

File Expressions

<i>file1 - ef file2</i>	<i>file1 and file2 have the same inode numbers (the two filenames refer to the same file by hard linking).</i>
<i>file1 - nt file2</i>	<i>file1 is newer than file2.</i>
<i>file1 - ot file2</i>	<i>file1 is older than file2.</i>
-b file	file exists and is a block-special (device) file.
-c file	file exists and is a character-special (device) file.
-d file	file exists and is a directory.
-e file	file exists.
-f file	file exists and is a regular file.
-g file	file exists and is set-group-ID.
-G file	file exists and is owned by the effective group ID.
-k file	file exists and has its "sticky bit" set.
-L file	file exists and is a symbolic link.
-O file	file exists and is owned by the effective user ID.
-p file	file exists and is a named pipe.
-r file	file exists and is readable (has readable permission for the effective user).
-s file	file exists and has a length greater than zero.
-S file	file exists and is a network socket.

File Expressions (cont)

-t fd	fd is a file descriptor directed to/from the terminal. This can be used to determine whether standard input/output/error is being redirected.
-u file	file exists and is setuid.
-w file	file exists and is writable (has write permission for the effective user).
-x file	file exists and is executable (has execute/search permission for the effective user).

Logical Expressions

AND	-a
OR	-o
NOT	!

Integer Expressions

<i>integer1 -eq integer2</i>	<i>integer1 is equal to integer2.</i>
<i>integer1 -ne integer2</i>	<i>integer1 is not equal to integer2.</i>
<i>integer1 -le integer2</i>	<i>integer1 is less than or equal to integer2.</i>
<i>integer1 -lt integer2</i>	<i>integer1 is less than integer2.</i>
<i>integer1 -ge integer2</i>	<i>integer1 is greater than or equal to integer2.</i>
<i>integer1 -gt integer2</i>	<i>integer1 is greater than integer2.</i>



String Expressions

<code>string</code>	<code>string</code> is not null.
<code>-n string</code>	The length of <code>string</code> is greater than zero.
<code>-z string</code>	The length of <code>string</code> is zero.
<code>string1 = string2</code> <code>string1 == string2</code>	<code>string1</code> and <code>string2</code> are equal.
<code>string1 != string2</code>	<code>string1</code> and <code>string2</code> are not equal.
<code>string1 > string2</code>	<code>string1</code> sorts after <code>string2</code> .
<code>string1 < string2</code>	<code>string1</code> sorts before <code>string2</code> .

Modern Version of test

Instead of using `[expression]` is going to be `[[expression]]` and one designed for integers is `((expression))`.

With `[[expression]]` we can have an expression matching a regular expression:

`string =~ regex`.

For the integers in this way we can use the conventional way of other programming languages expressions like:

`int == 0`.

`int < 0`.

`int > 0`.

`int % 0`.

And of course the logical operators, instead of using the older options of `test` we can use:

`&&` for and.

`||` for or.

`!` for not.



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