## 实验1

## Part1

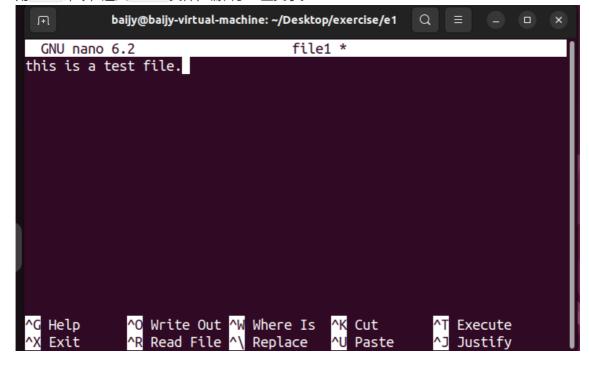
```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~$ ls
Desktop Downloads opt Public Templates
Documents Music Pictures snap Videos
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~$ cd Desktop/
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ mkdir exercise
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ cd exercise/
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise$ mkdir e1
```

为了熟悉基础操作,首先进行了以下操作:

- 1. 用 1s 命令查看当前目录下的文件
- 2. 用 cd 命令进入到 /Desktop 目录
- 3. 用 mkdir 命令在 /Desktop 目录下创建了一个名为 /exercise 的文件夹,用于存放实验文件。并再新建一个文件夹 /e1,存放实验1的文件。进入 /e1 文件夹。并再新建目录 /paht1

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ pwd
/home/baijy/Desktop/exercise/e1
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ touch file1
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ vim file1
Command 'vim' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install vim  # version 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.13, or
sudo apt install vim-tiny  # version 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.13
sudo apt install vim-athena  # version 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.13
sudo apt install vim-gtk3  # version 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.13
sudo apt install vim-nox  # version 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.13
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ nano file1
```

- 4. 用 pwd 命令, 查看当前目录的绝对路径。
- 5. 用 touch 命令创建了一个名为 file1 的文件。
- 6.用 vim 命令,进入 file1 文件,发现本地未安装 vim。
- 7. 用 nano 命令, 进入 file1 文件, 编辑了一些文字。

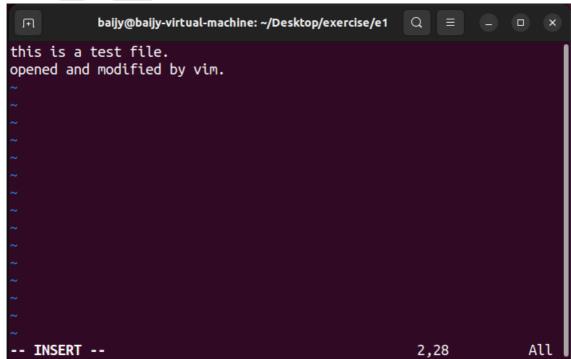


,随后保存并退出。

8. 用 sodu apt install vim命令,安装了 vim。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ sudo apt install v
im
[sudo] password for baijy:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  vim-runtime
Suggested packages:
  ctags vim-doc vim-scripts
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  vim vim-runtime
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 108 not upgraded.
Need to get 8,570 kB of archives.
After this operation, 37.6 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

重新用 vim 打开 file1 文件,增加一行并保存退出。



- 9. 用 cp 命令,将 file1 文件复制到此文件并命名为 file2.
- 10. 用 rm 命令, 删除 file2 文件。

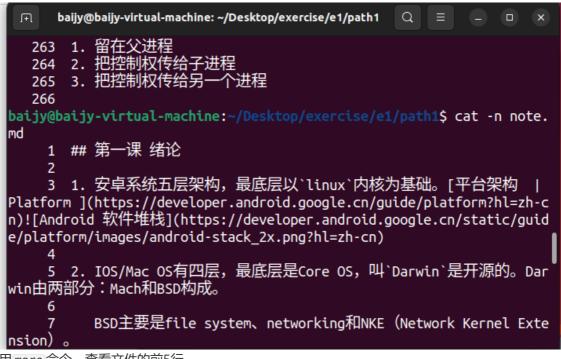
```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ cp file1 file2
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ ls
file1 file2
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ rm file2
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1$ ls
file1
```

11. 用 mv 命令,将 file1 文件移动到 /path1 目录下,并用 mv 进行重命名为 file。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ mv ../file1
.
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ls
file1
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ mv file1 fil
e
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ls
file
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$
```

为了测试文件查看命令,将课堂笔记复制到虚拟机中并打开查看。

12. 用 cat 命令直接查看整个文件, 并用 -n 参数查看行号。



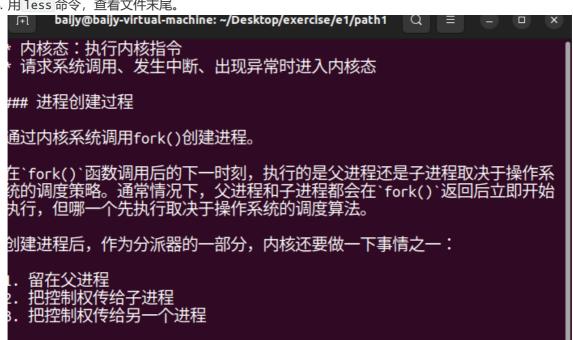
13. 用 more 命令, 查看文件的前5行。

baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1\$ more -n 5 no te.md

## 第一课 绪论

- |1. 安卓系统五层架构,最底层以`linux`内核为基础。[平台架构 | Platform ](https://developer.android.google.cn/guide/platform?hl=zh-cn)![Andr oid 软件堆栈](https://developer.android.google.cn/static/guide/platfo/ --More--(1%)
- 14. 用 less 命令, 查看文件末尾。

