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Shell script example run command with variable

Bash scripts can be created in a variety of different ways and most of us are familiar with executing the simple commands within a Bash script. However, these commands can also be encapsulated within the variables in Bash. This process is known as command substitution and it is generally used to store the output of a command in a variable so that you do not have to run that command explicitly again and again rather you can simply access that variable to get the output of that command whenever you want. In this article, we will show you how this can be done. Note: All the scenarios demonstrated below have been carried out on Ubuntu 20.04. However, they will work exactly in the same way with any other flavor of Linux as well. Method of Executing a Command in a Variable in Bash: For demonstrating the method of executing a command in a variable in Bash, we will present to you three different scenarios which are as follows: Executing the "echo" Command Stored in a Variable: This is the simplest scenario in which our goal is to execute the echo command which is stored in a variable. For making it to happen, you will have to follow the series of steps mentioned below; Step # 1: Creating a Bash Script: You have to create a Bash Script in your Home folder for which you need to click on the File Manager icon as you can see from the following image: Now find any space in your Home folder and right-click on it to launch a menu. Select the New Document option from this menu and then choose the Empty Document option from the sub-cascading menu. Doing this will create a new document in your Home folder. Now rename this newly created document with any name of your choice followed by the .sh extension. In our case, we have named it as CommandVar.sh. For writing a Bash script in this file, double click on it to open it and then type the script shown in the image below in your Bash file. Here, the first line of the script i.e. "#!/bin/bash" shows that this file is in fact a Bash file. Then we have created a variable named "test" and have assigned it the value "\$(echo "Hi there!")". Whenever you want to store the command in a variable, you have to type that command preceded by a "\$" symbol. In this case, we wanted to store the "echo" command in the "test" variable so we have simply typed the "echo" command followed by a random message and have enclosed it in round brackets, and placed a "\$" symbol before it. So now, if we want to execute this "echo" command, we will have to access the "test" variable. Therefore, to verify if the "echo" command stored in the "test" variable can be successfully executed or not, we have printed the output of the "test" variable on the terminal by making use of another "echo" command. After typing this script, you need to save your file and close it. Step # 2: Executing the Bash Script via the Terminal: Now you have to execute this script via the terminal. So, open the terminal in Ubuntu 20.04 and then type the following command in it: When you will press the Enter key to execute this command, you will be able to see the following output on your terminal. Here, the highlighted portion of the output is the output of the "echo" command that was stored in the "test" variable. Executing the "seq" Command Stored in a Variable: In this scenario, we will print a sequence of numbers by using the "seq" command stored in a variable. For causing it to happen, we will modify the Bash script created above by performing the following steps: Step # 1: Modifying the Bash Script Created above: Open the Bash file that you have created in the method above and type the following script in it. Here, we have created a variable named "sequence". Our goal is to print the numbers from 1 to 10 while using the "seq" command. For doing that, we have assigned the value "\$(seq 1 10)" to the "sequence" variable. You can also specify any other range of numbers of your choice if you want. The first number after the "seq" command indicates the lower bound of the sequence whereas the second number refers to the upper bound. After typing this script, save your file and close it. Step # 2: Executing the Modified Bash Script via the Terminal: Now execute your Bash script in the same manner as explained above and you will be able to see the specified sequence on your terminal as shown in the image below: Executing 'pwd' Command Stored in a Variable: You can also print your working directory by making use of the "pwd" command stored in a variable. To demonstrate this, we will modify the Bash script created above yet again by following the steps mentioned below: Step # 1: Modifying the Bash Script Created above: Open the Bash file that you have just modified and then type the script shown in the following image in it. In this script, we have created a variable named "working_directory" and have assigned it the value "\$(pwd)". The "pwd" command will simply store its output i.e. the current working directory in the "working_directory" variable. For ensuring whether the "pwd" command has been correctly executed or not, we have printed the value of the "working_directory" variable on the terminal by using the "echo" command. Now save this file and then close it after typing the modified Bash script in it. Step # 2: Executing the Modified Bash Script via the Terminal: Now execute this Bash script in the very same manner as explained above. The output of this Bash script will show you the current working directory. The highlighted portion of the output is in fact, the output of the "pwd" command. Conclusion: This article gives a very good idea of how you can execute a command that is stored within a variable in Bash and can get the same output as you would have gotten if you ran the command independently. Windows 10 includes an underlying "Windows Subsystem for Linux" to run Linux applications, but it's only accessible via the Bash shell. However, there is a way to run Linux applications without first launching a Bash window. This is possible thanks to the bash -c command. Use it to run Linux commands via Command Prompt and PowerShell, or even create a desktop shortcut that runs a Linux command or program when launched. Update: If you have multiple Linux environments installed, you can use the wslconfig command to choose the default Linux environment. There's also a way to run commands in specific Linux environments. How to Run Linux Commands in the Command Prompt or PowerShell RELATED: How to Install and Use the Linux Bash Shell on Windows 10 Before you do any of this, you'll need to install and set up Windows 10's Bash shell. After you do, you can open a Command Prompt window and run the following command to run Linux software outside a Bash window: bash -c "command" For example, let's say you wanted to install the emacs package via apt-get. You'd run the following command in a Command Prompt window: bash -c "sudo apt-get install emacs" When you use bash -c, Windows will launch a Bash shell in the background and pass the command to it. The command will run until it's done and then quit, along with the Bash shell. Any terminal output the current command runs will appear directly in the Command Prompt window, rather than a separate Bash shell window. This trick also allows you to run Linux commands in PowerShell, just as you'd run a normal Windows executable. You can do this by directly running the .exe file as you would in a Command Prompt window, or via any other method for running executables in PowerShell. bash -c "uname -a" As with a Command Prompt window, the output of the command will appear directly in PowerShell. These methods can be used to add Linux commands to a batch file or PowerShell script, too. How to Run Linux Commands From the Run Dialog or Start Menu This trick also works for running commands from the Run dialog, Start menu, or any third-party application launcher. For example, to launch vi from the Run dialog, you'd press Windows+R on your keyboard and then run the following command: bash -c "vi" The vi text editor will appear in its own window. This also works for the Start menu, so you can type the same command directly into the Start menu and press Enter to run it as a command. How to Run Linux Commands with a Desktop Shortcut The bash -c command also makes it possible to launch Linux applications via a desktop shortcut. For example, let's say you wanted to launch the vi text editor through a desktop shortcut. You'd right-click the desktop, point to New > New Shortcut, and enter the following target: bash -c "vi" You can now save the shortcut and it will launch vi when you double-click it. RELATED: How to Run Graphical Linux Desktop Applications from Windows 10's Bash Shell Interestingly enough, this trick also works for launching graphical Linux applications from a desktop shortcut. Install an X server and set up graphical Linux desktop applications. You should be able to create shortcuts to launch them directly. However, you'd have to launch them like this: bash -c "DISPLAY=:0 command" While you can launch Bash commands from elsewhere in Windows, there's no way to run Windows software or executables directly from a Bash shell window.

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