2018년 시스템 프로그래밍

- HW 01 -

제출일자	2018.09.
이 름	노효근
학 번	201502049
분 반	00

실습 1-1

```
a201502049@2018-sp: ~                                    —   □   ×

login as: a201502049
a201502049@133.186.153.97's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-130-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ mkdir 201502049
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ chmod 700 201502049
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwx------ 2 a201502049 sys00 4096 Sep 10 23:34 201502049
drwxr-xr-x 3 a201502049 sys00 4096 Sep 10 23:29 test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
```

1.   mkdir 201502049
2.   chmod 700 201502049
3.   ls -l

1. 디렉터리 생성
 : mkdir 이용하여, 학번으로 디렉터리 생성
2. 디렉터리 접근권한 변경
 : chmod이용하여, 권한을 소유자 전용 700으로 설정
3. 디렉터리 목록 보기 (옵션 : l)
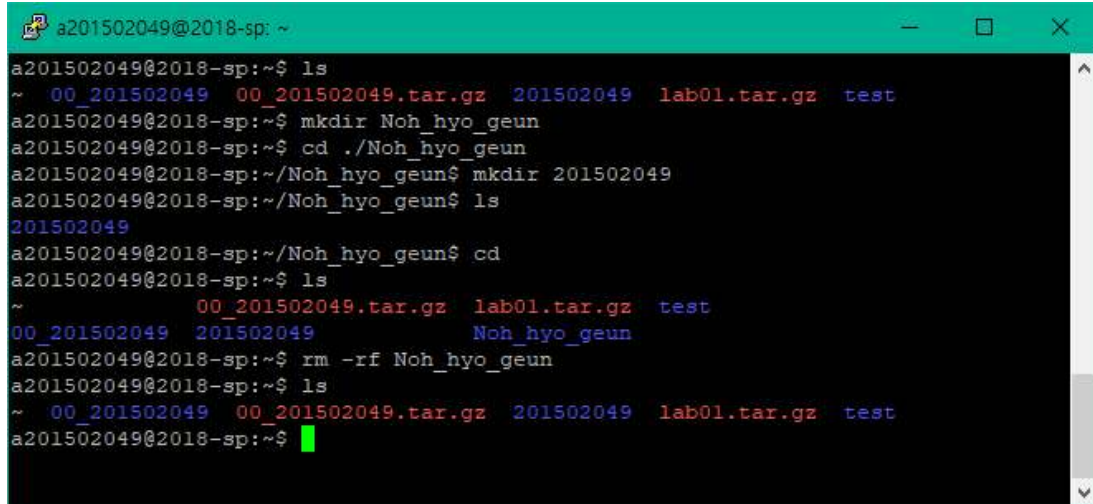 : -l 옵션을 이용 하여 파일의 다양한 정보를 함께 출력함

실습 1-2


```
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cp /home/sys00/sys00/lab01.tar.gz ./
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~   201502049  lab01.tar.gz   test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ tar xvf lab01
tar: lab01: Cannot open: No such file or directory
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ tar xvf lab01.tar.gz
lab01/
lab01/findfindfind/
lab01/findfind/
lab01/findfind/findfindfind/
lab01/findfind/findfindfind/test2.c
lab01/fdindfind/
lab01/findinfidnf/
lab01/findfinddd/
lab01/findinidnfidnfid/
lab01/fdnkfndknf/
lab01/find/
lab01/find/test.c
lab01/fdnifndi/
lab01/findi/
lab01/fndini/
lab01/fndi/
lab01/findfin/
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ mv lab01 00_201502049
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~   00_201502049   201502049   lab01.tar.gz   test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ tar cvf 00_201502049.tar.gz 00_201502049
00_201502049/
00_201502049/fdnkfndknf/
00_201502049/findinfidnf/
00_201502049/fdindfind/
00_201502049/findinidnfidnfid/
00_201502049/find/
00_201502049/find/test.c
00_201502049/findfind/
00_201502049/findfind/findfindfind/
00_201502049/findfind/findfindfind/test2.c
00_201502049/findfindfind/
00_201502049/fdnifndi/
00_201502049/fndini/
00_201502049/findfin/
00_201502049/fndi/
00_201502049/findi/
00_201502049/findfinddd/
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~   00_201502049   00_201502049.tar.gz   201502049   lab01.tar.gz   test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
```

1. cp /home/sys00/sys00/lab01.tar.gz ./
2. tar xvf lab01
3. mv lab01 00_201502049
4. tar cvf 00_201502049.tar.gz 00_201502049

