

How to Evaluate an Expression in Shell Scripting Language

Saturday, 23 January 2010

Last Updated Saturday, 26 March 2011

Next example evaluates if a=100, and if is true, it will echo a:

```
If evaluation example#!/bin/sh a=100 if [ "$a" -eq 100 ]then      echo "a="$afi
```

Here are some evaluation operators (comparissons):

- eq --- is equal to
- ne --- is not equal to
- gt --- is greater then
- ge --- is greater then or equal to
- lt --- is less then
- le --- is less then or equal to
- = --- is equal to, valid for string comparissons.

File operations (verify if):

- f --- file exists and is not a directory
- d --- directory exists
- s --- file exists and is not empty
- x --- file is executable
- r --- file is readable
- w --- file is writable

The followig example print "File exists" message, if a file install.log exists in the same directory as the script:example2.sh#!/bin/sh echo "Now I will verify if file install.log exists:" if [-f "install.log"]then echo "File exists"fi

You can also use else:example3.sh\$CD=/home/user/tmp cd \$CD LOCATION=`pwd` if ["\$LOCATION" = "\$CD"] then echo "Deleting from: "\$CD rm -Rf * else echo "Error. Path for deleting files not found, exiting!" exit 1 fi