script also runs the user's *.bashrc* file

.bash_profile for CIS 90 (runs only at login)

```
[simben@opus ~]$ cat .bash_profile
# .bash_profile
```

```
# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
    . ~/.bashrc sources the .bashrc file
fi
```

*Appends the
CIS 90 bin,
the user's bin
and the
"current"
directories to
the path*

```
# User specific environment and startup programs
```

```
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/../../bin:$HOME/bin:.
```

```
BASH_ENV=$HOME/.bashrc
```

```
USERNAME=""
```

```
PS1='$PWD $ ' The special prompt used for CIS 90 students is specified
```

```
export USERNAME BASH_ENV PATH variables are exported
```

*umask value
is set*

```
umask 002
```

```
set -o ignoreeof EOF's are ignored
```

```
stty susp ^F Suspend character redefined from Z to F
```

*Terminal type is
requested and
set*

```
eval `tset -s -m vt100:vt100 -m :\_?${TERM:-ansi} -r -Q`
```

```
[simben@opus ~]$
```

.bashrc

.bashrc

- The *.bashrc* is a shell script that is executed during user login and whenever a new shell is invoked
- Good place to add user defined aliases

.bashrc

The *.bashrc* is a shell script that is executed during user login and whenever a new shell is invoked. This file usually contains the user defined aliases.

```
[simben@opus ~]$ cat .bashrc
```

```
# .bashrc
```

```
# User specific aliases and functions
```

```
# Source global definitions
```

```
if [ -f /etc/bashrc ]; then
```

```
    . /etc/bashrc
```

sources the /etc/bashrc file

```
fi
```

```
alias print="echo -e"
```

creates a print alias, the -e option enables interpretation of backslash escapes

```
[simben@opus ~]$
```

Class Exercise

Modify .bashrc

Add a new permanent alias to your bash environment

alias me="finger \$LOGNAME"

When finished logout and login again and verify the alias is permanent.

■ and exec

. and exec

In normal execution of a UNIX command, shell-script or binary, the child process is unable to affect the login shell environment.

Sometimes it is desirable to run a shell script that will initialize or change shell variables in the parent environment. To do this, the shell (bash) provides a **.** (dot) or **source** command, which instructs the shell to execute the shell script itself, without spawning a child process to run the script, and then continue on where it left off.

. myscript
source myscript } *equivalent*

In this example, the commands in the file script are run by the parent shell, and therefore, any changes made to the environment will last for the duration of the login session.

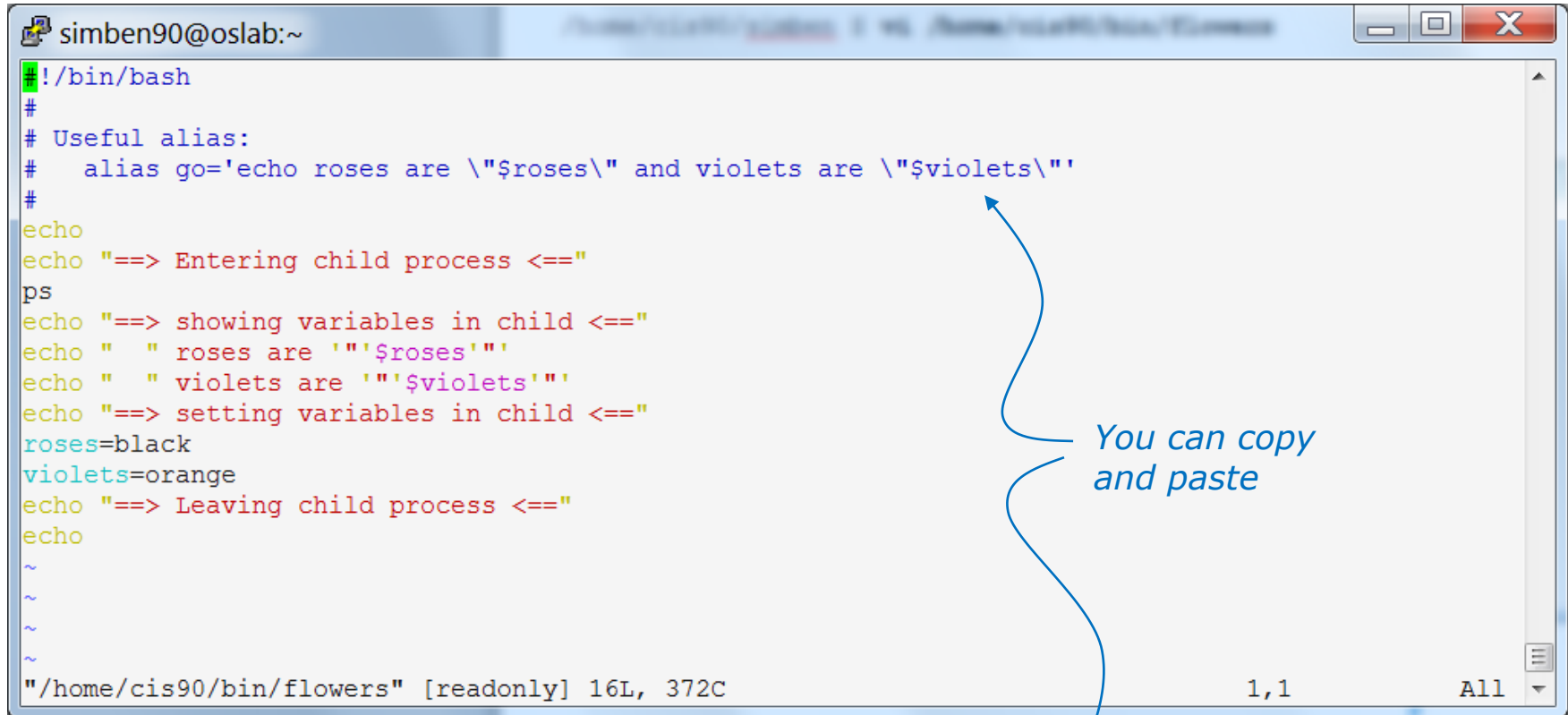
If a UNIX command is run using the **exec** command, the bash code in the process is overlaid by the command code, when finished the process will terminate