1. 홈 디렉터리로 파일 복사
 : cp 명령어이용
2. 압축 해제
 : tar xvf 명령어 이용
3. 이름변경
 : mv 명령어 이용
4. 압축 하기
: tar cvf 명령어 이용

실습 1-3


```
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~  00_201502049  00_201502049.tar.gz  201502049  lab01.tar.gz  test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ mkdir Noh_hyo_geun
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cd ./Noh_hyo_geun
a201502049@2018-sp:~/Noh_hyo_geun$ mkdir 201502049
a201502049@2018-sp:~/Noh_hyo_geun$ ls
201502049
a201502049@2018-sp:~/Noh_hyo_geun$ cd
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~            00_201502049.tar.gz  lab01.tar.gz  test
00_201502049  201502049            Noh_hyo_geun
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ rm -rf Noh_hyo_geun
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~  00_201502049  00_201502049.tar.gz  201502049  lab01.tar.gz  test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
```

1. mkdir Noh_hyo_geun
2. cd ./Noh_hyo_geun
3. mkdir 201502049
4. cd
5. rn –rf Noh_hyo_geun

1. 디렉터리 생성
 : mkdir 명령어 이용
2. 디렉터리 안에 다른 디렉터리 생성
 : Noh_hyo_geun 디렉터리로 접근 후 mkdir 명령어 이용
3. 한꺼번에 삭제
 : rn 명령어의 옵션 –rf 이용

실습 1-4

```
a201502049@2018-sp: ~                                          —   □   ×

a201502049@2018-sp:~$ tar xvf lab01.tar.gz
lab01/
lab01/findfindfind/
lab01/findfind/
lab01/findfind/findfindfind/
lab01/findfind/findfindfind/test2.c
lab01/fdindfind/
lab01/findinfidnf/
lab01/findfinddd/
lab01/findinidnfidnfid/
lab01/fdnkfndknf/
lab01/find/
lab01/find/test.c
lab01/fdnifndi/
lab01/findi/
lab01/fndini/
lab01/fndi/
lab01/findfin/
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ find -name 'text.c'
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ find -name 'test.c'
./test/lab01/find/test.c
./lab01/find/test.c
./00_201502049/find/test.c
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ find -name 'test2.c'
./test/lab01/findfind/findfindfind/test2.c
./lab01/findfind/findfindfind/test2.c
./00_201502049/findfind/findfindfind/test2.c
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ █
```

1. cp /home/sys00/sys00/lab01.tar.gz ./
2. tar xvf lab01
3. find –name 'test.c'
4. find –name 'test2.c'

1. 홈 디렉터리로 파일 복사 – 기존 복사 파일 사용
 : cp 명령어 이용
2. 압축 해제
 : tar xvf 명령어 이용
3. test.c 파일이 어디에 위치하는지 검색
 : find –name 명령어 이용
4. test2.c 파일이 어디에 위치하는지 검색
 : find –name 명령어 이용

실습 1-5

1. cd ./lab01
2. ls –ti
3. ls –ti > list.txt
4. mv list.txt ~
5. cd
6. ls

1. lab01 디렉터리 이동
2. ls – 옵션 t와i 활용 후 출력
3. list.txt 에 ls –ti 한 것들 저장
4. 계정디렉터리로 파일 이동
5. 계정디렉터리로 이동
6. 저장 위치 확인

실습 1-6

```
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cat > grepfile
Well you Know it's your bedtime,
So turn off the light,
Say all your prayers and then,
Oh you sleepy young heads dream of wondeful things,
Beautiful mermaids will swim through the sea,
And you will be swimming there too.
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~              00_201502049.tar.gz   grepfile   lab01.tar.gz   test
00_201502049  201502049             lab01      list.txt
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ^C
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ rm grepfile
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cat > grepfile.txt
Well you know it's your bedtime,
So turn off the light,
Say all you prayers and then,
Oh you sleepy young heads dream of wonderful things,
Beautiful mermaids will swim through the sea,
And you will be swimming there too.
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~              00_201502049.tar.gz   grepfile.txt   lab01.tar.gz   test
00_201502049  201502049             lab01          list.txt
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
```