(END)



15. 用 grep 命令, 查找文件中的 fork 关键字。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ grep fork no te.md
通过内核系统调用fork()创建进程。
在`fork()`函数调用后的下一时刻,执行的是父进程还是子进程取决于操作系统的调度策略。通常情况下,父进程和子进程都会在`fork()`返回后立即开始执行,但哪一个先执行取决于操作系统的调度算法。
```

16. 用 man man 查看 man 命令的帮助文档。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1 Q ≡ □
MAN(1)
                         Manual pager utils
                                                              MAN(1)
NAME
       man - an interface to the system reference manuals
SYNOPSIS
       man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
       man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
       man -K [man options] [section] term ...
       man -f [whatis options] page ...
       man -l [man options] file ...
       man -w -W [man options] page ...
DESCRIPTION
       man is the system's manual pager. Each <u>page</u> argument given
       to man is normally the name of a program, utility or func-
       tion. The <u>manual page</u> associated with each of these argu-
 Manual page man(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

17. 用 rmdir 命令,删除目录。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ mkdir new
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ls
file new note.md
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ rmdir new
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ls
file note.md
```

18. 用 ps 命令, 查看当前进程状态。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ps
PID TTY TIME CMD

4766 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
18701 pts/0 00:00:00 ps
baijy@baijy_vistual_machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ top
```

19. 用 top 命令, 查看系统资源使用情况。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1
top - 19:07:31 up 1:03, 2 users, load average: 0.32, 0.39, 0.63
Tasks: 292 total, 1 running, 291 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 1.0 us, 0.8 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.2 s
MiB Mem : 3870.6 total, 639.1 free,
MiB Swap: 2140.0 total, 2140.0 free,
                          639.1 free, 1545.5 used,
                                                      1686.0 buff
                                                       2003.1 avai
                                            0.0 used.
                 PR NI VIRT
                                  RES
                                         SHR S %CPU %MEM
   PID USER
   1286 baijy
                 20
                     0 4342840 271616 134316 S
                                                1.3
                                                      6.9
   1164 mysql
                 20
                    0 1784040 397840 35840 S
                                                1.0 10.0
                                                      0.3
   1607 baijy
                 20 0 392124 12364
                                       7296 S
                                               0.3
   1741 baijy
                 20 0 146060 40356 29412 S
                                                0.3
                                                      1.0
                 20 0
                             0
                                           0 I
                                               0.3 0.0
   5616 root
                                    0
  18720 baijy
                 20 0 16300
                                 4224
                                        3456 R
                                                0.3 0.1
                 20 0 166800
                                        8188 S
                                11900
                                                0.0 0.3
      1 root
                 20 0
                             0
                                    0
                                           0 S
                                                0.0 0.0
     2 root
                 0 -20
                             0
                                    0
                                           0 I
                                                 0.0 0.0
     3 root
```

20. 用 history 命令查看历史命令。通过加参数,可以查看最近5行。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ history 5
462 history 453
463 history -n 10
464 history
465 history 20
466 history 5
```

- 21. 用!行号,可以执行具体的历史命令。
- 22. 用 df 命令, 查看磁盘使用情况。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ df
Filesystem 1K-blocks
                       Used Available Use% Mounted on
                        2204
tmpfs
              396352
                              394148 1% /run
/dev/sda3
            40585548 23221044 15487252 60% /
tmpfs
              1981756 0
                             1981756 0% /dev/shm
                                5116 1% /run/lock
tmpfs
                5120
                          4
/dev/sda2
              524252
                        6220
                              518032 2% /boot/efi
                              396232 1% /run/user/1000
tmpfs
              396348
                        116
/dev/sr1
              4919592 4919592
                                  0 100% /media/baijy/Ubuntu
22.04.3 LTS amd64
/dev/sr0
```

## Part2

写简单的 helloworld 脚本.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello World"
```

给予可执行权限后运行。

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ./try.sh
hello world
baijy@baijy vistual machine: (Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$)
```

随后进行了一些别的shell语句尝试:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "hello world"
date
who
x=10
y=$[$x*2]
echo "x is $x, y=x*2,y is $y"
echo "the \$HOME is $HOME"
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
"try.sh" 9L, 113B
6,8
All
```

## 输出如下:

```
baijy@baijy-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/exercise/e1/path1$ ./try.sh
hello world
2024年 03月 05日 星期二 19:33:12 CST
baijy tty2 2024-03-05 18:05 (tty2)
baijy tty3 2024-03-05 18:07
x is 10, y=x*2,y is 20
the $HOME is /home/baijy
```