

sh语法速查

1. 判断文件类型

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#!/bin/sh

myPath="/var/log/httpd/"
myFile="/var /log/httpd/access.log"

# 这里的-x 参数判断$myPath是否存在并且是否具有可执行权限
if [ ! -x "$myPath" ]; then
mkdir "$myPath"
fi

# 这里的-d 参数判断$myPath是否存在
if [ ! -d "$myPath" ]; then
mkdir "$myPath"
fi

# 这里的-f参数判断$myFile是否存在
if [ ! -f "$myFile" ]; then
touch "$myFile"
fi

# 其他参数还有-n, -n是判断一个变量是否是否有值
if [ ! -n "$myVar" ]; then
echo "$myVar is empty"
exit 0
fi

# 两个变量判断是否相等
if [ "$var1" = "$var2" ]; then
echo '$var1 eq $var2'
else
echo '$var1 not eq $var2'
fi
```

-f 和-e的区别
Conditional Logic on Files

- a file exists.
- b file exists and is a block special file.
- c file exists and is a character special file.
- d file exists and is a directory.
- e file exists (just the same as -a).
- f file exists and is a regular file.
- g file exists and has its setgid(2) bit set.
- G file exists and has the same group ID as this process.

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-k file exists and has its sticky bit set.  
-L file exists and is a symbolic link.  
-n string length is not zero.  
-o Named option is set on.  
-O file exists and is owned by the user ID of this process.  
-p file exists and is a first in, first out (FIFO) special file or  
named pipe.  
-r file exists and is readable by the current process.  
-s file exists and has a size greater than zero.  
-S file exists and is a socket.  
-t file descriptor number fd is open and associated with a  
terminal device.  
-u file exists and has its setuid(2) bit set.  
-w file exists and is writable by the current process.  
-x file exists and is executable by the current process.  
-z string length is zero.
```

是用 -s 还是用 -f 这个区别是很大的！