NSD SHELL DAY05

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1 案例1: sed基本用法

1.1 问题

本案例要求熟悉sed命令的p、d、s等常见操作,并结合正则表达式,完成以下任务:

- 删除文件中每行的第二个、最后一个字符
- 将文件中每行的第一个、第二个字符互换
- 删除文件中所有的数字、行首的空格
- 为文件中每个大写字母添加括号

1.2 方案

sed文本处理工具的用法:

01. 用法1: 前置命令 | sed [选项] '编辑指令'

02. 用法2: sed [选项] '编辑指令' 文件....

相关说明如下:

- "编辑指令"可以为增删改查等指令
- "定址符"用来定义需要操作的文本,由"[地址1 [,地址2]]组成
- 未指定"定址符"时,默认处理所有文本

1.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:认识sed工具的基本选项

1) sed命令的 -n 选项

执行p打印等过滤操作时,希望看到的是符合条件的文本。但不使用任何选项时,默认会将原始文本一并输出,从而干扰过滤效果。比如,尝试用sed输出/etc/rc.local的第1行:

- 01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed '1p' /etc/rc.local
 02. #! /bin/sh
- 03. #! /bin/sh
- 04. #
- 05. #
- 06. #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
- 07. #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 08. # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

可以发现所有的行都被显示出来了。—— 正确的用法应该添加 -n 选项,这样就可以只显示第1行了:

- 01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed n '1p' /etc/rc.local
- 02. #! /bin/s

而在执行d删除等过滤操作时,希望看到的是删除符合条件的文本之后还能够被保留下来的文本,所以这时候就不应该使用 -n 选项了。比如,删除/etc/rc.local文件的第1-4行文本:

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```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed '1,4d' /etc/rc.local
```

02. # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

03.

04. touch /var/lock/subsys/local

2) sed命令的 -i 选项

正常情况下,sed命令所做的处理只是把操作结果(包括打印、删除等)输出到当前终端屏幕,而并不会对原始文件做任何更改:

```
01. 「root@svr5~]# sed '1,4d' rclocal.txt //删除第1~4行,输出结果
```

02. # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

03.

04. touch /var/lock/subsys/local

05. 「root@svr5~]# cat rclocal.txt //查看原始文本,并未改动

若希望直接修改文件内容,应添加选项-i。

比如,直接删除rcloal.txt文件的第1~4行,不输出结果:

```
01. [root@svr5~]# sed - i '1,4d' rclocal.txt //删除操作
```

02. [root@svr5~] # cat rclocal.txt //确认删除结果

下文中关于使用sed修改文件的示例中,为了避免大家在练习过程中因误操作导致系统故障,部分命令省略 –i 选项,不再逐一说明。需要时,大 家可自行加上此选项。

3)多个指令可以使用分号隔离

用分号来隔离多个操作(如果有定址条件,则应该使用{}括起来),比如:

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '1p; 4p' /etc/rc.local
```

- 02. #! /bin/sh
- 03. #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

或者:

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '{ 1p; 4p} ' /etc/rc.local
```

- 02. #! /bin/sh
- 03. #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

步骤二:认识sed工具的p输出操作

先创建一个练习用的测试文件,每一行之前添加行号,方便练习时查看效果:

```
01. [root@svr5~] # cat - n /etc/rc.local > rclocal.txt
```

02. [root@svr5~]#cat rclocal.txt

03. 1 #! /bin/sh

04. 2 #

05. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.

06. 4 #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

07. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

08. 6

09. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

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```
O1. [root@svr5~] # sed - n 'p' rclocal.txt
O2. 1 #! /bin/sh
O3. 2 #
O4. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
O5. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
O6. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
O7. 6
```

2)输出第4行。

08.

