LIS-5364

Bash v. Everything Else

Data "Types": Bash

Bash basically only has two scalar/singulars:

"Text"

and "Integers"

For multiples: Files and "delimited text" (bash does have arrays)

Data "Types": Other Languages

Lots of variety, that we will discuss:

Scalar/Singular: Booleans, Strings, Integers, floats

Multiple: Arrays, Lists, Tuples, Dictionaries

"Special" - Objects, etc.

"Multiple" data types (holders/containers/lists)

Indexed list of things.

Color[O] = "red"

Color[1] = "orange"

etc.

Usually – ALL THE SAME DATA TYPE.

Some languages have different types of arrays. With funny names like "tuples." or ones that kind of make sense ("dictionaries")

Functions (w/no parameters)

```
function_name () {
     echo "Do stuff"
}
```

Functions: Bash

```
function_name () {
    echo "$1 is first"
    echo "$\oldsymbol{o}$ is all"
}
```

(parameters just go in order, like this)

Functions: Other languages

```
Functional languages: very similar (function y x)
```

```
Others: named parameters:
function($inputstring) {
    echo "this is the $inputstring
}
```

"Hello Worlds"

Way to get a tiny flavor of a language.

Variables

Indicator/Identifier of an instance of a data type.

```
greeting = "Hey everybody"
cost = "19.99"
numberarray = [0,4,23,29]
```

Loops/Conditionals

So, GOTO is bad; because if something goes wrong, there might not be a way to tell how you got there.

```
10
20 If explosion, then GOTO 50
30 do stuff
40 do some more stuff
50 Here we are? But how did we get here?
```

Loops

So whenever there is some sort of repetition or decision, put it in a loop, of some kind.

If house is on fire

get water

Else

chill out

do next thing

Loops

These tend to be pretty good english words + the condition you test for + what to do

While

Do

If

Unless

For

"For" is the only one that's a little weird: but it's most often used as a count

For 1 to 100

Count

Recursion instead of loops:

(Defun infinite_loop (do thing infinte_loop))

Files: Other Languages

Tend to be very careful about this: "fopen" et al.

Many apps eschew file-writing for storage and instead use MySQL or other databases.

Files: Bash

BASH DONT CARE.

BASH WILL WRITE ALL OVER YOUR FILES.

This is cool because you can use tmp files as storage/data. Slow, but cool.

Files: Bash

BASH WILL WRITE ALL OVER YOUR FILES.

Watch out for:

```
echo "what file to delete?" read $file rm -rf /$file
```

IPs and Hostnames

IP address - unique 4 digit number over the internet; but...

Subnets/Intranets (like the one you have at home with your wireless router) have special numbers:

127.0.0.1 - home

192.168.*.* - local

10.*.*.* - local

Also, for local - hostnames - less reliable, but useful if you do them right, once, and your network is closed.

less /etc/hostname