exec clear

This will have the effect of clearing the screen and logging off the computer

grok this
lesson?

```
/home/cis90/simben $ vi /home/cis90/bin/flowers
```



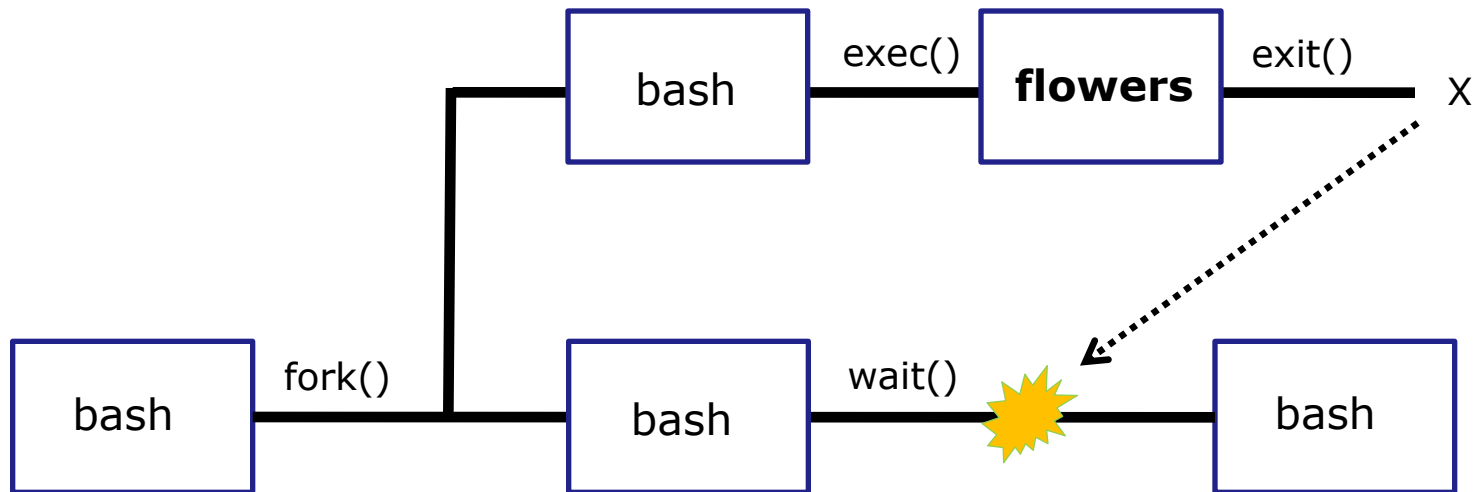
```
simben90@oslab:~
#!/bin/bash
#
# Useful alias:
#   alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'
#
echo
echo "==> Entering child process <=="
ps
echo "==> showing variables in child <=="
echo "  roses are '$roses'"
echo "  violets are '$violets'"
echo "==> setting variables in child <=="
roses=black
violets=orange
echo "==> Leaving child process <=="
echo
~
~
~
~
"/home/cis90/bin/flowers" [readonly] 16L, 372C 1,1 All
```

