

实验报告

实验名称	实验一 Linux 常用命令（一）		
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实验目的

- 1、掌握 Linux 下文件和目录操作命令：cd、ls、mkdir、rmdir、rm
- 2、掌握 Linux 下文件信息显示命令：cat、more、head、tail
- 3、掌握 Linux 下文件复制、删除及移动命令：cp、mv
- 4、掌握 Linux 的文件排序命令：sort

实验环境

- (1) 计算机的硬件配置 PC 系列微机。
- (2) 计算机的软件配置 VMware 虚拟机软件及 Ubuntu 虚拟机。

实验内容及结果

- 1.使用命令切换到/etc 目录，并显示当前工作目录路径

```
lzh@lzh:~$ cd /etc
lzh@lzh:/etc$ pwd
/etc
lzh@lzh:/etc$ _
```

- 2、使用命令显示/home/lyj 目录下所有文件目录的详细信息，包括隐藏文件。

```
lzh@lzh:/etc$ cd /home/lzh
lzh@lzh:~$ ls -a
.   bak      .bash_history .bashrc  foo      .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful
..  bar.txt   .bash_logout .cache   foo.bak  .ssh
lzh@lzh:~$ pwd
```

- 3、使用命令创建目录/home/lyj/linux，然后删除该目录。

```
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
bak bar.txt foo foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir linux
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
bak bar.txt foo foo.bak li
lzh@lzh:~$ rmdir linux
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
bak bar.txt foo foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$
```

- 4、使用命令 cat 用输出重定向在/home/lyj 目录下创建文件 abc，文件内容为

“Hello, Linux!”, 并查看该文件的内容

```
lzh@lzh:~$ cat > abc
Hello Linux!
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
abc bak bar.txt foo foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$ cat abc
Hello Linux!
lzh@lzh:~$
```

5、使用命令创建目录/home/lyj/ak, 然后将/home/lyj/abc 文件复制到该目录下, 最后将该目录及其目录下的文件一起删除。

```
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$ cp abc foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
abc bak bar.txt foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$ rm abc
lzh@lzh:~$ rm foo.bak
rm: cannot remove 'foo.bak': Is a directory
lzh@lzh:~$ rm -fm foo.bak
rm: invalid option -- 'm'
Try 'rm --help' for more information.
lzh@lzh:~$ rm -rf foo.bak
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
bak bar.txt
lzh@lzh:~$
```

6、查看文件/etc/adduser.conf 的前 3 行内容, 查看文件/etc/adduser.conf 的最后 5 行内容。

```
lzh@lzh:/etc$ head -n 3 adduser.conf
# /etc/adduser.conf: `adduser' configuration.
# See adduser(8) and adduser.conf(5) for full documentation.

lzh@lzh:/etc$ tail -n 5 adduser.conf
# check user and group names also against this regular expression.
#NAME_REGEX="^[a-z] [-a-z0-9_]*\ $"

# use extrausers by default
#USE_EXTRAUSERS=1
lzh@lzh:/etc$
```

7、分屏查看文件/etc/adduser.conf 的内容。

```
# /etc/adduser.conf: `adduser' configuration.
# See adduser(8) and adduser.conf(5) for full documentation.

# The DSHELL variable specifies the default login shell on your
# system.
DSHELL=/bin/bash

# The DHOME variable specifies the directory containing users' home
# directories.
DHOME=/home

# If GROUPTHOMES is "yes", then the home directories will be created as
# /home/groupname/user.
GROUPTHOMES=no

# If LETTERHOMES is "yes", then the created home directories will have
# an extra directory - the first letter of the user name. For example:
# /home/u/user.
LETTERHOMES=no

# The SKEL variable specifies the directory containing "skeletal" user
# files; in other words, files such as a sample .profile that will be
# copied to the new user's home directory when it is created.
SKEL=/etc/skel

# FIRST_SYSTEM_[GU]ID to LAST_SYSTEM_[GU]ID inclusive is the range for UIDs
# for dynamically allocated administrative and system accounts/groups.
# Please note that system software, such as the users allocated by the base-passwd
# package, may assume that UIDs less than 100 are unallocated.
FIRST_SYSTEM_UID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_UID=999

FIRST_SYSTEM_GID=100
LAST_SYSTEM_GID=999

# FIRST_[GU]ID to LAST_[GU]ID inclusive is the range of UIDs of dynamically
--More--(41%)
```

