

准备工作

笨办法学 

概述

- ▶ 实验环境准备
- ▶ 配置vim
- ▶ 热身脚本

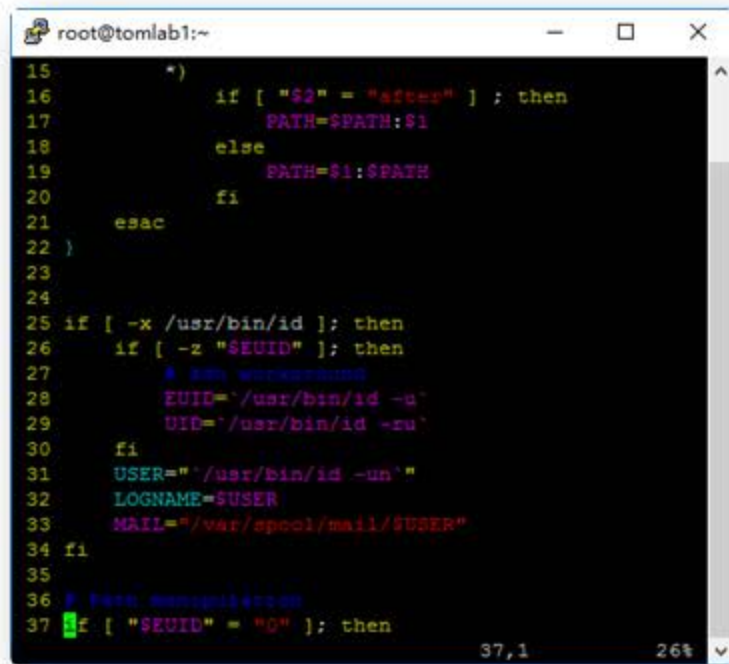


◆ 实验环境

- ▶ 请在纯实验环境中练习，一定不要在生产环境下进行实验！
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▶ 我的实验环境

- ▶ 最小化安装 CentOS 7.4
- ▶ Putty 0.70
- ▶ 配置vim
 - ▶ 语法高亮（着色）
 - ▶ 显示行号



A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'root@tomlab1:~'. The terminal displays a shell configuration script with syntax highlighting and line numbers. The code includes conditional logic for setting the PATH variable based on the shell type, and another conditional block for setting environment variables like EUID, UID, USER, LOGNAME, and MAIL. The status bar at the bottom right shows '37,1' and '26%'.

```
15      *)
16          if [ "$2" = "after" ] ; then
17              PATH=$PATH:$1
18          else
19              PATH=$1:$PATH
20          fi
21      esac
22 }
23
24
25 if [ -x /usr/bin/id ]; then
26     if [ -z "$EUID" ]; then
27         # echo warning
28         EUID=`/usr/bin/id -u`
29         UID=`/usr/bin/id -su`
30     fi
31     USER=`/usr/bin/id -un`
32     LOGNAME=$USER
33     MAIL="/var/spool/mail/$USER"
34 fi
35
36 # echo warning
37 if [ "$EUID" = "0" ]; then
```

CentOS 7.4最小化安装

```
# cat ~/anaconda-ks.cfg
.....
%packages
@base
@core
chrony
kexec-tools
net-tools

%end
.....
```

