实验二 Linux文件系统

课程名称: Unix基础与应用

实验项目名称:实验二 Linux文件系统

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2.1 管理目录和文件

1. 实验目的

练习管理Linux系统的目录和文件,通过完成本实验,掌握下列技能:

- 1. 使用目录
- 2. 处理文件
- 3. 以递归方式处理文件和目录
- 4. 处理二进制文件

2. 实验环境

2.1 软件环境:

- 1. CentOS Linux release 7.9.2009
- 2. VMware Workstation Pro 15
- 3. MobaXterm v20.0

2.2 硬件环境:

- 1. 阿里云云服务器ECS,共享计算型实例,配置(CPU 1核\内存 2GB\带宽 1Mbps)
- 2. 个人笔记本,配置(建议内存>4G)

3. 实验内容和方法

3.1 管理目录

1. 登录

```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64

localhost login: monkeyman
Password:
Last login: Mon Apr 5 03:22:28 on tty1
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

- 2. 检查所在目录
- 3. 将当前目录更改为根目录(/)
- 4. 验证是否在根目录中, 并执行简单列表和长列表

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cd /
[monkeyman@localhost /1$ ls
bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run
                                                                 srv tmp
                                                                                var
boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[monkeyman@localhost /1$ ls -1
total 20
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                                              7 Mar 28 14:48 bin -> usr/bin
dr-xr-xr-x. 5 root root 4096 Mar 28 14:55 boot drwxr-xr-x. 20 root root 3240 Apr 5 03:22 dev drwxr-xr-x. 75 root root 8192 Apr 5 03:23 etc drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 23 Mar 28 14:54 home
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 7 Mar 28 14:48 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 9 Mar 28 14:48 lib64 -> usr/lib64
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 media
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 18 Mar 28 15:01 mmt
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 opt
dr-xr-xr-x. 114 root root 0 Apr 5 03:22 proc
dr-xr-xr-x. 2 root root 114 Mar 28 14:55 root
drwxr-xr-x. 25 root root 740 Apr 5 03:23 run
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 8 Mar 28 14:48 sbin -> usr/sbin
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 11 2018 srv
dr-xr-xr-x. 13 root root 0 Apr 5 03:22 sys
drwxrwxrwt. 12 root root 4096 Apr 5 03:23 tmp
drwxr-xr-x. 13 root root 155 Mar 28 14:48 usr
drwxr-xr-x. 19 root root 267 Mar 28 14:56 var
[monkeyman@localhost /1$
```

5. 列出当前目录中的所有文件,并列出当前目录及以下的所有文件

```
[monkeyman@localhost /]$ ls -a
. bin dev home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
.. boot etc lib media opt root sbin sys usr
[monkeyman@localhost /]$ ls -R
```

```
./etc/pki/rpm-gpg:
RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-7 RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-Debug-7 RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-Testing-7
ls: cannot open directory ./etc/pki/rsyslog: Permission denied
./etc/pki/tls:
cert.pem certs misc openssl.cnf private
./etc/pki/tls/certs:
ca-bundle.crt ca-bundle.trust.crt make-dummy-cert Makefile renew-dummy-cert
./etc/pki/tls/misc:
CA c_hash c_info c_issuer c_name
./etc/pki/tls/private:
./etc/plymouth:
plymouthd.conf
./etc/pm:
config.d power.d sleep.d
./etc/pm/config.d:
./etc/pm/power.d:
./etc/pm/sleep.d:
./etc/polkit-1:
localauthority localauthority.conf.d rules.d
ls: cannot open directory ./etc/polkit-1/localauthority: Permission denied
./etc/polkit-1/localauthority.conf.d:
ls: cannot open directory ./etc/polkit-1/rules.d: Permission denied
./etc/popt.d:
[monkeyman@localhost /1$ _
```

ctrl + c 结束此命令,结束大量输出

6. 返回主目录并列出其内容,包括隐藏文件

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cd ~
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ pwd
/home/monkeyman
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -a
. . . .bash_history .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ _
```

隐藏文件: .***

7. 在主目录中创建一个名为mydir的目录,查看主目录和~/mydir目录的详细列表。

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ mkdir mydir
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -ld
drwx----. 3 monkeyman monkeyman 96 Apr 5 04:21 .
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -ld mydir/
drwxrwxr-x. 2 monkeyman monkeyman 6 Apr 5 04:21 mydir/
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ _
```

- 8. 转到mydir目录,创建两个名为myfile1和myfile2的零长度文件
- 9. 发出命令以查看mydir目录的内容的详细列表

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cd mydir/
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ touch f1
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ touch f2
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ ls -1
total 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 0 Apr 5 04:23 f1
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 0 Apr 5 04:23 f2
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$
```

10. 返回主目录并使用Is -R命令查看目录树