8、使用命令 cat 用输出重定向在/home/lyj 目录下创建文件 facebook.txt，文件内容为：

google 110 5000

baidu 100 5000

guge 50 3000

sohu 100 4500

```
lzh@lzh:/etc$ cd /home/lzh
lzh@lzh:~$ cat >facebook <<EOF
> google 110 5000
> baidu 100 5000
> guge 50 3000
> sohu 100 4500
> EOF
lzh@lzh:~$ cat facebook
google 110 5000
baidu 100 5000
guge 50 3000
sohu 100 4500
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

9．第一列为公司名称，第2列为公司人数，第3列为员工平均工资。

利用 sort 命令完成下列排序：

- (1) 按公司字母顺序排序
- (2) 按公司人数排序
- (3) 按公司人数排序，人数相同的按照员工平均工资升序排序
- (4) 按员工工资降序排序，如工资相同，则按公司人数升序排序
- (5) 从公司英文名称的第 2 个字母开始进行排序。

```
lzh@lzh:~$ sort facebook
baidu 100 5000
google 110 5000
guge 50 3000
sohu 100 4500
```

```
lzh@lzh:~$ sort facebook -k 2 -n
guge 50 3000
baidu 100 5000
sohu 100 4500
google 110 5000
lzh@lzh:~$ sort facebook -k 2 -k 3 -n
guge 50 3000
sohu 100 4500
baidu 100 5000
google 110 5000
lzh@lzh:~$
```

```
lzh@lzh:~$ sort facebook -k 3r -k 2 -n
baidu 100 5000
google 110 5000
sohu 100 4500
guge 50 3000
lzh@lzh:~$ sort facebook -k 1.2
baidu 100 5000
sohu 100 4500
google 110 5000
guge 50 3000
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

实验二 Linux 常用命令（二）

实验目的

1. 掌握 Linux 下查找文件和统计文件行数、字数和字节数命令：find、wc;
2. 掌握 Linux 下文件打包命令：tar;
3. 掌握 Linux 下符号链接命令和文件比较命令：ln、comm、diff;
4. 掌握 Linux 的文件权限管理命令：chmod。

实验内容

1. 查找指定文件

(1) 在用户目录下新建目录 baz，在 baz 下新建文件 qux，并写如任意几行内容；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir baz
lzh@lzh:~$ cd baz
lzh@lzh:~/baz$ touch qux
lzh@lzh:~/baz$ echo hello world >qux
lzh@lzh:~/baz$ cat qux
hello world
lzh@lzh:~/baz$
```

(2) 在用户目录下查找文件 qux，并显示该文件位置信息；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ find -name qux
./baz/qux
./qux
lzh@lzh:~$
```

(3) 统计文件 qux 中所包含内容的行数、字数和字节数；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ wc qux
 1  2 12 qux
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

(4) 在用户目录下查找文件 qux，并删除该文件；

(5) 查看文件夹 baz 内容，看一下是否删除了文件 qux。

```
lzh@lzh:~$ find -name qux -delete
lzh@lzh:~$ cd baz
lzh@lzh:~/baz$ ls
lzh@lzh:~/baz$
```

2. 文件打包

(1) 在用户目录下新建文件夹 path1, 在 path1 下新建文件 file1 和 file2;

```
lzh@lzh:~/baz$ cd ~
lzh@lzh:~$ pwd
/home/lzh
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir path1
lzh@lzh:~$ cd path1
lzh@lzh:~/path1$ touch file1 file2
lzh@lzh:~/path1$ ls
file1 file2
lzh@lzh:~/path1$
```

(2) 在用户目录下新建文件夹 path2, 在 path2 下新建文件 file3;

```
lzh@lzh:~/path1$ cd ~
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir path2
lzh@lzh:~$ cd path2
lzh@lzh:~/path2$ touch file3
lzh@lzh:~/path2$ ls
file3
lzh@lzh:~/path2$ _
```

(3) 在用户目录下新建文件 file4;

```
lzh@lzh:~/path2$ cd ~
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir file4
lzh@lzh:~$ ls
app      a.txt    baz      c.txt    file4      makefile  other1.o  other2.o  test
app.c    bak      bc       faceboof libother1.a other1.c  other2.c  path1     test.c
app.o    bar.txt  b.txt    facebook libother2.a other1.h  other2.h  path2     test.o
```

(4) 在用户目录下对文件夹 path1 和 file4 进行打包, 生成文件 package.tar;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ tar -cvf package.tar path1 file4
path1/
path1/file2
path1/file1
file4/
lzh@lzh:~$
```

(5) 查看包 package.tar 的内容;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ tar -tvf package.tar
drwxrwxr-x lzh/lzh      0 2023-03-22 09:19 path1/
-rw-rw-r-- lzh/lzh      0 2023-03-22 09:19 path1/file2
-rw-rw-r-- lzh/lzh      0 2023-03-22 09:19 path1/file1
drwxrwxr-x lzh/lzh      0 2023-03-22 09:53 file4/
lzh@lzh:~$
```

