

## 15. Quick Reference

符号 / 选项 / 选项	含义	例子
&	管道符 将两个命令的输出连接起来	ls & echo
&&	逻辑 AND	if [ "\$foo" -ge 0 ] && [ "\$foo" -le 9 ]
	逻辑 OR	if [ "\$foo" -lt 0 ]    [ "\$foo" -gt 9 ] (not in Bourne shell)
^	正则表达式 匹配	grep "^foo"
\$	正则表达式 匹配行尾	grep "foo\$"
=	字符串比较 (cf. -eq)	if [ "\$foo" = "bar" ]
!	逻辑 NOT	if [ "\$foo" != "bar" ]
\$\$	当前进程的 PID	echo "my PID = \$"
\$_	上一个命令的退出状态或当前进程的 PID	ls & echo "PID of ls = \$_"
\$?	上一个命令的退出状态	ls ;
	上一个命令的退出状态	echo "ls returned code \$?"
\$0	当前脚本的名称 (不含路径)	echo "I am \$0"
\$1	第一个参数	echo "My first argument is \$1"
\$9	第九个参数	echo "My ninth argument is \$9"
\$@	所有参数 (不含路径)	echo "My arguments are \$@"
\$*	所有参数 (不含路径)	echo "My arguments are \$*"

-eq	if [ "\$foo" = "9" ]	if [ "\$foo" -eq "9" ]
-ne	if [ "\$foo" != "9" ]	if [ "\$foo" -ne "9" ]
-lt	if [ "\$foo" < "9" ]	if [ "\$foo" -lt "9" ]
-le	if [ "\$foo" <= "9" ]	if [ "\$foo" -le "9" ]
-gt	if [ "\$foo" > "9" ]	if [ "\$foo" -gt "9" ]
-ge	if [ "\$foo" >= "9" ]	if [ "\$foo" -ge "9" ]
-z	if [ -z "\$foo" ]	if [ -z "\$foo" ]
-n	if [ -n "\$foo" ]	if [ -n "\$foo" ]
-nt	if [ "\$filea" -nt "\$fileb" ]	if [ "\$filea" -nt "\$fileb" ]
-d	if [ -d /bin ]	if [ -d /bin ]
-f	if [ -f /bin/l	if [ -f /bin/l
-r	if [ -r /bin/l	if [ -r /bin/l
-w	if [ -w /bin/l	if [ -w /bin/l
-x	if [ -x /bin/l	if [ -x /bin/l
function myfunc() { echo hello }		