

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [Open a bash script for see the result.](#)

hack3rcon - June 2, 2019, 12:21 am

Hello.

When I write a script like "ping google.com" and double click on it then the window opened and closed. How can I keep it open and see the result?

Thanks.

Deathbox - June 2, 2019, 3:18 am

Open command prompt or linux terminal and type

Code ping google.co.uk

If it's a shell script:

Code `#!/usr/bin/env`

ping google.co.uk

sleep 3

Windows Batch/CMD script (.cmd/.bat):

Code ping google.co.uk

pause

hack3rcon - June 3, 2019, 5:32 am

(Jun 2, 2019 03:18 AM)Deathbox Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Open command prompt or linux terminal and type

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If it's a shell script:

Code `#!/usr/bin/env`

ping google.co.uk

sleep 3

Windows Batch/CMD script (.cmd/.bat):

Code ping google.co.uk

pauseThanks.

Why "sleep 3"? I like to see the result until I canceled it.

elbone - June 3, 2019, 6:07 am

(Jun 3, 2019 05:32 AM)hack3rcon Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Thanks.

Why "sleep 3"? I like to see the result until I canceled it.

That's for a Shell script.

Deathbox - June 3, 2019, 7:40 am

Try sleep integer in the terminal. It's just how long to wait in seconds. I added that line so you can see the result before the application crashes. You need to pause it or add a time limit which is what you've done with the sleep command. If you want a pause button similar to pause function in batch on MS Windows, you could use the read command instead of a time limit.

Code read -p "This is a message. push a button to resume"

(Jun 3, 2019 06:07 AM)elbone Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) That's for a Shell script.

Yes, @OP. It's too late for me to edit my original post but I meant the bash shell (assuming you're using bash) on most Linux systems in the first code snippet that should be saved as a .sh file; as opposed to the following code snippet for a MS Windows batch file which needs the extension .CMD or .BAT. Sorry about the mix up.

hack3rcon - June 7, 2019, 4:05 am

(Jun 3, 2019 07:40 AM)Deathbox Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Try sleep integer in the terminal. It's just how long to wait in seconds. I added that line so you can see the result before the application crashes. You need to pause it or add a time limit which is what you've done with the sleep command. If you want a pause button similar to pause function in batch on MS Windows, you could use the read command instead of a time limit.

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Yes, @OP. It's too late for me to edit my original post but I meant the bash shell (assuming you're using bash) on most Linux systems in the first code snippet that should be saved as a .sh file; as opposed to the following code snippet for a MS Windows batch file which needs the extension .CMD or .BAT. Sorry about the mix up. When I execute below commands as .sh file then it show me a black window:

Code #!/usr/bin/env

ping google.co.uk

sleep 3But when I remove Code #!/usr/bin/env then its worked!!!

Deathbox - June 7, 2019, 5:58 am

(Jun 7, 2019 04:05 AM)hack3rcon Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) When I execute below commands as .sh file then it show me a black window:

Code #!/usr/bin/env

ping google.co.uk

sleep 3But when I remove Code #!/usr/bin/env then its worked!!!

My bad buddy, yeah the shebang line should be #!/usr/bin/env python. It can also be #!/usr/bin/python but the first is recommended. If you don't use either, I believe it uses /usr/bin/python by default. Using the env just means that it will use the first python interpreter in the \$path. You can use the following to set the default interpreter. It's common to have 2.7 and 3.x installed.

Code sudo update-alternatives --config python

Or you can do it manually specifying which interpreter

Code #!/usr/bin/python

#!/usr/bin/python3

If you take a look in /usr/bin/ you can see the packages installed on your system. In the image below you can see I have several versions of Python located at /usr/bin and so I would be able to use any of them.

Spoiler [\(Click to View\)](#)

datguy.dev - June 7, 2019, 4:22 pm

wait: https://linuxhint.com/wait_command_linux/ But you can also do something like xterm -hold -e

yourscript.sh

hack3rcon - June 7, 2019, 10:46 pm

(Jun 7, 2019 05:58 AM)Deathbox Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) My bad buddy, yeah the shebang line should be `#!/usr/bin/env python`. It can also be `#!/usr/bin/python` but the first is recommended. If you don't use either, I believe it uses `/usr/bin/python` by default. Using the `env` just means that it will use the first python interpreter in the `$path`. You can use the following to set the default interpreter. It's common to have 2.7 and 3.x installed.

Code `sudo update-alternatives --config python`
Or you can do it manually specifying which interpreter

Code `#!/usr/bin/python`
`#!/usr/bin/python3`

If you take a look in `/usr/bin/` you can see the packages installed on your system. In the image below you can see I have several versions of Python located at `/usr/bin` and so I would be able to use any of them.

Spoiler [\(Click to View\)](#)

It is a bash but why use Python?

Deathbox - June 8, 2019, 9:11 am

(Jun 7, 2019 10:46 PM)hack3rcon Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) It is a bash but why use Python?
I tend to have threads open from the Python section, I'm very sorry lol. Yeah for bash, it's just

Code `#!/usr/bin/env bash`
I'll leave the previous reply, as it explains why you should use `env`.

hack3rcon - June 8, 2019, 11:20 pm

(Jun 8, 2019 09:11 AM)Deathbox Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I tend to have threads open from the Python section, I'm very sorry lol. Yeah for bash, it's just

Code `#!/usr/bin/env bash`
I'll leave the previous reply, as it explains why you should use `env`.
Thank you so much.