(6) 向包 package.tar 里添加文件夹 path2 的内容;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ tar -rvf package.tar path2
path2/
path2/file3
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

(7) 将包 package.tar 复制到用户目录下的新建文件夹 path3 中;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir path3
lzh@lzh:~$ cp package.tar path3
lzh@lzh:~$ cd path3
lzh@lzh:~/path3$ ls
package.tar
lzh@lzh:~/path3$
```

(8) 进入path3文件夹，并还原包 package.tar 的内容。

```
lzh@lzh:~/path3$ ls
package.tar
lzh@lzh:~/path3$ tar -xvf package.tar
path1/
path1/file2
path1/file1
file4/
path2/
path2/file3
lzh@lzh:~/path3$ _
```

3. 符号链接内容

(1) 新建文件 foo.txt，内容为 123;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ echo '123' >foo.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ cat foo.txt
123
lzh@lzh:~$
```

(2) 建立foo.txt 的硬链接文件 bar.txt，并比较 bar.txt 的内容和 foo.txt 是否相同，

要求用comm 或 diff 命令;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ ln foo.txt bar.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ diff foo.txt bar.txt
lzh@lzh:~$
```

(3) 查看 foo.txt 和 bar.txt 的 i 节点号 (inode) 是否相同;

```
lzh@lzh:~$ ls -li foo.txt bar.txt
395788 bar.txt 395788 foo.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```


(4) 修改 bar.txt 的内容为 abc，然后通过命令判断 foo.txt 与 bar.txt 是否相同；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ cat > bar.txt <<EOF
> abc
> EOF
lzh@lzh:~$ cat bar.txt
abc
lzh@lzh:~$ diff bar.txt foo.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

(5) 删除 foo.txt 文件，然后查看 bar.txt 文件的 inode 及内容；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ rm -rf foo.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ ls -li txt
ls: cannot access 'txt': No such file or directory
lzh@lzh:~$ ls -li bar.txt
395788 bar.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ cat bar.txt
abc
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

(6) 创建文件 bar.txt 的符号链接文件 baz.txt，然后查看 bar.txt 和 baz.txt 的 inode 号，并观察两者是否相同，比较 bar.txt 和 baz.txt 的文件内容是否相同；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ ln -s bar.txt baz.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ ls -li bar.txt baz.txt
395788 bar.txt 395790 baz.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ diff bar.txt baz.txt
lzh@lzh:~$
```

(7) 删除 bar.txt，查看文件 baz.txt，观察系统给出什么提示信息。

```
lzh@lzh:~$ rm -rf bar.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ cat baz.txt
cat: baz.txt: No such file or directory
lzh@lzh:~$
```

4. 权限管理

(1) 新建文件 qux.txt；

(2) 为文件 qux.txt 增加执行权限（所有用户都可以执行）。

```
lzh@lzh:~$ chmod o+x qux.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ ls -l qux.txt
-rw-rw-r-x 1 lzh lzh 1 Mar 22 11:52 qux.txt
lzh@lzh:~$ _
```

实验三 vim 编辑器及 gcc 编译器的使用

实验目的

掌握 vim 编辑器及 gcc 编译器的使用方法。

实验内容

vim 编辑器和 gcc 编译器的简单使用：

1, 在用户目录下新建一个目录，命名为 workspace1 ；

进入目录 workspace1 ；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ cd ~
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir workspace1
lzh@lzh:~$ cd workspace1
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$
```

2, 在 workspace1 下用 vim 编辑器新建一个 c 语言程序文件，文件名为 test.c ，

内容 e 为：

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main( )
{
    printf("hello world!\n"); return 0;
}
```

保存 `test.c` 的内容，并退出；

```
~  
"test.c" 6L, 73B written  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$ cat test.c  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
    printf("hello world!\n");  
    return 0;  
}  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$
```

3,编译 `test.c` 文件，生成可执行文件 `test`，并执行，查看执行结果。

```
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$ gcc test.c -o test  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$ ./test  
hello world!  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$
```

4,vim 编辑器的详细使用：

(1)在用户目录下创建一个名为 `workspace2` 的目录；

(2)进入 `workspace2` 目录；

```
lzh@lzh:~/workspace1$ cd ~  
lzh@lzh:~$ mkdir workspace2
```

(3)使用以下命令：

```
cat /etc/gai.conf > ./gai.conf
```

(4)将文件 `/etc/gai.conf` 的内容复制到当前目录下的新建文件 `gai.conf` 中；

```
lzh@lzh:~$ cd workspace2  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace2$ cat /etc/gai.conf > ./gai.conf  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace2$ ls  
gai.conf  
lzh@lzh:~/workspace2$
```

(5)使用 `vim` 编辑当前目录下的 `gai.conf` ；