1. cat > grepfile.txt
2. 내용작성
3. ls

1. cat > grepfile.txt 이용하여 텍스트 파일 작성
2. 내용 작성
3. 저장 위치 확인

실습 1-7

```
a201502049@2018-sp: ~                                    —    □    ×
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~            00_201502049.tar.gz  grepfile.txt  lab01.tar.gz  result.txt
00_201502049  201502049          lab01          list.txt      test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ grep -n the grepfile.txt
2:So turn off the light,
3:Say all you prayers and then,
5:Beautiful mermaids will swim through the sea,
6:And you will be swimming there too.
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
```

1. grep –n the grepfile.txt

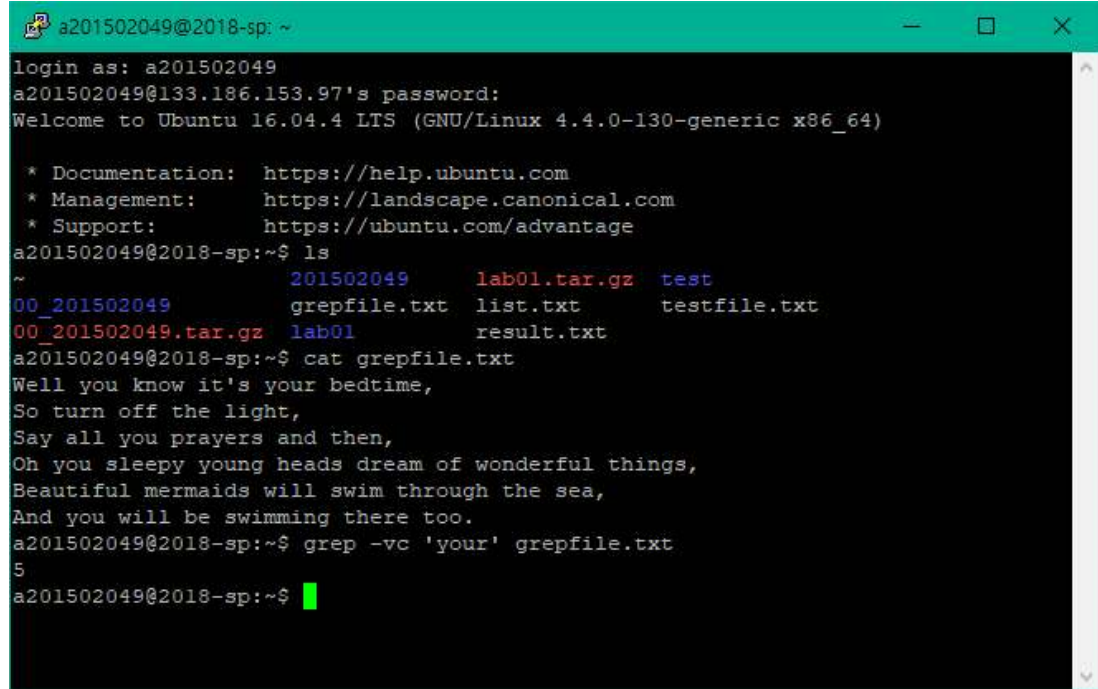1. the 글자가 있는 줄 목록을 걸러 줄번호와 함께 (옵션 –n 사용) 출력

실습 1-8

```
a201502049@2018-sp: ~                                    —    □    ×

a201502049@2018-sp:~$ grep -v your grepfile.txt > result.txt
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~            00_201502049.tar.gz  grepfile.txt  lab01.tar.gz  result.txt
00_201502049  201502049            lab01          list.txt      test
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cd ./result.txt
-bash: cd: ./result.txt: Not a directory
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cat result.txt
So turn off the light,
Say all you prayers and then,
Oh you sleepy young heads dream of wonderful things,
Beautiful mermaids will swim through the sea,
And you will be swimming there too.
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
a201502049@2018-sp:~$
```

