

# sh语法速查

## 1. 判断文件类型

```
#!/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.

- 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！

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