```
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ cd ..
[monkeyman@localhost ~]$ ls -R
.:
mydir
./mydir:
f1 f2
[monkeyman@localhost ~]$ _
```

11. 尝试删除mydir目录

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ rm mydir/
rm: cannot remove 'mydir/': Is a directory
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

目录必须为空才能删除

12. 再次进入mydir目录,并删除该目录中的两个文件;然后回去到您的主目录,然后删除mydir目录

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cd mydir/
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ rm f
f1 f2
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ rm f1 f2
[monkeyman@localhost mydir]$ cd ..
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ rm mydir/
rm: cannot remove 'mydir/': Is a directory
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ rmdir mydir/
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

目录为空, 删除成功

3.2 管理文件

1. 查看/etc/passwd文件的内容。/etc/passwd文件包含所有列表授权使用该系统的用户

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin-
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:999:998:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
postfix:x:89:89::/var/spool/postfix:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:998:996::/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
monkeyman:x:1000:1000:monkeyman:/home/monkeyman:/bin/bash
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

2. 将/etc/passwd文件复制到您的主目录,然后将其重命名为usersfile

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cp /etc/passwd ~
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ mv passwd usersfile
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -a
. . . .bash_history .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc usersfile
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

- 3. 将usersfile拆分为多个较小的文件,每个文件200字节
- 4. 列出您主目录中的所有文件

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ split -b 200 usersfile usersfile [monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -l ~ total 24 -rw-r---. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 904 Apr 5 04:33 usersfile -rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileaa -rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileab -rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileac -rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfilead -rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfilead -rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 104 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileae [monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

3.3 递归管理文件和目录

1. 创建目录sub1,并在sub1中创建目录sub2。使用一个命令即可完成所有操作

2. 转到sub2目录并创建一个名为myfile的文件

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cd sub1/sub2/
[monkeyman@localhost sub2]$ touch myfile
[monkeyman@localhost sub2]$ ls -a
. . . myfile
[monkeyman@localhost sub2]$ ls -1
total 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 0 Apr 5 04:43 myfile
[monkeyman@localhost sub2]$
```

3. 返回主目录, 复制整个sub1目录树到tree1, 并递归列出sub1和tree1中的所有文件和目录

```
[monkeyman@localhost sub21$ cd
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ cp -R sub1 tree1
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -1
total 24
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman
                                            0 Apr 5 04:40 myfile
drwxrwxr-x. 3 monkeyman monkeyman 18 Apr 5 04:39 sub1
drwxrwxr-x. 3 monkeyman monkeyman 18 Apr 5 04:44 tree1
-rw-r--r-. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 904 Apr 5 04:33 usersfile
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileaa
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileab
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileac
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfilead
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 104 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileae
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -r sub1/
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -R sub1/
sub1/:
sub2
sub1/sub2:
mufile
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -R tree1/
tree1/:
sub2
tree1/sub2:
mufile
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$
```

- 4. 移动目录树tree1进入sub1子目录
- 5. 列出主目录的内容, 递归列出所有文件和目录sub1目录

```
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ mv tree1/ sub1/
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -1
total 24
-rw-rw-r-. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 0 Apr 5 04:40 myfile
drwxrwxr-x. 4 monkeyman monkeyman 31 Apr 5 04:46 sub1
-rw-r--r-. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 904 Apr 5 04:33 usersfile
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileaa
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileab
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileac
-rw-rw-r--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 200 Apr 5 04:35 usersfilead
-гы-гы-г--. 1 monkeyman monkeyman 104 Apr 5 04:35 usersfileae
[monkeyman@localhost ~1$ ls -R sub1/
sub1/:
sub2 tree1
sub1/sub2:
myfile
sub1/tree1:
sub2
sub1/tree1/sub2:
myfile
[monkeuman@localhost ~1$
```

3.4 管理二进制文件

1. 使用od和hexdump列出文件/bin/ls的内容

2. 列出/bin/ls程序中的所有字符串

```
.jcr
.data.rel.ro
.dynamic
.got
.got.plt
.data
.bss
.gnu_debuglink
.gnu_debugdata
[monkeyman@localhost ~]$ strings /bin/ls_
```

2.2 文件和目录权限

1. 实验目的

练习控制文件和目录权限,通过完成本实验,掌握下列技能:

修改文件和目录权限

2. 实验环境

2.1 软件环境:

- 1. CentOS Linux release 7.9.2009
- 2. VMware Workstation Pro 15
- 3. MobaXterm v20.0

2.2 硬件环境:

- 1. 阿里云云服务器ECS,共享计算型实例,配置 (CPU 1核 \ 内存 2GB \ 带宽 1Mbps)
- 2. 个人笔记本,配置 (建议内存>4G)

3. 实验步骤和方法

3.1 创建用户账户

1. 在本地虚拟机的tty4上,以root用户身份Login

```
localhost login: root
Password:
Last failed login: Mon Apr 5 04:50:15 CST 2021 on tty4
There was 1 failed login attempt since the last successful login.
Last login: Sun Mar 28 15:19:46 on tty2
[root@localhost ~]# tty
/dev/tty4
[root@localhost ~]#
```