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '4p' rclocal.txt
```

7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

02. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

3)输出第4~7行。

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '4,7p' rclocal.txt
```

02. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

03. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

04. 6

05. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

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- 01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed n '4p; 7p' rclocal.txt
- 02. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 03. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

5)输出第2行及之后的3行。

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '2,+3p' rclocal.txt
```

- 02. 2 #
- 03. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
- 04. 4 #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 05. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

6)输出以local结尾的行。

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '/local$/p' rclocal.txt
```

02. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

7)输出奇数行。

```
01. [root@svr5 \sim] # sed - n 'p; n' rclocal.txt
```

- 02. 1 #! /bin/sh
- 03. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
- 04. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
- 05. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

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8)输出偶数行。

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed - n 'n; p' rclocal.txt
02. 2 #
03. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
04. 6
```

9)从第5行输出到最后一行。

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed - n '5,$p' rclocal.txt
02. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
03. 6
04. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

10)输出文本的行数。

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - n '$=' rclocal.txt
02. 7
```

步骤三:认识sed工具的d输出操作

还以rclocal.txt文件为例,文件内容如下所示:

```
O1. [root@svr5 ~] # cat rclocal.txt
O2. 1 #! /bin/sh
O3. 2 #
O4. 3 # This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
O5. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
O6. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
O7. 6
O8. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

1)删除第3~5行文本

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed '3,5d' rclocal.txt
02. 1 #! /bin/sh
03. 2 #
04. 6
05. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

2)删除所有包含 "init" 的行

```
    01. [root@svr5~] # sed '/init/d' rclocal.txt
    02. 1 #! /bin/sh
    03. 2 #
    04. 6
    05. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

3)删除所有包含 "init" 的行、所有包含 "bin" 的行

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed '/init/d; /bin/d' rclocal.txt
02. 2 #
03. 6
04. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

4)删除不包括 "init" 的行

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed '/init/! d' rclocal.txt
02. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
03. 4 #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
04. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
```

这个实际效果相当于只显示包含 "init" 的行:

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed - n '/init/p' rclocal.txt
02. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
03. 4 #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
04. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
```

5)删除文件的最后一行

```
01. [root@svr5~] # sed '$d' rclocal.txt
02. 1 #! /bin/sh
03. 2 #
04. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
05. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
06. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
07. 6
```

6)删除文件中的空行

手动新建一个测试文件:

```
[root@svr5 ~] # vim blankline.txt
01.
02.
      abc
03.
04.
      def
05.
      hijklmn
06.
07.
08.
09.
      hello world
10.
      I am here
11.
12.
      end
```

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```
01. [root@svr5 \sim] # sed '/^$/d' blankline.txt
```

02. abc

03. def

04. hijklmn

05. hello world

06. I am here

07. end

步骤四:认识sed工具的s替换操作

还以rclocal.txt文件为例,文件内容如下所示:

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # cat rclocal.txt
```

02. 1 #! /bin/sh

03. 2 #

04. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.

05. 4 #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

06. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

07. 6

08. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

1)将所有行中的第一个"II" (如果有的话)替换为 "TARENA"。

01. [root@svr5~] # sed 's/II/TARENA/' rclocal.txt

02. 1 #! /bin/sh

```
03. 2 #
```

- 04. 3 #This script wiTARENA be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
- 05. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 06. 5 # want to do the fuTARENA Sys V style init stuff.
- 07. 6
- 08. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

2)将所有的"II" (如果有的话)替换为"TARENA"。

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed 's/II/TARENA/g' rclocal.txt
```

- 02. 1 #! /bin/sh
- 03. 2 #
- 04. 3 #This script wiTARENA be executed *after* aTARENA the other init scripts.
- 05. 4 #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 06. 5 # want to do the fuTARENA Sys V style init stuff.
- 07. 6
- 08. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

3) 将第3行内的第2个 "script" 替换为 "SCRIPT"。

- 01. [root@svr5~] # sed '3s/script/SCRIPT/2' rclocal.txt
- 02. 1 #! /bin/sh
- 03. 2 #
- 04. 3 #This script will be executed *after* all the other init SCRIPTs.
- 05. 4 # You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 06. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

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```
07. 6
```

08. 7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

4)删除文件内指定的字符串(替换为空)。

删除所有的 "init" 字符串:

08.