1. grep –v your grepfile.txt > result.txt
2. ls
3. cat result.txt

1. your 라는 단어가 없는 줄의 목록을 걸러서(옵션 –v 이용) result.txt 파일에 저장
2. 저장 확인
3. resilt.txt 파일 읽기
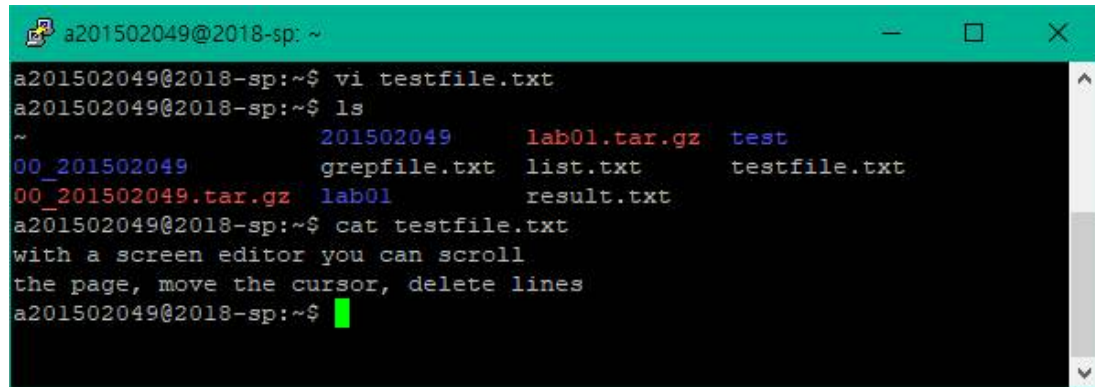
실습 1-9

```
a201502049@2018-sp: ~                                    —    □    ×

login as: a201502049
a201502049@133.186.153.97's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-130-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:      https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:         https://ubuntu.com/advantage
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~                    201502049      lab01.tar.gz  test
00_201502049         grepfile.txt   list.txt      testfile.txt
00_201502049.tar.gz  lab01          result.txt
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cat grepfile.txt
Well you know it's your bedtime,
So turn off the light,
Say all you prayers and then,
Oh you sleepy young heads dream of wonderful things,
Beautiful mermaids will swim through the sea,
And you will be swimming there too.
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ grep -vc 'your' grepfile.txt
5
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ █
```

1. grep –vc 'your' grepfile.txt

1.grep 명령어이용 / 옵션 c와 v를 사용

- 10 -

실습 1-10
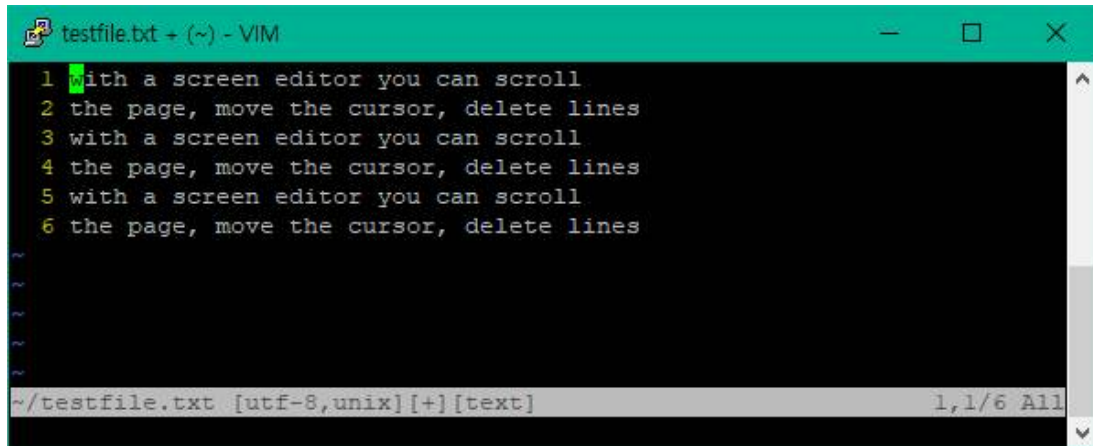
```
a201502049@2018-sp: ~                                    —    □    ×

a201502049@2018-sp:~$ vi testfile.txt
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ ls
~                  201502049      lab01.tar.gz   test
00_201502049       grepfile.txt   list.txt       testfile.txt
00_201502049.tar.gz lab01         result.txt
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ cat testfile.txt
with a screen editor you can scroll
the page, move the cursor, delete lines
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ █
```

1. vi testfile.txt
2. 내용입력
3. :x
4. ls
5. cat testfile.txt

1. vi 에디터 실행
2. 내용입력
3. 저장후 종료
4. 저장 확인
5. 파일 출력

실습 1-11

```
testfile.txt + (~) - VIM                                    —   □   ×
 1 with a screen editor you can scroll                              ^
 2 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
 3 with a screen editor you can scroll
 4 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
 5 with a screen editor you can scroll
 6 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
~
~
~
~
~
~/testfile.txt [utf-8,unix][+][text]                        1,1/6 All
                                                                    v
```