```
# Configuration for getaddrinfo(3).
#
# So far only configuration for the destination address sorting is needed.
# RFC 3484 governs the sorting. But the RFC also says that system
# administrators should be able to overwrite the defaults. This can be
# achieved here.
#
# All lines have an initial identifier specifying the option followed by
# up to two values. Information specified in this file replaces the
# default information. Complete absence of data of one kind causes the
# appropriate default information to be used. The supported commands include:
#
# reload <yes|no>
#   If set to yes, each getaddrinfo(3) call will check whether this file
#   changed and if necessary reload. This option should not really be
#   used. There are possible runtime problems. The default is no.
#
# label <mask> <value>
#   Add another rule to the RFC 3484 label table. See section 2.1 in
#   RFC 3484. The default is:
#
#label ::1/128      0
#label ::/0         1
#label 2002::/16    2
#label ::/96        3
#label ::ffff:0:0/96 4
#label fec0::/10    5
#label fc00::/7     6
#label 2001:0::/32  7
#
#   This default differs from the tables given in RFC 3484 by handling
#   (now obsolete) site-local IPv6 addresses and Unique Local Addresses.
#   The reason for this difference is that these addresses are never
#   NATed while IPv4 site-local addresses most probably are. Given
#   the precedence of IPv6 over IPv4 (see below) on machines having only
#   site-local IPv4 and IPv6 addresses a lookup for a global address would
"gai.conf" 65L, 2584C
```

1,1

Top

(6)将光标移到第 18 行;

(7)复制该行内容;

(8)将光标移到最后一行行首;

(8)粘贴复制行的内容;

```
#scopev4 ::ffff:169.254.0.0/112 2
#scopev4 ::ffff:127.0.0.0/104 2
#   Add another rule to the RFC 3484 label table. See section 2.1 in
#scopev4 ::ffff:0.0.0.0/96 14
```

65

(9)撤销第 8 步的动作;

```
#scopev4 ::ffff:169.254.0.0/112 2
#scopev4 ::ffff:127.0.0.0/104 2
#scopev4 ::ffff:0.0.0.0/96 14
1 line less; before #1 05:33:37
```

(10) 存盘但不退出;

```
# This default differs from the tables given in RFC 3484 by handling
# (now obsolete) site-local IPv6 addresses and Unique Local Addresses.
# The reason for this difference is that these addresses are never
# NATed while IPv4 site-local addresses most probably are. Given
# the precedence of IPv6 over IPv4 (see below) on machines having only
# site-local IPv4 and IPv6 addresses a lookup for a global address would
# see the IPv6 be preferred. The result is a long delay because the
# site-local IPv6 addresses cannot be used while the IPv4 address is
# (at least for the foreseeable future) NATed. We also treat Teredo
# tunnels special.
#
# precedence <mask> <value>
# Add another rule to the RFC 3484 precedence table. See section 2.1
# and 10.3 in RFC 3484. The default is:
#
#precedence ::1/128 50
#precedence ::/0 40
#precedence 2002::/16 30
#precedence ::/96 20
#precedence ::ffff:0:0/96 10
#
# For sites which prefer IPv4 connections change the last line to
#
#precedence ::ffff:0:0/96 100
#
# scopev4 <mask> <value>
# Add another rule to the RFC 6724 scope table for IPv4 addresses.
# By default the scope IDs described in section 3.2 in RFC 6724 are
# used. Changing these defaults should hardly ever be necessary.
# The defaults are equivalent to:
#
#scopev4 ::ffff:169.254.0.0/112 2
#scopev4 ::ffff:127.0.0.0/104 2
#scopev4 ::ffff:0.0.0.0/96 14
"gai.conf" 65L, 2584C written 65,1
```

(11) 将光标移到首行;

(12) 插入模式下输入 "Hello, this is vim world!" ;

```
"Hello,this is vim world!"# Configuration for getaddrinfo(3).
#
# So far only configuration for the destination address sorting is needed.
# RFC 3484 governs the sorting. But the RFC also says that system
# administrators should be able to overwrite the defaults. This can be
```

(13) 删除字符串"this" ;

```
'Hello, is vim world!'"# Configuration for getaddrinfo(3).  
#  
# So far only configuration for the destination address sorting is rfc3484.  
# RFC 3484 governs the sorting. But the RFC also says that system  
# administrators should be able to overwrite the defaults. This can
```

(14) 强制退出 vim ， 不存盘。

```
# Site-Local IPv4 and IPv6 add  
:q!_
```

实验四 用户和用户组管理

实验目的

- 1,掌握用户管理命令，包括命令 useradd、usermod、userdel、newusers;
- 2,掌握用户组管理命令，包括命令 groupadd、groupdel、gpasswd;
- 3,掌握用户和用户组维护命令，包括命令 passwd、su、sudo

实验内容

- 1, 创建一个名为 foo，描述信息为 bar，登录 shell 为/bin/sh，家目录为/home/foo 的用户，并设置登陆口令为 123456;