08.

```
O1. [root@svr5~] # sed 's/init//g' rclocal.txt
O2. 1 #! /bin/sh
O3. 2 #
O4. 3 # This script will be executed *after* all the other scripts.
O5. 4 # You can put your own ialization stuff in here if you don't
O6. 5 # want to do the full Sys V style stuff.
O7. 6
```

7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

删除所有的 "script" 、所有的 "stuff" 、所有的字母e,或者的关系用转义方式 \ 来表示:

```
O1. [root@svr5~] # sed 's/script\| stuff\| e//g' rclocal.txt
O2. 1 #! /bin/sh
O3. 2 #
O4. 3 #This will b xcutd *aftr* all th othr init s.
O5. 4 # You can put your own initialization in hr if you don't
O6. 5 # want to do th full Sys V styl init .
O7. 6
```

7 touch /var/lock/subsys/local

5)配置行的注释、解除注释。

以真实文件/etc/rc.local为例,文件内容如下:

```
[ root@svr5~] # cat /etc/rc.local
#! /bin/sh
#
# This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
# You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
# want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

解除/etc/rc.local文件第3~5行的注释(去掉开头的#):

```
O1. [root@svr5 ~] # sed '3,5s/^#//' /etc/rc.local
O2. #! /bin/sh
O3. #
O4. This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
O5. You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
O6. want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
O7.
O8. touch /var/lock/subsys/local
```

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed '6,7s/^/#/' /etc/rc.local$
- 02. #! /bin/sh
- 03. #
- 04. #This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
- 05. #You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
- 06. # want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
- 07. #
- 08. #touch /var/lock/subsys/local

步骤五:利用sed完成本例要求的任务

参考数据文件内容如下:

- 01. [root@svr5~]#cat nssw.txt
- 02. An example Name Service Switch config file. This file should be
- 03. sorted with the most-used services at the beginning.
- 04. #
- 05. The entry '[NOTFOUND=return]' means that the search for an
- 06. entry should stop if the search in the previous entry turned
- 07. up nothing. Note that if the search failed due to some other reason
- 08. (like no NIS server responding) then the search continues with the

本小节的操作使用nssw.txt作为测试文件。

1)删除文件中每行的第二个、最后一个字符

分两次替换操作,第一次替换掉第2个字符,第二次替换掉最后一个字符:

- 01. [root@svr5~] # sed 's/.//2; s/.\$//' nssw.txt
- 02. A example Name Service Switch config file. This file should b
- 03. srted with the most-used services at the beginning
- 04. #
- 05. Te entry '[NOTFOUND=return]' means that the search for a
- 06. etry should stop if the search in the previous entry turne
- 07. u nothing. Note that if the search failed due to some other reaso
- 08. (ike no NIS server responding) then the search continues with th

2)将文件中每行的第一个、第二个字符互换

每行文本拆分为"第1个字符"、"第2个字符"、"剩下的所有字符"三个部分,然后通过替换操作重排顺序为"2-1-3":

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed r's/^(.)(.)(.*)/2^1/3/' nssw.txt$
- 02. nA example Name Service Switch config file. This file should be
- 03. osrted with the most-used services at the beginning.
- 04. #
- 05. hTe entry '[NOTFOUND=return]' means that the search for an
- 06. netry should stop if the search in the previous entry turned
- 07. pu nothing. Note that if the search failed due to some other reason
- 08. I(ike n up . Note that if the search failed due to some other
- 09. (like NIS server responding) then the search continues with

3)删除文件中所有的数字、行首的空格

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因原文件内没有数字,行首也没有空格,这里稍作做一点处理,生成一个新测试文件:

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed 's/o/o7/; s/I/I4/; 3,5s/^/ /' nssw.txt > nssw2.txt$
- 02. [root@svr5~] # cat nssw2.txt
- 03. An exampl4e Name Service Switch co 7nf ig file. This file should be
- 04. so 7rted with the most-used services at the beginning.
- 05. #
