

# Fundamentals of Computing: Lecture 38

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## Summary of last class

- ▶ Simple shell program.

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$ cmd 2>&1 | less      # 0-stdin 1-stdout 2-stderr
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$ cmd >>foo           # append to the file foo instead
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- ▶ Pipes

```
$ cmd1 | cmd2 | cmd3 | cmd
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## Some important shell variables

- ▶ PATH The directories where an executable is searched  
\$ export PATH=/bin/;/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin:
- ▶ PS1 The first prompt
- ▶ PS2 the second prompt etc

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```
$ ls *.c
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```
$ rm *.o
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$ rm '*' # actually removes a file called *
$ echo I am an invisible file > ' '
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- ▶ Double quoting `"`. Similar to `'` but shell variables expand

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$ foo=bar
$ echo '$foo is the value of foo'
$ ech "$foo is the value of foo"
```

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```
ls | grep '^\..*' | less #
```

- ▶ `^` means start of the line
- ▶ `.` means any character
- ▶ `r *` means many `r`'s
- ▶ I have written the `\.` to *escape* the special meaning