You can copy and paste

```
/home/cis90/simben $ alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'
/home/cis90/simben $ go
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

*The **go** alias is used to show the current values of the roses and violets variables*

running the flowers script



*Use the **flowers** script to test your understanding of how variables are handled with child processes*

As a convenience create an alias to show variable values

Note, the double quotes are escaped. We don't want bash to treat them as special metacharacters. We just want the double quotes preserved so they can be seen in the output of the echo command.

```
/home/cis90/simben $ alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ alias go  
alias go='echo roses are \"$roses\" and violets are \"$violets\"'
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

Since there are no shell variables named roses or violets the echo command prints nothing for them.

Create and initialize variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red  
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are ""
```

Now the roses variable has been created and initialized

```
/home/cis90/simben $ violets=blue  
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

Now the violets variable has been created and initialized

Unset variables

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset roses  
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "" and violets are "blue"
```

Now the roses variable no longer exists

```
/home/cis90/simben $ unset violets  
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "" and violets are ""
```

Now the violets variable no longer exists

Create and initialize variables again

```
/home/cis90/simben $ roses=red; violets=blue  
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

Now both variables have been created and initialized again

Run flowers script as a child process (variables not exported)

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

*The parent sees roses
and violets*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers
```

```
==> Entering child process <==
```

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
28834	pts/0	00:00:00	bash
29447	pts/0	00:00:00	flowers
29454	pts/0	00:00:00	ps

```
==> showing variables in child <==
```

```
roses are ""  
violets are ""
```

*The child does not see
roses or violets*

```
==> setting variables in child <==
```

```
==> Leaving child process <==
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

*The variables are
unchanged after
running flowers script*

Run flowers script as a child process (roses variable exported)

```
/home/cis90/simben $ export roses  
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

*The parent sees roses
and violets*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ flowers
```

```
==> Entering child process <==  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
28834 pts/0    00:00:00 bash  
29457 pts/0    00:00:00 flowers  
29464 pts/0    00:00:00 ps  
==> showing variables in child <==  
  roses are "red"  
  violets are ""  
==> setting variables in child <==  
==> Leaving child process <==
```

*The child now sees roses
since it was exported*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

*The variables are
unchanged after
running flowers script*

Run flowers script as a child process (script sourced)

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "red" and violets are "blue"
```

*The parent sees roses
and violets*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ source flowers
```

```
==> Entering child process <==  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
28834 pts/0        00:00:00 bash  
29469 pts/0        00:00:00 ps  
==> showing variables in child <==  
  roses are "red"  
  violets are "blue"  
==> setting variables in child <==  
==> Leaving child process <==
```

*script is not
running as child*

*The script now sees roses and
violets because it is running in
the parent process*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ go  
roses are "black" and violets are "orange"
```

*The variables are
changed after running
flowers script*

Wrap up

Lab 10 - the last one!



Lab 10: The Shell Environment

In this lab you will customize your login environment to suit your needs and preferences. By modifying environment variables and editing your `.bash_profile` and `.bashrc` files, you will customize your shell environment in a number of different ways.

Forum

Browse to: <http://opus.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewforum.php?f=45>

Check the forum for any late breaking news about this lab. The forum is also the place to go if you get stuck, have a question or want to share something you have learned about this lab.

Procedure

Log on to Opus so that you have a command line shell at your service. Start this lab from your home directory.

Environment Variables

1. Display the contents of your `PWD` environment variable. Change to your `bin` subdirectory and display the same variable. How did it change?
2. Change back to your home directory.
3. Display the contents of your `PATH` environment variable. Note the colon (`:`) separating the different directory names. What is the last directory in which the system searches for commands?
4. Make a new environment variable called `GREETING` and assign it an appropriate salutation. Don't forget to use quotes if your message has whitespace in it.
5. Use the `env` command to see if it is in your environment. Is it there? What must you do to put it in the environment?
6. Export the variable `GREETING` and use `env` to verify it's there.
7. Invoke a new bash shell process by typing:
`bash`

Now use the `unset` command to unset the variable `PS1`. What Happened?


8. Reset the `PS1` variable by entering the following command:
`PS1="Yes master: "`
What happens to your primary prompt?

You may end up locking yourself out of Opus or seeing other strange things when doing this lab.

I'll be monitoring the forum as usual if anyone needs help.

Extra Credit Special

1) Why did the prompt change?