- 06. The entry '[NOTFOUND=return]' means that the search fo 7r an
- 07. entry sho7ul4d stop if the search in the previous entry turned
- 08. up no 7thing. Note that if the search fail4ed due to some other reason
- 09. (14ike no 7 NIS server responding) then the search continues with the

以nssw2.txt文件为例,删除所有数字、行首空格的操作如下:

01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed - r's/[0-9]//g; s/^() +//' nssw2.txt$

4)为文件中每个大写字母添加括号

使用 "&" 可调用s替换操作中的整个查找串,所以可参考下列操作解决:

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed 's/[A-Z]/(\&)/g' nssw.txt$
- 02. (A) n example (N) ame (S) ervice (S) witch config file. (T) his file should be
- 03. sorted with the most-used services at the beginning.
- 04. #
- 05. (T) he entry '[(N)(O)(T)(F)(O)(U)(N)(D) = return]' means that the search for an
- 06. entry should stop if the search in the previous entry turned
- 07. up nothing. (N) ote that if the search failed due to some other reason
- 08. (like no (N)(I)(S) server responding) then the search continues with the

2 案例2:使用sed修改系统配置

2.1 问题

本案例要求熟悉课上的sed应用案例,并编写脚本anonftp.sh,实现以下功能:

- 通过yum安装vsftpd软件包
- 修改vsftpd服务配置,开启匿名上传
- 调整/var/ftp/pub目录权限,允许ftp写入
- 启动vsftpd服务,并设置开机自运行

2.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:认识课堂上的sed练习

1)修改默认运行级别

将默认运行级别修改为5,确认修改结果:

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed i'/^id:/s/3/5/'/etc/inittab$
- 02. [root@svr5~]#grep "^id: "/etc/inittab
- 03. id: 5: initdef ault:

再改回去:

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed i'/^id:/s/5/3/'/etc/inittab$
- 02. [root@svr5~]#grep "^id: "/etc/inittab
- 03. id: 3: init default:

2)修改IP地址的网段部分, 主机地址不变。

直接修改网卡ethO的配置文件,检查原有的配置内容:

- 01. [root@svr5~] # cat /etc/sy sconfig/network-scripts/if cfg-eth0
- 02. DEVICE=eth0
- 03. BOOTPROTO=none
- 04. HWA DDR=00: 0c: 29: 82: 09: e9
- 05. ONBOOT=yes
- 06. NET MA SK=255, 255, 255, 0
- 07. IPA DDR=192. 168. 4. 4
- 08. TYPE=Ethernet

若希望将IP地址192.168.4.4修改为172.16.16.4,则应该定位到"IPADDR"所在的行,执行相应的替换(仅测试,尚未修改):

- 01. [root@svr5~] # sed '/^IPA DDR/s/192.168.4.4/172.16.16.4/' \
- O2. /etc/sy sconf ig/network- scripts/if cf g- eth0 | grep "^IPA DDR"
- 03. IPA DDR=172.16.16.4

要求只修改网段地址时,可以利用扩展正则表达式的\1、\2、......等调用,分别对应此前第1个、第2个、......以()包围的表达式所匹配的内容。 所以上述操作可以改为如下(启用扩展匹配应添加-r选项):

- 01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed r i '/^IPA DDR/s/192.168.4.(.*) /172.16.16. \1/' \
- 02. /etc/sy sconf ig/network- scripts/if cf g- eth0

确认修改结果:

- 01. [root@svr5~] # grep "^IPADDR" /etc/sy sconf ig/network- scripts/if cf g- eth0
- 02. IPA DDR=172.16.16.4

再改回去:

- 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed r i'/^IPA DDR/s/172.16.16.(.*)/192.168.4.\1/'\$
- 02. /etc/sy sconf ig/network- scripts/if cf g- eth0
- 03. [root@svr5 ~] # grep "^IPADDR" /etc/sy sconf ig/network- scripts/if cf g- eth0
- 04. IPA DDR=192.168.4.4

3)调整httpd服务配置,更改网站根目录

由于需要替换的字符串中有 / ,为了避免与sed替换操作的分隔混淆,可以使用其他字符作为替换分隔,比如可改用"s#old#new#"的方式实现替换:

- 01. [root@svr5~] # sed i 's#/var/www/html#/opt/wwwroot#' \
- 02. /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
- 03. [root@svr5~] # grep "^DocumentRoot" /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
- O4. DocumentRoot "/opt/wwwroot"

若要恢复,可再改回去:

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01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed - i 's#/opt/wwwroot#/var/www/html#'\

- 02. /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
- 03. [root@svr5 ~] # grep "^DocumentRoot" /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
- 04. DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"

步骤二:编写anonftp.sh脚本,用来装配匿名FTP服务

1)任务需求及思路分析

vsftpd服务的安装、改目录权限、起服务等操作可以直接写在脚本中。

修改vsftpd.conf配置的工作可以使用sed命令,根据默认配置,只需要定位到以#anon开头的行,去掉开头的注释即可。

2)根据实现思路编写脚本文件

