1.

Step 1: 登录机器,显示登录目录下所有的文件(包含隐含文件) 在终端中输入:

```
1 ls-aF
```

结果如下:

```
Welcome to Alibaba Cloud Elastic Compute Service !

Last login: Fri Mar 15 14:55:17 2024 from 106.39.130.20

root@iZ2ze@olgnf@8nfb73yrokZ:~# ls -aF

./ .bash_history .cache/ .pip/ .pydistutils.cfg .ssh/ .viminfo .wget-hsts

../ .bashrc .dotnet/ .profile .rpmdb/ .vim/ .vscode-server/
root@iZ2ze@olgnf@8nfb73yrokZ:~#
```

Step 2: 创建一个 work1 目录, 创建 file1 和 file2 文件 首先进入个人用户目录, 然后在终端中输入:

```
1 mkdir work1
2 vi file1
3 vi file2
```

结果如下:

```
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# mkdir work1 root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# vi file1 root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# vi file2 root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ls 1.txt 2.txt file1 file2 work1
```

Step 3: 将 file1和 file2串起来生成 file-cmb 在终端中输入:

结果如下:

```
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# cat file1 file2 > file-cmb
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ls
1.txt 2.txt file1 file2 file-cmb work1
```

file-cmb 打开后如下所示:

```
        X root@22xe0olgm@lmfmfn73yrol x
        + v
        - 0 x

        this is file1
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x

        x
        - 0 x
        - 0 x</th
```

Step 4: 将文件 file1 复制到 work1目录中去 在终端中输入:

```
1 cp ./file1 ./work1
```

结果如下:

```
rootaiZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# cp ./file1 ./work1
rootaiZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# cd work1
rootaiZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen/work1# ls
file1
```

Step 5: 将目录 work1 改名成 work2

回到上一级目录, 在终端中输入:

```
1 mv work1 work2
```

结果如下:

```
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# mv work1 work2
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ls
1.txt 2.txt file1 file2 file-cmb work2
```

Step 6: 在当前目录下,寻找以 f 开头,中间为任意字符,结尾为数字的文件和目录

在终端中输入:

```
Shell > 1 find ./ -name 'f*[0-9]'
```

结果如下:

```
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# find ./ -name 'f*[0-9]'
./file2
./file1
./work2/file1
```

Step 7: 删除 work2目录 (\$rm -fr ./work2)

在终端中输入:

```
Shell v
```

结果如下:

```
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# rm -rf ./work2
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ls
1.txt 2.txt file1 file2 file-cmb
```

Step 1: 写一个无限循环脚本如下:

```
shell v

temp=0
while true

do
echo temp is $temp

let temp=temp+1
done
```

在终端中输入:

```
Shell vi
1 vi 1.sh
```

输入上述脚本,保存并退出,赋予脚本执行权限:

```
1 chmod 755 ./1.sh
```

结果如下:

root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# vi 1.sh root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ls 1.sh 1.txt 2.txt file1 file2 file-cmb

Step 2: 运行该文件 (\$./1.sh), 终止该前台进程 ([ctrl]+c)

root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# chmod 755 ./1.sh

在终端中输入:

1 ./1.sh

运行脚本,然后键盘键入[ctrl]+c 终止脚本结果如下:

```
oldsymbol{\Sigma} root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrol 	imes + 	imes
temp is 241081
temp is 241082
temp is 241083
temp is 241084
temp is 241085
temp is 241086
temp is 241087
temp is 241088
temp is 241089
temp is 241090
temp is 241091
temp is 241092
temp is 241093
temp is 241094
temp is 241095
temp is 241096
temp is 241097
temp is 241098
temp is 241099
temp is 241100
temp is 241101
temp is 241102
temp is 241103
temp is 241104
temp is 241105
temp is 241106
temp is 241107
^Croot@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ^C
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen#
```

Step 3: 运行 ./1.sh ,将运行的结果重定向到文件 debug.txt 中去在终端中输入:

```
1 ./1.sh > debug.txt
```

Q1: 怎样可以在运行1.sh 的同时, 看到 debug.txt 的变化

再开一个字符终端,进入到含有1.sh 的目录中去,\$tail -f debug.txt

```
oldsymbol{\Sigma} root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrok. 	imes root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrol 	imes + 	imes
temp is 1760656
temp is 1760657
temp is 1760658
temp is 1760659
temp is 1760660
temp is 1760661
temp is 1760662
temp is 1760663
temp is 1760664
temp is 1760665
temp is 1760666
temp is 1760667
temp is 1760668
temp is 1760669
temp is 1760670
temp is 1760671
temp is 1760672
temp is 1760673
temp is 1760674
temp is 1760675
temp is 1760676
temp is 1760677
temp is 1760678
temp is 1760679
temp is 1760680
temp is 1760681
temp is 1760682
temp is 1760683
temp is 1760684
```

Q2: 怎样终止 1.sh 的运行

回到运行 1.sh 的字符终端, 按[ctrl]+c 终止前台进程

root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen♯ ./1.sh > debug.txt ^Croot@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen♯ |

3.

Step 1: 上述 1.sh 脚本, 当运行 \$./1.sh > debug.txt 一分钟以上, 会产生一个比较大的文件 debug.txt , 用 du 或者 ll 检查一下这个文件 debug.txt 的大小

在终端中输入:

```
1 ll debug.txt
```

结果如下:

root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ll debug.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 45858394 Mar 18 18:09 debug.txt Step 2: 选用合适的 size 将 debug.txt 劈成若干文件, 再用 cat 将 劈开的文件合并成 debug2.txt

在终端中输入:

```
Shell > 1 split -b 10M debug.txt debug_part_
```

将文件分割为 10M 的块:

然后在终端中输入:

```
1 cat debug_part_* > debug2.txt
```

将劈开的文件合并成 debug2.txt:

```
root@iZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# ls

1.sh 2.txt debug_part_aa debug_part_ac debug_part_ae file1 file-cmb

1.txt debug2.txt debug_part_ab debug_part_ad debug.txt file2
```

Step 3: 用 \$diff debug.txt debug2.txt 检查两个文件是否一模一样 终端中输入:

```
1 diff debug.txt debug2.txt
```

结果如下:

```
rootลiZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# diff debug.txt debug2.txt rootลiZ2ze0olgnf08nfb73yrokZ:/home/alanshen# |
```

无输出结果,表示两个文件内容完全相同。