1. vi testfile.txt
2. Esc키 입력
3. 2yy
4 2P

1. vi 에디터 실행
2. 명령모드 실행
3. 2개의 줄을 버퍼로 복사
4. 복사한 버퍼를 현재 행 아래 2개 삽입

```
testfile.txt + (~) - VIM                              —    □    ×
a201502049@2018-sp:~$ vi testfile.txt
  1 with a screen editor I can scroll
  2 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
  3 with a screen editor I can scroll
  4 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
  5 with a screen editor I can scroll
  6 the page, move the cursor, delete line
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~/testfile.txt [utf-8,unix][+][text]            1,5/6 All
```

1. vi testfile.txt
2. Esc키 입력
3. :%s/you/I/g

1. vi 에디터 실행
2. 명령모드 실행
3. you를 I로 치환

실습 1-13

```
testfile.txt + (~) - VIM                                    —    □    ×

  1 with a screen editor I can scroll
  2 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
  3 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
  4 with a screen editor I can scroll
  5 the page, move the cursor, delete lines
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
  ~
~/testfile.txt [utf-8,unix][+][text]                    1,3/5 All
1 more line; before #3  5 seconds ago
```
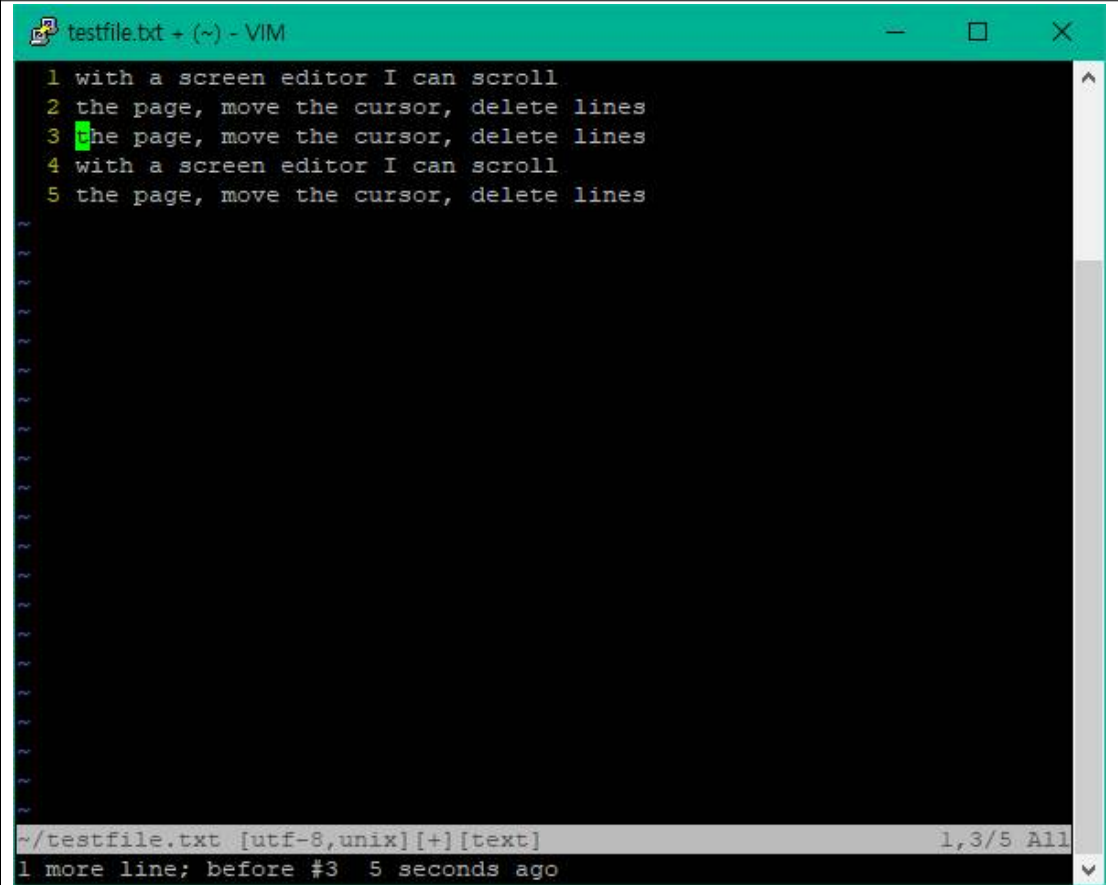
1. vi testfile.txt
2. Esc키 입력
3. 커서 이동후 dd입력

1. vi 에디터 실행
2. 명령모드 실행
3. 커서 이동후 3행 삭제