

# 第四次上机作业

李奔 2015301610026

1. 显示/usr/bin目录下以大写或小写s开头的行,仅需显示前10条记录

```
grep -I '^[sS]' /usr/bin/* | head -n 10
# 或者
grep -Ii '^s' /usr/bin/* | head -n 10
```

2. grep -v '/sbin/nologin' /etc/passwd

3. grep "\<[0-9]\{1,2\}\>" /etc/passwd

4. 显示/etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit文件中,以#开头,后面跟至少一个空白字符,而后再有至少一个非空白字符的行;

```
[root@awecg rc.d]# find . -name "rc.sysinit"
[root@awecg rc.d]# find . -name "rc.*"
./rc.local
[root@awecg rc.d]# grep '^#\s\S' /etc/rc.d/rc.local
# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES
# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules
# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.
# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during b
# this script will NOT be run after all other services.
# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensu
# that this script will be executed during boot.
```

- 5.

```
#!/bin/bash
FILE="./string.txt"
cat > $FILE <<EOF
he beat his his competitor, it is a feat
he beat a lot of competitors, but another man beat him.
the sun gives me heat, we also must face to the danger
of death from the sun
EOF
grep --color "eat\>" string.txt
echo "#####"
grep --color "eat\>\".*\"eat\>" string.txt
```

```
[.DESKTOP-OKP7CM4] > ./test5.sh
he beat his his competitor, it is a feat
he beat a lot of competitors, but another man beat him.
the sun gives me heat, we also must face to the danger
#####
he beat his his competitor, it is a feat
he beat a lot of competitors, but another man beat him.
```

```
#!/bin/bash
rm -rf test          # 强制递归删除test目录
mkdir test           # 创建test目录
```

```
cd ./test          # 进入目录
touch file1 file2  # 创建file1与file2两个文件
mkdir folder       # 创建文件夹folder
cp file1 ./folder  # 复制file1到folder
cp file2 ./folder  # 复制file2到folder
ls -lath           # 查看test文件夹详细信息
```

```
$ ./test6.sh
/d/课程/专业课/LINUX/test
total 4.0K
drwxr-xr-x 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 12:37 folder
drwxr-xr-x 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 12:37 .
-rw-r--r-- 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 12:37 file2
-rw-r--r-- 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 12:37 file1
drwxr-xr-x 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 12:37 ..
```

(2) ln默认创建硬链接，ls -s创建软连接，使得文件连接数增加

```
$ ./test6.sh
ln: failed to create symbolic link 'file4': No such file or directory
/d/课程/专业课/LINUX/test
total 4.0K
drwxr-xr-x 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 13:06 folder
drwxr-xr-x 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 13:06 .
-rw-r--r-- 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 13:06 file2
-rw-r--r-- 2 我 197609 0 11月 19 13:06 file1
-rw-r--r-- 2 我 197609 0 11月 19 13:06 file3
drwxr-xr-x 1 我 197609 0 11月 19 13:06 ..
```

7. 假设一个名为 myfile 文件的属主、属组和其他用户的权限为 `rw-r-xr-w-`，请问其数字权限是**756**：去掉该文件的属主可是：`chmod u-w myfile`，增加该文件的属组的可写权限命令是：`chmod g+w myfile`，增加该文件的其他用户的可执行：`chmod o+x myfile`，让属主、属组和其他用户都具有可执行的权限的命令是`chmod +x myfile`（或者 `chmod ugo+w myfile`），文件的属主、属组和其他用户的权限都变为可读、可写和可执行的命令是 `chmod 777 myfile`。

## 8. 脚本编程

```
#!/bin/bash
Bool=1
Sum=0
until [ $Bool -eq 0 ]
do
    read -p "请输入底边长: " a
    read -p "请输入高: " h
    S=`echo "scale=6;$a*$h/2" | bc`
    Sum=`echo "scale=6;$S+$Sum" | bc`
    echo "三角形面积为: $S"
    echo "面积求和为: $Sum"
    read -p "输入0退出，其他继续" Bool
done
```

```
$ ./test8.sh
请输入底边长: 4
请输入高: 5
三角形面积为: 10.000000
面积求和为: 10.000000
输入0退出, 其他继续4
请输入底边长: 3
请输入高: 45
三角形面积为: 67.500000
面积求和为: 77.500000
输入0退出, 其他继续0
```