```
01. [root@svr5 ~] # vim anonftp.sh
```

02. #! /bin/bash

03. yum-y install vsftpd //安装vsftpd软件

O4. cp /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf{,.bak} //备份默认的配置文件

05. sed - i "/^#anon/s/^#//" /etc/v sftpd/v sftpd.conf //修改服务配置

O6. chown ftp /var/ftp/pub //调整目录权限

07. /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart //启动服务

08. chkconfig v sftpd on //设为自动运行

09.

10. [root@svr5 \sim] # chmod +x anonftp.sh

3)验证、测试脚本

运行脚本anonftp.sh:

<u>Top</u>

- 02.
- 03. Installed:
- 04. vsftpd.x86_64 0: 2.0.5-28.el5

05.

- 06. Complete!
- 07. 关闭 v sf t pd: [失败]
- O8. 为 vsftpd 启动 vsftpd: [确定]

使用ftp登录服务,测试是否可以上传:

- 01. 「root@svr5~] # ftp localhost //本机访问测试
- 02. Connected to localhost localdomain.
- 03. 220 (vsFTPd 2.0.5)
- 04. 530 Please login with USER and PASS.
- 05. 530 Please login with USER and PASS.
- 06. KERBEROS_V4 rejected as an authentication type
- 07. Name (localhost:root): ftp //匿名登录
- 08. 331 Please specify the password.
- 09. Password:
- 10. 230 Login successful.
- 11. Remote system type is UNIX.
- 12. Using binary mode to transfer files.
- 13. ftp>cd pub //切换到 pub/ 目录
- 14. 250 Directory successfully changed.
- 15. ftp> put install.log //上传当前目录下的install.log 文件
- 16. local: install.log remote: install.log
- 17. 227 Entering Passive Mode (127, 0, 0, 1, 192, 127)

Top

- 18. 150 Ok to send data.
- 19. 226 File receive OK.
- 20. 33139 by tes sent in 0.0065 seconds (5e+03 Kby tes/s)
- 21. ftp>quit //断开FTP连接
- 22. 221 Goodby e.

查看/var/ftp/pub新上传的文件:

- 01. [root@svr5 ~] # Is Ih /var/ftp/pub/
- 02. 总计 36K
- 03. rw----- 1 ftp ftp 33K 12- 13 18: 25 install. log

3 案例3: sed多行文本处理

3.1 问题

本案例要求使用sed工具来完成下列任务操作:

- 修改主机名配置文件
- 修改hosts文件,添加两条映射记录: 192.168.4.5 与 svr5.tarena.com、svr5,还有119.75.217.56与www.baidu.com

3.2 方案

sed工具的多行文本处理操作:

- i:在指定的行之前插入文本
- a:在指定的行之后追加文本
- c:替换指定的行

3.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:修改主机名配置文件

- 1)确认修改前的配置
 - 01. [root@svr5 ~] # cat /etc/sy sconfig/network
 - 02. NETWORKING=yes
 - 03. HOST NA ME=sv r5. tarena.com
- 2)使用sed修改主机名配置所在行的内容(c整行替换)
 - 01. [root@svr5 ~] # sed '/^HOSTNAME/cHOSTNAME=my svr.tarena.com' /etc/sy sconfig/network

步骤二:修改hosts文件,添加新的记录

- 1)确认修改前的配置
 - 01. [root@svr5~] # cat /etc/hosts
 - 02. 127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
 - 03. ::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
- 2)使用sed修改hosts文件,添加两行新纪录(a追加)
 - 01. $[root@svr5 \sim] # sed i '$a192.168.4.5 svr5.tarena.com svr5 \$
 - 02. > 119.75.217.56 www.baidu.com' /etc/hosts

- 03. 127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
- 04. ::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
- 05. 192,168,4,5 syr5,tarena.com syr5
- 06. 119.75.217.56 www.baidu.com

4 案例4: sed综合脚本应用

4.1 问题

本案例要求编写脚本getupwd.sh,实现以下需求:

- 找到使用bash作登录Shell的本地用户
- 列出这些用户的shadow密码记录
- 按每行"用户名 --> 密码记录"保存到getupwd.log , 如图-1所示

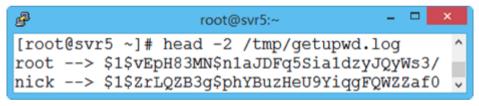


图 - 1

4.2 方案

基本思路如下:

- 1. 先用sed工具取出登录Shell为/bin/bash的用户记录,保存为临时文件/tmp/urec.tmp,并计算记录数量
- 2. 再结合while循环遍历取得的账号记录,逐行进行处理
- 3. 针对每一行用户记录,采用掐头去尾的方式获得用户名、密码字串
- 4. 按照指定格式追加到/tmp/getuupwd.log文件
- 5. 结束循环后删除临时文件,报告分析结果

4.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:编写getupwd.sh脚本