```
/home/cis90/simben $ bash  
[simben@opus ~]$ exit  
exit  
/home/cis90/simben $
```

2) What command could be issued prior to the bash command above that would prevent the prompt from changing?

*For 2 points extra credit, email risimms@cabrillo.edu answers to **both** questions before the next class starts*

New commands:

.
alias
unalias
set
env
export
exec
source

- source the commands
- create or show an alias
- remove an alias
- show all variables
- show environment variables
- export variable so child can use
- replace with new code
- same as .

New Files and Directories:

.bash_profile
.bashrc

- executed at login
- executed at login and new shells

Next Class

Assignment: Check Calendar Page on web site to see what is due next week.

Lab 10

Quiz questions for next class:

- How do you make an alias setting permanent?
- What must you do to a variable so a child can use it?
- How would you use an alias to make a command named copy ... that would do what the cp command does?

Backup

vi and
/bin/mail
(review)

Best Practice - /bin/mail and vi

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mail rodduk90
```

```
Subject: Good bones
```

```
Hey Duke,
```

```
I really appreciate thatbone you sent me last week.
```

```
Let me knwo if you want to go mark some fench posts  
this weekend.
```

```
Later,
```

```
Ben
```

*You are composing a message and you spot some typos ...
CRUD ... what can you do?*

/bin/mail and vi

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mail rodduk90
```

```
Subject: Good bones
```

```
Hey Duke,
```

```
I really appreciate thatbone you sent me last week.
```

```
Let me knwo if you want to go mark some fench posts  
this weekend.
```

```
Later,
```

```
Ben
```

```
~v
```

Well ... you could try the ~v command

CIS 90 - Lesson 12

/bin/mail and vi



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "simmsben@opus:~". Inside the terminal, the vi editor is open, displaying an email message. The text of the email is as follows:

```
Hey Duke,  
I really appreciate that bone you sent me last week.  
Let me know if you want to go mark some fench posts  
this weekend.  
Later,  
Ben
```

Below the email text, there are several lines of tilde characters (~) representing the body of the email. At the bottom of the terminal window, the status bar shows the file path and cursor position: `"/tmp/RecVQYE2" 7L, 141C`.

The message is loaded into vi where changes or additions can be made. <Esc>:wq is used to save and quit vi

/bin/mail and vi

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mail rodduk90
Subject: Good bones
Hey Duke,
I really appreciate thatbone you sent me last week.
Let me knwo if you want to go mark some fench posts
this weekend.
Later,
Ben
~v
(continue)
.
Cc:
/home/cis90/simben $
```

The earlier text with typos is still showing, however the corrected version is what is actually sent.

/bin/mail and vi

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ mail
Mail version 8.1 6/6/93.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/rodduk90": 1 message 1 unread
>U  1 simben90@opus.cabrill  Mon Nov 10 20:25  22/782  "Good bones"
& 1
Message 1:
From simben90@opus.cabrillo.edu  Mon Nov 10 20:25:32 2008
Date: Mon, 10 Nov 2008 20:25:32 -0800
From: Benji Simms <simben90@opus.cabrillo.edu>
To: rodduk90@opus.cabrillo.edu
Subject: Good bones
```

Hey Duke,
I really appreciate that bone you sent me last week.
Let me know if you want to go mark some fence posts
this weekend.
Later,
Ben

*The message Duke reads has all the
typos fixed!*

Activity

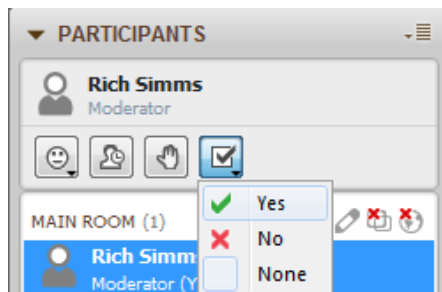
Try it!

Use /bin/mail and send yourself a message:

mail \$LOGNAME

Type a few lines into the message then use the **~v** command to correct or change them.

Read the email you sent yourself to see if your changes worked.



Did it work?

Start this activity by putting a **red x** in CCC Confer.

If you get it to work correctly change your **red x** to a **green checkmark**