

Command arguments

- typical examples include:
 - `ftp somemachine.co.uk`
 - `cat --help`
- we may want our scripts to handle arguments as well
 - fortunately we can do this

```
#!/bin/sh
echo $1 $2 $3
```

- create a file called `args1.sh` and make this script executable

Command arguments

- if we type: `./args1.sh apple pear orange` then we see the output:

```
apple pear orange
```

- so we see that `$1` represents the first argument, `$2` the second etc

- now we alter script to contain:

```
#!/bin/sh
shift 1
echo $1 $2 $3
```

Shift

- the shift operator moves all argument values to the preceding argument index

Usage

- every useful script should have a usage description
 - under GNU/Linux the tradition is that this is printed
 - either if the user specified `-h` or `--help`
 - or if the user specified an incorrect argument or no arguments
- let us add a function `usage` to `autoftp`

Improving autoftp

```
#!/bin/sh

scriptname=$0 # $0 is the name of the program

function usage () {
  cat <<EOF
Usage: scriptname [-p] [-v] [-h] filename
  -p  probes the ftp sites and check urls in
      filename
  -v  executes and prints out verbose messages
  -h  displays basic help
EOF
}

if [ "$1" = "-h" ]
then
  usage
  exit 0
fi
```

Better argument handling

- previous method rather ad hoc
 - we might also like to combine arguments so
 - user could type: `autoftp -vp`
 - `autoftprc` rather than
 - `autoftp -v -p autoftprc`
- bash provides us with a better mechanism, `getopts`

getopts

- takes two arguments
 - the first is a string
 - second is a variable
- the string defines the various options and whether they take further arguments

getopts example

```
#!/bin/sh

programe=$0

function usage () {
  cat <<EOF
Usage: $programe [-a] [-b name] [-c] etc
EOF
  exit 0
}

while getopts ":ab:ch" opt; do
  case $opt in
    a ) echo "found -a" ;;
    b ) echo "found -b and $OPTARG is after -b" ;;
    c ) echo "found -c" ;;
    h ) echo "found $opt" ; usage ;;
    \?) usage ;;
    esac
  done

  shift $((OPTIND - 1))

  echo "the remaining arguments are: $1 $2 $3"
```

getopts example run

- we can run the script `args3.sh` and see the effect of different arguments

- ```
found h
Usage: ./args3.sh [-a] [-b name] [-c] etc
```

- note that `-h` was detected and usage called
  - also note that `$opt` was set to `h`

- ```
./args3.sh -a -c
found -a
found -c
the remaining arguments are:
```

getopts example run

- ```
./args3.sh -a -c foo bar mumble
found -a
found -c
the remaining arguments are: foo bar mumble
```

- ```
./args3.sh -a -b file foo bar mumble
found -a
found -b and file is the argument to -b
the remaining arguments are: foo bar mumble
```

- note that the line shift `$(($OPTIND - 1))` removes all arguments that have been processed by `getopts`

the getopts string

- `" :ab:ch "`
- initial colon
 - means `getopts` should not produce an internal error message if the user passes an option which is not declared in the string
- `a` means `-a` is legal
- `b:` means `-b` is legal
 - furthermore `-b` takes an additional parameter
 - obtained via: `$OPTARG`
- `c` means `-c` is legal
 - `h` means `-h` is legal

getopts justification

- `getopts` may seem complex, but we can just use the above template and modify it slightly whenever we need to manipulate command arguments
- the `getopts` mechanism appears in other languages, C
 - learn once use many times..

Tutorial exercise

- improve your copy of autoftp to include command line argument handling using getopt's
 - it should set probeonly=yes if the -p option was specified
 - it should set verbose=yes if the -v option was specified
 - -h should be honoured
- remember to initialise the variables at the beginning

autoftp with getopt's

- ```
#!/bin/sh

scriptname=$0 # $0 is the name of the program
verbose=no
probeonly=no

function usage () {
 cat <<EOF
Usage: $scriptname [-p] [-v] [-h] filename
 -p probes the ftp sites and check urls in
 filename
 -v executes and prints out verbose messages
 -h displays basic help
EOF
 exit 0
}

while getopt " :pvh" opt; do
 case $opt in
 v) verbose=yes ;;
 p) probeonly=yes ;;
 h) usage ;;
 \?) usage ;;
 esac
 done

 shift $((${OPTIND} - 1))

 echo "verbose=$verbose probeonly=$probeonly"
 echo "remaining arguments=$*"
 # etc etc
```

## example execution

- ```
./autoftp3.sh -v
verbose=yes probeonly=no other args=
```
- ```
./autoftp3.sh -v -p foo bar
verbose=yes probeonly=yes other args=foo bar
```
- ```
./autoftp3.sh -h
Usage: ./autoftp3.sh [-p] [-v] [-h] filename
  -p  probes the ftp sites and check urls in
      filename
  -v  executes and prints out verbose messages
  -h  displays basic help
```

Laboratory work

- try out the examples given in this section of the notes and extend the examples to include more arguments
- add the usage command to your assignment