## (1) Directory Operation

Enter the following commands in sequence:

```
$pwd
$cd ~
$mkdir your_studentID
$cd your_studentID
$mkdir your_name
$1s
$rmdir your_name
$1s
```

Save a screenshot of the above command along with the corresponding results, you must have your student number and name.

首先,用户打开终端并使用 pwd 命令查看当前工作目录的完整路径,然后,通过 cd ~命令切换到自己的主目录,接下来,创建了一个名为 B21111421(学号)的新目录,用户进入这个新创建的目录,并在其中创建了另一个名为"张志(姓名)"的目录。再次使用 ls 命令查看当前目录下的所有文件和目录,确认"张志(姓名)"目录已经创建成功。最后,执行 rmdir 删除"张志(姓名)"目录,前提是该目录为空。删除后,再次使用 ls 命令确认"张志(姓名)"目录已不再存在于 B21111421 目录中。实验结果如下图所示。

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ pwd
/home/zhang/Desktop
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ cd ~
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ mkdir B21111421
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ cd B21111421
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/B21111421$ ls
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/B21111421$ mkdir 张志
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/B21111421$ ls
张志
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/B21111421$ rmdir 张志
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/B21111421$ ls
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/B21111421$ S
```

图 1 实验结果(1)

## (2) File operation

Enter the following commands in sequence:

```
$cd ~
$touch yourname.txt
$ls
$echo "hello world" > yourname.txt
$cat yourname.txt
$cp yourname.txt yourname2.txt
$mv yourname.txt yourstudentid.txt
$ls
```

Save a screenshot of the above command along with the corresponding results, you must have your student number and name.

用户首先通过 cd~命令切换到自己的主目录,然后,使用 touch 命令创建了一个名为张志.txt 的空文件。接着,通过 ls 命令列出当前目录下的所有文件和目录,以确认张志.txt 文件已经被成功创建,利用 echo 命令将字符串"hello world"写入到`张志.txt`文件中,如果文件中原本有内容,这一步会覆盖原有内容。紧接着,使用`cat`命令查看`张志.txt`文件的内容,确认显示为"hello world",这验证了信息已经被正确写入到文件中,为了备份`张志.txt`文件,执行了`cp`命令,创建了一个名为`张志 2.txt`的副本。之后,通过`mv`命令将`张志.txt`文件重命名为`B21111421.txt`。

最后再次执行`ls`命令列出当前目录下的所有文件和目录,此时应该能够看到`张志 2.txt`和`B21111421.txt`两个文件,这确认了文件的创建、内容写入、备份和重命名操作都已经成功完成,实验结果如下图所示:

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ cd ~
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:-$ touch 张志.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ ls
张志.txt
B21111421DocumentsPubliczz1.shB211111421张志lab1.docDownloadssnapzz2.sh
B21111421zhangzhilab1.doc Music Templates zz3.sh
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ echo "hello world" > 张志.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ cat 张志.txt
hello world
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:-$ cp 张志.txt 张志2.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ mv 张志.txt B21111421.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ ls
张志2.txt
B21111421张志lab1.doc Downloads Templates zz.sh
B21111421.txt Mustc Videos
B21111421zhangzhilab1.doc Pictures zz1.sh
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~$
 回收站
```

图 2 实验结果(2)

## (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
```

View the properties of the file, including the owner user and the group to which the owner user belongs.

首先使用`whoami`命令来显示当前登录的用户名。接着,执行`sudo su root`命令以获取 root 用户的权限,并在获得 root 权限后立即创建一个新的用户组名为`student`。然后,使用 `whoami`命令来确认当前用户已经切换为 root 用户,添加了一个新用户,用户名为 `B21111421`(即用户的学号)。之后,修改了这个新用户的属性,将他们归入到`student`用户组中。为了完成这些操作,需要退出 root 用户模式,使用`su`命令切换到`B21111421`用户,切换回普通用户后,进入自己的主目录,并使用`touch`命令创建了一个名为`张志.txt`的新文件。最后,使用`ls -l`命令列出当前目录下的所有文件和目录,包括它们的详细权限和属性信息,以确认`张志.txt`文件已被成功创建,并且查看其权限和其他详细信息,实验过程如下图所示:

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ whoami
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sudo su root
[sudo] zhang 的密码:
root@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop# whoami
root@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop# groupadd student
groupadd: "student"组已存在
root@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop# adduser ZZ
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@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop# adduser zz
adduser: 用户"zz"已经存在。
root@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop# usermod -g student zz
root@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop# su zz
zz@zhang-virtual-machine:/home/zhang/Desktop$ cd ~
zz@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ touch 张志.txt
zz@zhang-virtual-machine:~$ ls -l
总计 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 zz student 0 10月 14 10:12 张志.txt
zz@zhang-virtual-machine:~$
```

图 3 实验结果(3)

## (4) Permission management

Enter the following commands in sequence:

After entering each line, run Is -I demo to view the result.