```
root@lzh:/home/lzh# useradd -c "bar" -m -d /home/foo -s /bin/sh foo
root@lzh:~# passwd foo
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@lzh:~#
```

- 2, 使用命令从 root用户切换到用户 foo，修改 foo 的 UID 为 2000，其 shell 类型为 /bin/csh;

```
root@lzh:~# usermod -u 2000 -s /bin/csh foo
root@lzh:~# su foo
```

- 3, 从用户 foo 切换到 root;

```
foo@lzh:~$ su root
Password:
root@lzh:/home/foo# _
```

- 4, 删除 foo用户，并在删除该用户的同时一并删除其家目录;

```
root@lzh:~# userdel -r foo
userdel: foo mail spool (/var/mail/foo) not found
root@lzh:~# cd /var/mail
root@lzh:/var/mail# ls -l
total 0
```

- 5, 使用命令 newusers 批量创建用户，并使用命令 chpasswd 为这些批量创建的用户设置密码（密码也需要批量设置），查看/etc/passwd文件检查用户是否创建成功;

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# vim newusers.txt
```

```
user1:x:1001:1001:User One:/home/user1:/bin/bash
user2:x:1002:1002:User Two:/home/user2:/bin/bash
user3:x:1003:1003:User Three:/home/user3:/bin/bash
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# newusers < newusers.txt
root@lzh:~/workpl1# _
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# vim passwords.txt_
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# chpasswd <passwords.txt
root@lzh:~/workpl1#
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
user1:x:1001:1001:User One:/home/user1:/bin/bash
user2:x:1002:1002:User Two:/home/user2:/bin/bash
user3:x:1003:1003:User Three:/home/user3:/bin/bash
root@lzh:~/workpl1#
```

6, 创建用户组 group1, 并在创建时设置其 GID 为 3000;

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# groupadd -g 3000 group1
root@lzh:~/workpl1# _
```

7, 在用户组 group1 中添加两个之前批量创建的用户;

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# sudo usermod -a -G group1 user1
root@lzh:~/workpl1# sudo usermod -a -G group1 user2
root@lzh:~/workpl1# sudo usermod -a -G group1 user2
root@lzh:~/workpl1# sudo usermod -a -G group1 user3
root@lzh:~/workpl1#
```

8, 切换到 group1 组中的任一用户, 在该用户下使用sudo 命令查看/etc/shadow文件, 检查上述操作是否可以执行; 若不能执行, 修改 sudoers文件使得该用户可以查看文件 /etc/shadow 的内容。

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# su user1
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ sudo cat /etc/shadow
[sudo] password for user1:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for user1:
user1 is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# visudo_
```



```
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/sudoers.tmp Modified
#
# This file MUST be edited with the 'visudo' command as root.
#
# Please consider adding local content in /etc/sudoers.d/ instead of
# directly modifying this file.
#
# See the man page for details on how to write a sudoers file.
#
Defaults        env_reset
Defaults        mail_badpass
Defaults        secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
user1 ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo  ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

#include_dir /etc/sudoers.d

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut Text   ^J Justify    ^C Cur Pos    M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste Text ^I To Spell   ^_ Go To Line  M-E Redo

user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ sudo cat /etc/shadow_
```

```
man:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
mail:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
news:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
proxy:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
backup:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
list:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
irc:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
gnats:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
nobody:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
systemd-network:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
systemd-resolve:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
messagebus:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
syslog:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
_apt:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
tss:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
uidd:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
tcpdump:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
landscape:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
pollinate:*:19235:0:99999:7:::
usbmux:*:19417:0:99999:7:::
sshd:*:19417:0:99999:7:::
systemd-coredump:!:19417:0:99999:7:::
lzh:$6$3pvWF1kaRnaBnN05$gfG4dmQutQD/sH6FOXN5gKP8VyCcjj.QYZ7aHC2SsEsQK1TgjdTr7LpqNQRwcrpgRtN7.jLRMkfm
4HEk5D8vX0:19417:0:99999:7:::
lxd:!:19417:0:99999:7:::
fwupd-refresh:*:19441:0:99999:7:::
user1:$6$RxQaSPjzi7FuDpXu$185LgpgGcuITpepwZpDS0w1b2IHBTL7LhR0bd/GjhBUqpHmnw1gmt1SESuRajSZ70Rd0f9bwaT
pTtfdu9k5iQ/:19465:0:99999:7:::
user2:$6$.yzjTwbzVbU52c4u$e32zpcjtGx3JMVvexP.wwwJd/x0vQ/TG4zYLCzqC4zPN1k42MSYmFpiNX7gIwyry5vndhb7Woz
6ncSQ5RJBqH1:19465:0:99999:7:::
user3:$6$t02a4gDTW1YfP.G4$heWof4A.91kAK5M2T0EdFFK7NjAa.rgy1nzbMyucMYdrbJ5Wu3W89FGUyireICnn.1J1u4Luqa
VFP9xdd2VWk1:19465:0:99999:7:::
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$
```

实验五 Shell 程序的创建及条件判断语句

实验目的

1. 掌握 Shell 程序的创建过程及 Shell 程序的执行方法；
2. 掌握 Shell 变量的定义方法，及用户定义变量、参数位置等；
3. 掌握变量表达式，包括字符串比较、数字比较、逻辑测试、文件测试；
4. 掌握条件判断语句，如 if 语句、 case 语句。

实验内容

定义变量 foo 的值为 200，并将其显示在屏幕上（终端上执行）；

