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**Hercules 2014 Movie Torrent 12**

Movie Genre: Action, Adventure, Fantasy, Superhero, Horror, Director: Alex Kurtzman, Co-Director: Chris McKenna. We have 5 MB left for you! HD. Q: How to create bash alias with "=content of text file" notation? In Bash, how can I create an alias that is a kind of "content of text file" notation (ie. rather than being a full filename)? Let's say I have a config.txt file that contains the following: all = 7 all-time = 4 I want to write an alias "all=" that expands to all = 7. In a typical filename case, I would use an expanded string of the form alias all="\${all//(^=)/}=\${all#[^=]}" but I'm not sure how to handle the fact that it may be a variable that doesn't itself hold a filename, and I'm also not sure how to handle using the → notation of # in the substitution. Edit: My guess is something like; alias all="\${all//(^=)/}" But that's not completely valid. A: Your substitution will work fine for a static string. Here is an example. \$ cat expand.sh alias all='echo 2:\$1:3=4:\$2=5' \$ bash expand.sh all=7:8=0 2:all=7:8=4 To expand an environment variable, just put double quotes around it. \$ bash expand.sh "Sall" 2:all=7:8=0 If all your parameters are coming from an input file, then use a for loop to get them: \$ cat expand.sh for all in \$(cat config.txt); do alias all='echo 2:\$all:3=4:\$all=5' done \$ bash expand.sh "Sall" 2:all=7:8=0 A: I think you're asking how to set an alias without having a path in the file. Using a file should work, for example: \$ cat > test.txt alias someAlias='echo a \$SomeName b' \$ echo -n \$'t | awk -v var='some



