实验一

1. Objective

Get familiar with the Linux operating system environment through experiments and master the use of basic Linux commands.

2. Experiment Step

(1) Directory Operation

Enter the following commands in sequence:

\$pwd

\$cd ~

\$mkdir your_studentID

\$cd your studentID

\$mkdir your name

\$15

\$rmdir your name

\$ls

实验结果如下:



(2) File operation

Enter the following commands in sequence:

\$cd ~

\$touch yourname.txt

\$1s

\$echo "hello world" > yourname.txt

\$cat yourname.txt

\$cp yourname.txt yourname2.txt

\$mv yourname.txt yourstudentid.txt

\$ls

实验结果如下:

```
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~/B22040820$ cd ~
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ touch 周展远.txt
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls
公共的 视频 文档 音乐 桌面 Documents test
模板 图片 下载 周展远.txt B22040820 snap
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ echo "hello world" > 周展远.txt
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ cat 周展远.txt
hello world
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ cp 周展远.txt 周展远2.txt
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ mv 周展远.txt B22040820.txt
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls
公共的 视频 文档 音乐 桌面 B22040820.txt snap
模板 图片 下载 周展远2.txt B22040820 Documents test
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$
```

(3)User Management

Enter the following commands in sequence:

\$whoami

\$sudo su root

Enter the password of the current logged-in user, not the root password, and then enter:

#groupadd student

#whoami

#adduser yourstudentID

#usermod -g student yourstudentID

Follow the prompts to create the user and add the user to the student group.

Switch to the user.

#su yourstudentID

\$cd ~

\$touch yourname.txt

\$1s -1

实验结果如下:

```
b22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ sudo su root
[sudo] b22040820 的密码:
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# groupadd student
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# whoami
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# adduser B22040820
adduser: 请输入匹配 NAME_REGEX[_SYSTEM] 配置选项配置的正则表达式的用户名。
使用 `--force-badname' 选项可以放松检查或者重新配置 NAME_REGEX。
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# adduser B22040820
adduser: 请输入匹配 NAME_REGEX[_SYSTEM] 配置选项配置的正则表达式的用户名。
使用 `--force-badname' 选项可以放松检查或者重新配置 NAME_REGEX。
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# adduser --force-badname B2204082
允许使用可疑的用户名。
正在添加用户"B22040820"...
正在添加新组"B22040820" (1002)...
正在添加新用户"B22040820" (1001) 到组"B22040820"...
创建主目录"/home/B22040820"...
正在从"/etc/skel"复制文件...
新的密码:
重新输入新的密码:
passwd: 已成功更新密码
正在改变 B22040820 的用户信息
请输入新值,或直接敲回车键以使用默认值
      全名 []:
      房间号码 []:
      工作电话 []:
      家庭电话 []:
      其它 []:
这些信息是否正确? [Y/n] y
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# usermod -g student B22040820
root@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820# su B22040820
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:/home/b22040820$ cd ~
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ touch 周展远.txt
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -1
周展远.txt
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ stat
周展远.txt .bash_logout .bashrc
                                  .profile
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ stat
周展远.txt
           .bash logout .bashrc
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ stat 周展远.txt
 文件:周展远.txt
 大小: o
                    块: 0
                                IO 块大小: 4096 普通空文件
设备: 803h/2051d
                  Inode: 396359
                                    硬链接: 1
访问时间: 2024-10-14 10:05:11.292820486 +0800
修改时间: 2024-10-14 10:05:11.292820486 +0800
```

(4) Permission management

Enter the following commands in sequence:

\$ touch demo

```
$ chmod 777 demo
$ chmod a-x demo # result is rw-rw-rw-
$ chmod go-w demo # result is rw-r-r--
$ chmod g+w demo # result is rw-rw-r--
$ chmod a= demo # result is ------T
$ chmod u+s demo # result is -----T
$ chmod u+rx demo # result is r-s----T
$ chmod g+rws demo # result is r-srwS--T
实验结果如下:
```

```
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ touch demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod 777 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
-rwxrwxrwx 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod a-x demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
-rw-rw-rw- 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod go-w demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod g+w demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
-rw-rw-r-- 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod a= demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
   ----- 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod +t demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
   -----T 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod u+s demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
--S----T 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod u+rx demo
322040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
-r-s----T 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ chmod g+rws demo
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l demo
-r-srwS--T 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:09 demo
```

(5) Other management

Create folder "others" in the main directory of the user, go to the folder, and create two files with the name of any file. Then run the following commands in sequence.

```
$tar -czvf backup.tar.gz others
```

\$1s -1

\$tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz

\$1s -1

Observe changes in the process.

```
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir others
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ cd others
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~/others$ touch test01
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~/others$ touch test02
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~/others$ cd
```

Create a textfile file and make it as follows:

no, I study in njupt.

this line ends with 00

this line ends with .00

I am 25 years old.

He is 15. It is 16.00

wy is the short of my name.

```
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ tar -czvf backup.tar.gz others
others/
others/test01
others/test02
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l
总计 12
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student 0 10月 14 10:05 周展远.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student 168 10月 14 10:35 backup.tar.gz
-r-srwS--T 1 B22040820 student  0 10月 14 10:09 <mark>demo</mark>
drwxr-xr-x 2 B22040820 student 4096 10月 14 10:27 others
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student 138 10月 14 10:32 test.text
                               0 10月 14 10:32 text.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz others/
others/
others/test01
others/test02
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l
总计 12
                               0 10月 14 10:05 周展远.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student 168 10月 14 10:35 backup.tar.gz
                               0 10月 14 10:09 demo
-r-srwS--T 1 B22040820 student
drwxr-xr-x 2 B22040820 student 4096 10月 14 10:27 others
0 10月 14 10:32 text.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 B22040820 student
```

Search for all lines beginning with the character "n" in the file textfile

\$ grep '^n' textfile

Search the textfile for all lines ending in ".00"

\$ grep \.00\$' textfile

Search for all lines in the textfile that contain the number 5, followed by the character ".", followed

by any character

\$ grep '5\..' textfile

Search for all lines starting with the characters "w" and "y" in the file textfile

\$ grep '^[wy]'textfile

```
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ touch text.txt
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ vim test.text
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ grep '^n' test.text
no, I study in njupt.
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ grep '\.00$' test.text
this line ends with .00
He is 15. It is 16.00
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ grep '$\..' test.text
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ grep '5\..' test.text
He is 15. It is 16.00
B22040820@b22040820-virtual-machine:-$ grep '^[wy]' test.text
wy is the short of my name.
```