```
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ foo=100
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ echo $foo
100
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$
```

定义变量 bar 的值为 100，并使用 test 命令比较其值是否大于 150，并显示 test 命令的退出码（终端上执行）；

```
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ bar=100
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ test $bar -gt 150
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ echo $?
1
user1@lzh:/root/workpl1$ _
```

创建一个 Shell 程序，其功能为显示计算机主机名（hostname）和系统时间（date）；

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hostname: $(hostname)"
echo "System time: $(date)"
```

```
"show_info.sh" 3L, 69C written
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash show_info.sh
Hostname: lzh
System time: Tue 18 Apr 2023 03:19:07 PM UTC
root@lzh:~/workpl1#
```

4. 创建一个 Shell 程序，要求可以处理一个输入参数，判断该输入参数是否为水仙花数；

所谓水仙花数是指一个 3 位数，该数字每位数字的 3 次幂之和等于其本身，例如：

```
153 == 1^3+3^3+5^3
```

根据上述定义 153 是水仙花数。编写程序时要求首先进行输入参数个数判断，判断是否有输入参数存在：如果没有则给出提示信息；否则给出该数是否是水仙花数。要求对 153 、 124 和 370 进行测试判断。

```
#!/bin/bash
if [ $# -eq 0 ]; then
    echo "Please enter a parameter"
    exit 1
fi
input=$1
sum=0
for((i=0; i<${#input}; i++));do
    digit=${input:i:1}
    sum=$((sum + digit ** ${#input}))
done
if [ $sum -eq $input ]; then
    echo "is the number of daffodils"
else
    echo "is not a narcissistic number"
fi
~
~
~
```

```
"shuixianhuan.sh" 16L, 296C written
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash shuixianhuan.sh 153
is the number of daffodils
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash shuixianhuan.sh 124
is not a narcissistic number
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash shuixianhuan.sh 370
is the number of daffodils
root@lzh:~/workpl1#
```

5. 创建一个 Shell 程序，输入 3 个参数，计算 3 个输入变量的和并输出；

```
#!/bin/bash
a=$1
b=$2
c=$3
echo $((a+b+c))
~
~
~
~
```

```
"sum.sh" 5L, 43C written
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash sum.sh 1 2 3
6
root@lzh:~/workpl1# _
```

6. 创建一个 Shell 程序，输入学生成绩，给出该成绩对应的等级：90 分以上为 A,80-90 为 B,为 C,60-70 为 D，小于 60 分为 E。要求使用 If elif else fi 实现。

```
#!/bin/bash
if [ $1 -ge 90 ]; then
    echo "A"
elif [ $1 -ge 80 ];then
    echo "B"
elif [ $1 -ge 70 ];then
    echo "C"
elif [ $1 -ge 60 ];then
    echo "D"
else
    echo "E"
fi
~
~
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash gread.sh 99
A
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash gread.sh 80
B
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash gread.sh 60
D
root@lzh:~/workpl1# bash gread.sh 30
E
root@lzh:~/workpl1#
```

实验六 Shell 循环控制语句

实验目的

1. 熟练掌握 Shell 循环语句： `for` 、 `while` 、 `until` ；
2. 熟练掌握 Shell 循环控制语句： `break` 、 `continue` 。

实验内容

编写一个 Shell 脚本，利用 `for` 循环把当前目录下的所有 `*.c` 文件复制到指定的目录中（如 `~/workspace`）； 可以事先在当前目录下建立若干 `*.c` 文件用于测试。

```
#!/bin/bash
for file in *.c; do
    cp "$file" ~/workp12/
done
~
~
```

```
"copy_c_file.sh" 4L, 60C written
root@lzh:~/workp11# bash copy_c_file.sh _
```

```
root@lzh:~/workp11# cd ~/workp12
root@lzh:~/workp12# ls
a.c  b.c
root@lzh:~/workp12# _
```