###(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
$ls -l
$tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz
$ls -l
```

Observe changes in the process.

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.
```

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
```

首先使用`touch`命令创建了一个名为`demo`的空文件。接着,通过`chmod 777 demo`命令,将`demo`文件的权限设置为所有用户都可以读、写和执行,即权限为`rwxrwxrwx`。

件和目录,并显示它们的详细权限信息,使用`tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz`命令解压了 `backup.tar.gz`归档文件,并再次使用`ls -l`命令查看了当前目录下的文件和目录,确认归档文件已被正确解压;尝试执行几个`grep`命令来搜索文本文件`textfile`中的特定模式: `grep '^n' textfile`搜索以字母`n`开头的行; `grep '\.00\$' textfile`搜索以`.00`结尾的行; `grep '5\..' textfile`搜索包含`5.`模式的行; `grep '^[wy]' textfile`搜索以字母`w`或`y`开头的行。这些 `grep`命令用于在文本文件中查找匹配特定模式的行,具体执行如下所示:

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ touch demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod 777 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
-rwxrwxrwx 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod a-x demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
-rw-rw-rw- 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod go-w demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
-rw-r--r-- 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod g+w demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
 Ubuntu Software ang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod a= demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
----- 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod +t demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
-----T 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod u+s demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
---S----T 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod u+rx demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
-r-s----T 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ chmod g+rws demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l demo
-r-srwS--T 1 zhang zhang 0 10月 14 10:19 demo
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

图 4 实验结果(4.1)

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ tar -czvf backup.tar.gz others
others/
others/backup.tar.gz
others/test2.txt
others/test1.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l
总计 2372
                           39 9月 30 10:49 20.sh
-rwxrw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
                            6 9月 14 10:03 abc
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 1314816 4月 6 2024 B21111421张志lab1.doc
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 318464 5月 19 18:05 B21111421张志lab2.doc
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 481280 6月 24 15:09 B21111421张志lab3.doc
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 283136 6月 24 14:44 B21111421张志lab4.doc
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
                          112 5月 19 18:13 B21111421.txt
                          253 10月 14 10:29 backup.tar.gz
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
-r-srwS--T 1 zhang zhang
                            0 10月 14 10:19 demo
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhang zhang 4096 10月 14 10:27 others
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
                           69 10月 12 10:29 zzz
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz
others/
others/backup.tar.gz
others/test2.txt
others/test1.txt
```

图 5 实验结果(4.2)

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ tar -xzvf backup.tar.gz
others/
others/backup.tar.gz
others/test2.txt
others/test1.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ ls -l
总计 2372
-rwxrw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
                            39 9月 30 10:49 20.sh
                            6 9月 14 10:03 abc
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 1314816 4月 6 2024 B21111421张志lab1.doc
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 318464 5月 19 18:05 B21111421张志lab2.doc
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 481280 6月 24 15:09 B21111421张志lab3.doc
-rw------ 1 zhang zhang 283136 6月 24 14:44 B21111421张志lab4.doc
                           112 5月 19 18:13 B21111421.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
                           253 10月 14 10:29 backup.tar.gz
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
-r-srwS--T 1 zhang zhang
                            0 10月 14 10:19 demo
                        4096 10月 14 10:27 others
drwxrwxr-x 2 zhang zhang
                            69 10月 12 10:29 zzz
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zhang zhang
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

图 6 实验结果(4.3)

```
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ touch text3.txt
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ grep '^n' text3.txt
no, I study in njupt.
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ grep '\.00$' text3.txt
this line ends with .00
He is 15. It is 16.00
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ grep '5\..' text3.txt
He is 15. It is 16.00
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ grep '^[wy]' text3.txt
wy is the short of my name.
zhang@zhang-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

图 7 实验结果(4.4)