```
01.
   [root@svr5 ~] # vim ./getupwd.sh
02.
    #/bin/bash
    > /tmp/getupwd.log ## 创建空文件
03.
04.
    sed - n '/: \/bin \/bash$/w /tmp/urec.tmp' /etc/passwd ## 提取符合条件的账号记录
    UNUM=$( egrep - c '.' /tmp/urec.tmp) ## 取得记录个数
05.
    while [${i:=1} - le $UNUM] ## 从第1行开始,遍历账号记录
06.
07.
    do
      UREC=$( sed - n "$( i) p" /tmp/urec.tmp) ## 取指定行数的记录
08.
      NAME=${ UREC% *} ## 截取用户名 (记录去尾)
09.
      PREC=$(sed - n "/^$NANE: /p" /etc/shadow) ## 查找与用户名对应的密码记录
10.
      PASS=${ PREC#*: } ## 掐头
11.
      PASS=${ PASS%: *} ## 去尾,只留下密码记录
12.
      echo "$NAME - - > $PASS" >> /tmp/getupwd.log ## 保存结果
13.
            ## 自增1, 转下一次循环
14.
      let i++
15.
    done
    /bin/rm - rf /tmp/urec.tmp ## 删除临时文件
16.
    echo "用户分析完毕,请查阅文件 /tmp/getupwd.log" ## 完成后提示
17.
18.
19.
    [root@svr5 ~] # chmod +x ./getupwd.sh
```

步骤二:测试、验证执行结果

```
02.
      用户分析完毕,请查阅文件 /tmp/getupwd.log
03.
04.
      [root@svr5 ~] # less /tmp/getupwd.log
05.
      root --- > $6$IWgMYmRACwdbfwBo$dr8Yn983nswiJVwOdTMjzbDvSLeCd1GMYjbvsDiFEkL8jnXOLcocBQypOCr4C6BRxNowIxjh6U2qeFUOu1LST/
06.
      zengy e ---> $6$Qb37LOdzRI5995PI$LOzTOgnhGz8ihWkW81J.5XhPp/I7x2./Me2ag0S8tRndCBL9nIjHIKkUKuIHxJ6TXyHYmffbVgUT6pbSwf8071
07.
      clamav -->!!
08.
      my sql - - >!!
09.
      abc - - >!!
10.
      .. ..
```

从上述参考脚本可以发现,使用sed来实现字段提取会比较复杂。下一章课程将会学到awk命令,届时可以通过更简单的方法来改进此脚本内容。