编写 Shell 脚本，利用 `while` 循环求前 10 个偶数之和，并输出结果；

```
#!/bin/bash
sum=0
i=0
while [ $i -lt 10 ]; do
    sum=$((sum + i * 2))
    i=$((i + 1))
done
echo "sum=$sum"
~
~
~
```

```
"sum_even_number.sh" 8L, 102C written
root@lzh:~/workp12# bash sum_even_number.sh
sum=90
root@lzh:~/workp12#
```

编写 Shell 脚本，利用 `until` 循环求 1 到 10 的平方和，并输出结果；

```
#!/bin/bash
sum=0
i=1
until [ $i -gt 10 ]; do
    sum=$((sum+i*i))
    i=$((i+1))
done
echo "sum=$sum"
~
~
```

```
"sum_squares.sh" 8L, 97C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash sum_squares.sh
sum=385
root@lzh:~/workpl2#
```

4. 运行下列程序，并观察程序的运行结果。将程序中的 --- 分别替换为 break 、 break 2 、 continue 、 continue 2 ，并观察四种情况下的实验结果。

```
#!/bin/bash
for i in a b c d; do
echo -n $i
for j in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; do
if [[ $j -eq 5 ]]; then
---
fi
echo -n $j
done
echo ' ' done
```

```
#!/bin/bash
for i in a b c d; do
echo -n $i
for j in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; do
if [[ $j -eq 5 ]]; then
break
fi
echo -n $j
done
echo ' '
done
~
~
```

```
"test1.sh" 11L, 157C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash test1.sh
a1234
b1234
c1234
d1234
root@lzh:~/workpl2#
```

```
for i in a b c d; do
    echo -n $i
    for j in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; do
        if [[ $j -eq 5 ]]; then
            break 2
        fi
        echo -n $j
    done
    echo ''
done
~
```

```
"test1.sh" 11L, 159C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash test1.sh
a1234root@lzh:~/workpl2#
```

```
for i in a b c d; do
    echo -n $i
    for j in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; do
        if [[ $j -eq 5 ]]; then
            continue
        fi
        echo -n $j
    done
    echo ''
done
~
~
```

```
"test1.sh" 11L, 160C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash test1.sh
a1234678910
b1234678910
c1234678910
d1234678910
root@lzh:~/workpl2#
```

```
for i in a b c d; do
    echo -n $i
    for j in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10; do
        if [[ $j -eq 5 ]]; then
            continue 2
        fi
        echo -n $j
    done
    echo ''
done
~
~
```

```
"test1.sh" 11L, 162C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash test1.sh
a1234b1234c1234d1234root@lzh:~/workpl2# _
```


实验七 Shell 函数

实验目的

1. 掌握 Shell 函数的定义方法;
2. 掌握 Shell 函数的参数传递、调用和返回值;
3. 掌握 Shell 函数的递归调用方法;
4. 理解 Shell 函数的嵌套。

实验内容

编写 Shell 脚本，实现一个函数，对两个数的和进行求解，并输出结果;

```
#!/bin/bash
add(){
    sum=$(( $1 + $2 ))
    echo $sum
}
result=$(add $1 $2)
echo "sum=$result"
~
~
```

```
~
"add.sh" 7L, 89C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash add.sh 3 5
sum=8
root@lzh:~/workpl2#
```

编写 Shell 脚本，在脚本中定义一个递归函数，实现 n 的阶乘的求解;

```
#!/bin/bash
factorial(){
    if [ $1 -le 1 ];then
        echo 1
    else
        local prev=$(factorial $(( $1 - 1 )) )
        local result=$(( $1 * $prev ))
        echo $result
    fi
}
result=$(factorial $1)
echo "The factorial is :$result"
~
~
~
~
~
```

```
~
"factorial.sh" 12L, 204C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash factorial.sh 4
The factorial is :24
root@lzh:~/workpl2# _
```

3. 一个 Shell 脚本的内容如下所示:

```
#!/bin/bash

function first() {
    function second() {
        function third() {
            echo "-3- here is in the third func."
        }
        echo "-2- here is in the second func."
        third
    }
    echo "-1- here is in the first func."
    second
}
echo "starting..."
first
```

试运行该程序，并观察程序运行结果，理解函数嵌套的含义。

```
#!/bin/bash
function first(){
    function second(){
        function third(){
            echo "-3- here is in the third func."
        }
        echo "-2- here is in the second func."
        third
    }
    echo "-1- here is in the first func."
    second
}
echo "starting..."
first
```

```
root@lzh:~/workpl2# bash test2.sh
starting...
-1- here is in the first func.
-2- here is in the second func.
-3- here is in the third func.
root@lzh:~/workpl2#
```