2. 执行一下一系列命令

```
#groupadd penguins
#useradd -m -g penguins -c "penguins penguins (1)" tux1
#useradd -m -g penguins -c "penguins penguins (2)" tux2
#passwd tux1
New password:penguin1
Retype new password:penguin1
#passwd tux2
New password:penguin2
Retype new password:penguin2
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# groupadd penguins
[root@localhost ~]# useradd -m -g penguins -c "penguins penguins (1)" tux1
[root@localhost ~]# useradd -m -g penguins -c "penguins penguins (2)" tux2
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd tux1
Changing password for user tux1.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password fails the dictionary check - it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]# passwd tux2
Changing password for user tux2.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password fails the dictionary check - it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

3. 在第一个基于文本的虚拟终端(tty2)上,使用密码penguin1以tux1登录,然后在下一个(tty3)上,使用密码penguin2以tux2登录

```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64

localhost login: tux1
Password:
Itux10localhost ~1$ tty
/dev/tty2
Itux10localhost ~1$
```

```
CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Kernel 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64

localhost login: tux2
Password:
[tux2@localhost ~1$ tty
/dev/tty3
[tux2@localhost ~1$
```

3.2 文件和目录权限

1. 切换到以tux1身份登录的虚拟终端, 然后在主目录中查看权限

```
[tux10localhost ~]$ ls -ld /home/tux1
drwx----. 2 tux1 penguins 62 Apr 5 04:54 /home/tux1
[tux10localhost ~]$
```

2. 切换到以tux2登录的虚拟终端,尝试到tux1的目录,或读取tux1的主目录的内容

```
[tux20localhost ~1$ cd /home/tux1/
-bash: cd: /home/tux1/: Permission denied
[tux20localhost ~1$ ls /home/tux1/
ls: cannot open directory /home/tux1/: Permission denied
[tux20localhost ~1$
```

/home/tux1的权限为rwx-----, tux2没有权限查看和读取/home/tux1

3. 切换到tux1虚拟终端,更改目录/home/tux1的权限,以便允许其他用户读取和访问它。然后切换至tux2再次尝试访问该目录

[tux10]ocalhost ~1\$ chmod 755 /home/tux1/[tux10]ocalhost ~1\$ _

```
[tux20localhost ~1$ cd /home/tux1/
[tux20localhost tux1]$ ls /home/tux1/
[tux20localhost tux1]$ _
```

755: rwxr-xr-x, 组和其他用户可以查看和执行

4. 作为tux2,请尝试在tux1s主目录中创建和删除文件

```
Itux20localhost tux11$ touch userfile
touch: cannot touch 'userfile': Permission denied
Itux20localhost tux11$
```

755: 组和其他用户没有write的权利

5. 再次切换到tux1的虚拟终端。创建一个bin目录,然后将文件/bin/ls复制到该文件中,并将其重命名为my_ls

```
[tux10localhost ~1$ mkdir /home/tux1/bin
[tux10localhost ~1$ cp /bin/ls/ /home/tux1/bin/my_ls/
cp: cannot stat '/bin/ls/': Not a directory
[tux10localhost ~1$ cp /bin/ls /home/tux1/bin/my_ls
[tux10localhost ~1$ ls -l /home/tux1/
.bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc bin/
[tux10localhost ~1$ ls -l /home/tux1/bin/
total 116
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 tux1 penguins 117608 Apr 5 05:07 my_ls
[tux10localhost ~1$ _
```

6. 将my_ls的权限设置为rw-r -----,然后尝试以tux1和tux2的身份执行它

```
[tux10localhost ~1$ chmod 640 /home/tux1/bin/my_ls
[tux10localhost ~1$ /home/tux1/bin/my_ls
-bash: /home/tux1/bin/my_ls: Permission denied
[tux10localhost ~1$ _
```

```
[tux2@localhost tux1]$ /home/tux1/bin/my_ls
-bash: /home/tux1/bin/my_ls: Permission denied
[tux2@localhost tux1]$
```

7. 将my_ls的权限设置为rwxr-xr-x,然后尝试再次执行一次,两者均以tux1和tux2

```
[tux10localhost ~]$ chmod 755 /home/tux1/bin/my_ls
[tux10localhost ~]$ /home/tux1/bin/my_ls
bin
[tux10localhost ~]$ a
```

[tux2@localhost tux1]\$ /home/tux1/bin/my_ls bin [tux2@localhost tux1]\$

8. 尝试将my_ls作为tux1, tux2和您自己的账户执行,但现在具有rw -----, rw-rw ----, rwx----, rwx--x ---以及rwx--x--x的权限, tux1执行my_ls至少需要什么权限? tux2需要什么权限? 您自己的用户帐户需要什么权限?

	rw	rw-rw	rwx	rwxx	rwxxx
tux1	×	×	V	√	√
tux2	×	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark
monkeyman	×	×	×	×	V

至少需要x (execute) 权限