

实验题目: Linux 操作系统基本命令

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Linux 操作系统基本命令

实验环境:

Centos8

实验目的:

1. 了解 Linux 运行环境, 熟悉交互式分时系统、多用户环境的运行机制。
2. 练习 Linux 系统命令接口的使用, 学会 Linux 基本命令, 后台命令, 管道命令等命令的操作要点。

操作过程

1. man 命令和-help 命令

man 命令的使用见图 1, -help 命令的使用见图 2。

```
[root@VM-0-3-centos ~]# man rm
rm(1)                                User Commands                                rm(1)

NAME
  rm - remove files or directories

SYNOPSIS
  rm [OPTIONS]... FILE...

DESCRIPTION
  This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each specified file. By default, it does not remove directories.

  If the -i or --interactive option is given, and there are more than three files or the -r, -B, or --recursive are given, then rm prompts the user for whether to proceed with the entire operation. If the response is not affirmative, the entire command is aborted.

  Otherwise, if a file is unwritable, standard input is a terminal, and the -f or --force option is not given, or the -i or --interactive option is given, rm prompts the user for whether to remove the file. If the response is not affirmative, the file is skipped.

OPTIONS
  Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

  -f, --force
        ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt

  -i
        prompt before every removal
```

图 1: man 命令

```
[root@VM-0-3-centos ~]# rm -help
Usage: rm [OPTIONS]... FILE...
Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

  -f, --force
        ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
  -i
        prompt once before removing more than three files, or
        when removing recursively; less intrusive than -I,
        while still giving protection against most mistakes
  --interactive[=MODE]
        prompt according to MODE: never, once (-i), or
        always (-I); without MODE, prompt always
  --one-file-system
        when removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any
        directory that is on a file system different from
        that of the corresponding command line argument
  --no-preserve-root
        do not treat '/' specially
  --preserve-root
        do not remove '/' (default)
  -r, -R, --recursive
        remove directories and their contents recursively
  -d, --dir
        remove empty directories
  -v, --verbose
        explain what is being done
  -help
        display this help and exit
  --version
        output version information and exit

By default, rm does not remove directories. Use the --recursive (-r or -R)
option to remove each listed directory, too, along with all of its contents.

To remove a file whose name starts with a '.', for example './foo',
use one of these commands:
  rm -- ./foo
  rm -f ./foo
```

图 2: -help 命令

pwd 命令,date 命令, who 命令, who am i 命令, w 命令, id 命令,id 命令的使用见图 3。

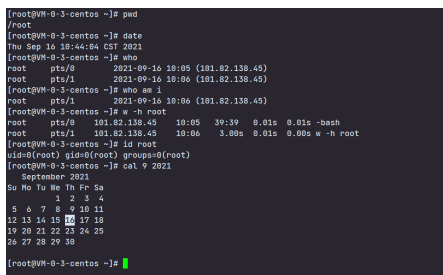


图 3: pwd 等命令

env 命令的使用见图 4,top 命令的使用见图 5。

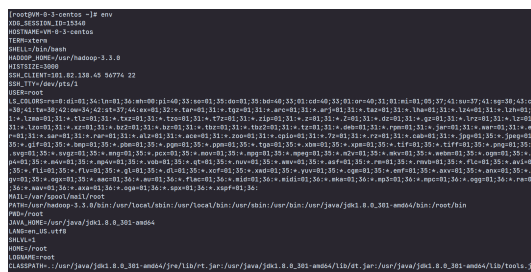


图 4: env 命令

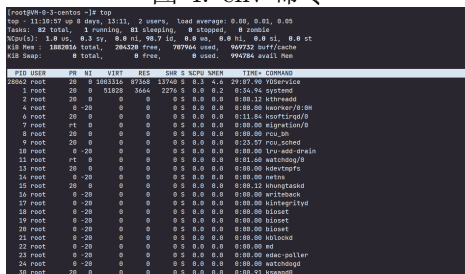


图 5: top 和 vmstat 命令