实验八 sed 和 awk

实验目的

1. 掌握 sed 基本编辑命令的使用方法;
2. 掌握 sed 与 Shell 变量的交互方法;
3. 掌握 awk 命令的使用方法;
4. 掌握 awk 与 Shell 变量的交互方法。

实验内容

1. 文件 quote.txt 的内容如下所示:

```
The honeysuckle band played all night long for only $90.  
It was an evening of splendid music and company.  
Too bad the disco floor fell through at 23:10.  
The local nurse Miss P.Neave was in attendance.
```

试使用 sed 命令实现如下功能:

- (1) 删除 \$ 符号;
- (2) 显示包含 music 文字的行内容及行号;
- (3) 在第 4 行后面追加内容: "hello world!";
- (4) 将文本 "The" 替换为 "Quod" ;
- (5) 将第 3 行内容修改为: "This is the third line." ;
- (6) 删除第 2 行内容;
- (7) 设置 Shell 变量 var 的值为 evening , 用 sed 命令查找匹配 var 变量值的行。

```
The honeysuckle band played all night long for only $90.  
It was an evening of splendid music and company.  
Too bad the disco floor fell through at 23:10.  
The local nurse Miss P.Neave was in attendance.
```

```

"quote.txt" 4L, 201C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# sed 's/\$/ /g' quote.txt
The honeysuckle band played all night long for only 90.
It was an evening of splendid music and company.
Too bad the disco floor fell through at 23:10.
The local nurse Miss P.Neave was in attendance.
root@lzh:~/workpl2# sed -n '/music/{=;p}' quote.txt
2
It was an evening of splendid music and company.
root@lzh:~/workpl2# sed '4a hello world!' quote.txt
The honeysuckle band played all night long for only $90.
It was an evening of splendid music and company.
Too bad the disco floor fell through at 23:10.
The local nurse Miss P.Neave was in attendance.
hello world!
root@lzh:~/workpl2# sed 's/The/Quod/g' quote.txt
Quod honeysuckle band played all night long for only $90.
It was an evening of splendid music and company.
Too bad the disco floor fell through at 23:10.
Quod local nurse Miss P.Neave was in attendance.
root@lzh:~/workpl2# sed '2d' quote.txt
The honeysuckle band played all night long for only $90.
Too bad the disco floor fell through at 23:10.
The local nurse Miss P.Neave was in attendance.

```

```

root@lzh:~/workpl2# var="evening"
root@lzh:~/workpl2# sed -n "/$var/p" quote.txt
It was an evening of splendid music and company.
root@lzh:~/workpl2#

```

2. 文件 numbers.txt 的内容如下所示：

```

one : two : three
four : five : six

```

注：每个冒号前后都有空格。

试使用 `awk` 命令实现如下功能：分别以 空格 和 冒号 做分隔符，显示第 2 列的内容，观察两者的区别；

```

"numbers.txt" 2L, 36C written
root@lzh:~/workpl2# awk '{print $2}' numbers.txt
:
:
:
root@lzh:~/workpl2# awk -F ':' '{print $2}' numbers.txt
two
five
root@lzh:~/workpl2# _

```

3. 已知文件 `foo.txt` 中存储的都是数字，且每行都包含 3 个数字，数字之前以空格作为分隔符。试找出 `foo.txt` 中的所有偶数进行打印，并输出偶数的个数。

要求：判断每行的 3 个数字是否为偶数时用循环结果，即要求程序里包含循环和分支结构。

例如 foo.txt 的内容为：

```
2 4 3
15 46 79
```

则输出为：

```
even:
2
4
46
numbers:
3
```

```
#!/bin/bash
count=0
while read line; do
    for num in $line; do
        if (( num % 2 == 0 )); then
            echo $num
            count=$((count + 1))
        fi
    done
done < foo.txt
echo $count
```

```
2 4 3
15 46 78
```

```
"foo.sh" 12L, 168C written
root@lzh:~/workp12# bash foo.sh
2
4
78
3
root@lzh:~/workp12#
```

4. 脚本的内容如下所示：

```
#!/bin/bash
read -p "enter search pattern: " pattern
awk "/$pattern/" '{ nmatches++; print } END { print nmatches,
"found. " }' info.txt
```

试运行该脚本，并理解该脚本实现的功能。

这个脚本使用 `awk` 命令在 `info.txt` 文件中搜索用户输入的模式。脚本首先使用 `read` 命令提示用户输入要搜索的模式，然后将该模式存储在变量 `pattern` 中。接下来，脚本使用 `awk` 命令在 `info.txt` 文件中搜索与模式匹配的行。对于每个匹配的行，`awk` 会将匹配计数器 `nmatches` 加 1 并打印该行。最后，脚本会输出匹配的行数。