可以考虑通过kickstart简化安装过程

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a file named '192.168.1.11/2.txt'. The file contains a CentOS 7 kickstart configuration. The configuration includes comments in Chinese and English, and various installation options. The browser's address bar shows '192.168.1.11/2.txt' and the file content is displayed in a monospaced font.

```
# CentOS 7 64bit 用于生产环境的最小安装 14:57 2014/8/8
# 17:44 2016/4/15 使用的是virtio的磁盘驱动，如果不是，需要将vda修改为sda
# System authorization information
auth --enableshadow --passalgo=sha512

# Use CDROM installation media
#cdrom
text
# Run the Setup Agent on first boot
firstboot --enable
ignoredisk --only-use=sda
# Keyboard layouts
keyboard --vckeymap=us --xlayouts='us'
# System language
lang en_US.UTF-8

# Network information
# Network information
#network --bootproto=dhcp --device=enol6777728 --onboot=no --ipv6=auto
#network --onboot=yes --device=enol6777728 --bootproto=dhcp --noipv6
network --onboot=yes --bootproto=dhcp --noipv6
network --hostname=localhost.localdomain
# Root password
rootpw 123456

firewall --disable
selinux --disable

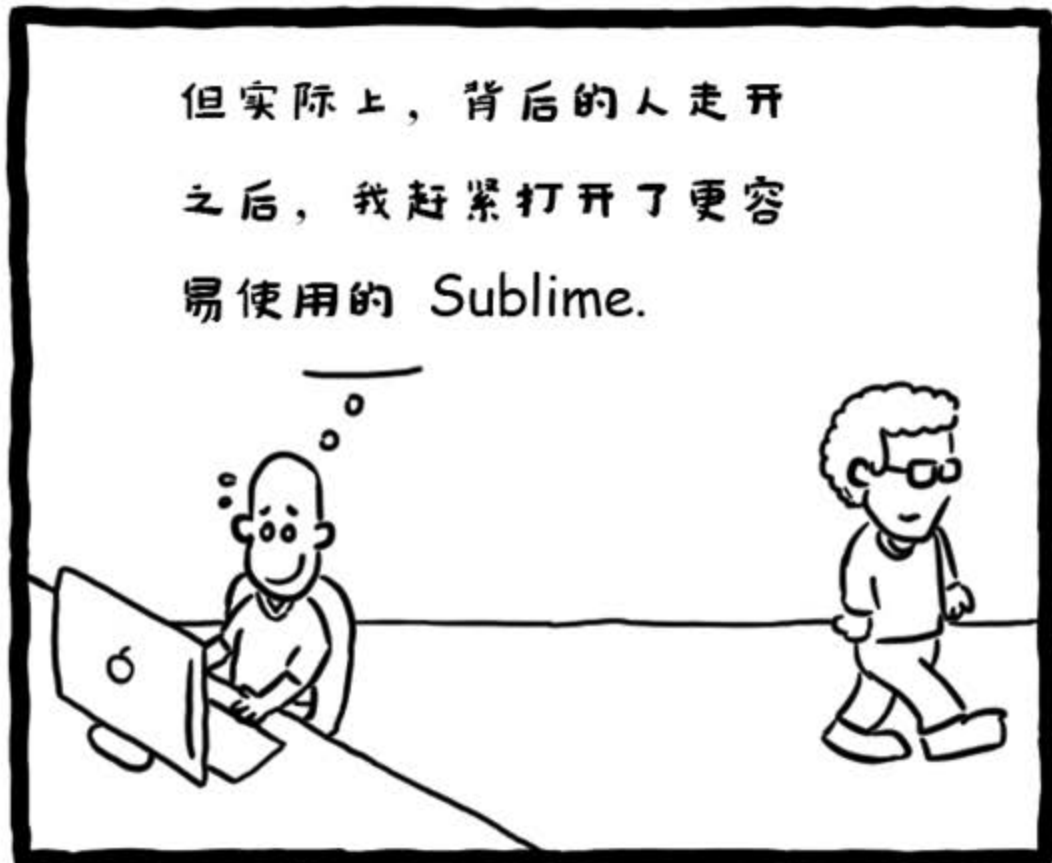
# System timezone
timezone --utc Asia/Shanghai
# System bootloader configuration
#bootloader --location=mbr --boot-drive=vda
#bootloader --location=mbr --boot-drive=sda
#autopart --type=lvm
# Partition clearing information
clearpart --none --initlabel

reboot
%packages
@core
@base
net-tools
%end
```

漫画：Vi 还是不 Vi，这是个问题 😊



原创：Daniel Stori {turnoff.us}



汉化：LCTT GHLandy {GHLandy.com}

字体：蔡芸汉天序楷书、Comic Sans MS

Give me highlight or give me death 不高亮，毋宁死 ☺

--某网友

配置vim

- ▶ vi ≠ vim
- ▶ 设置语法高亮
- ▶ 显示行号

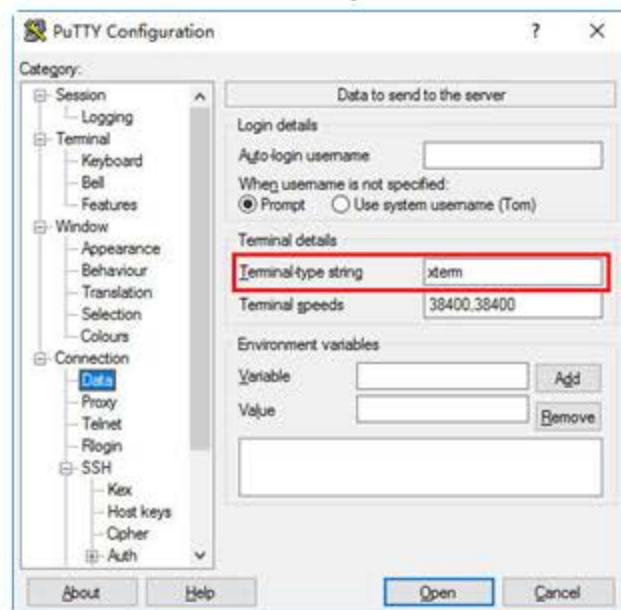
```
# export $TERM=xterm
```

```
:set number
```

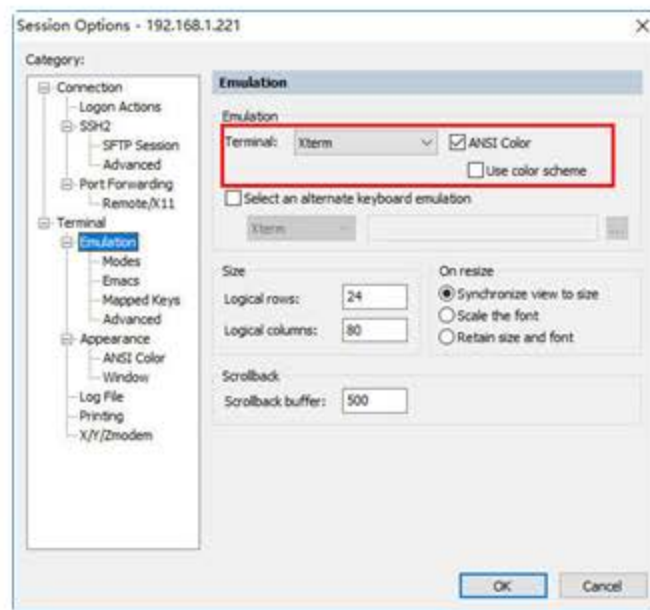
vimrc文件：

- ▶ 系统级 /etc/vimrc
- ▶ 用户级 \$HOME/.vimrc

Putty



SecureCRT

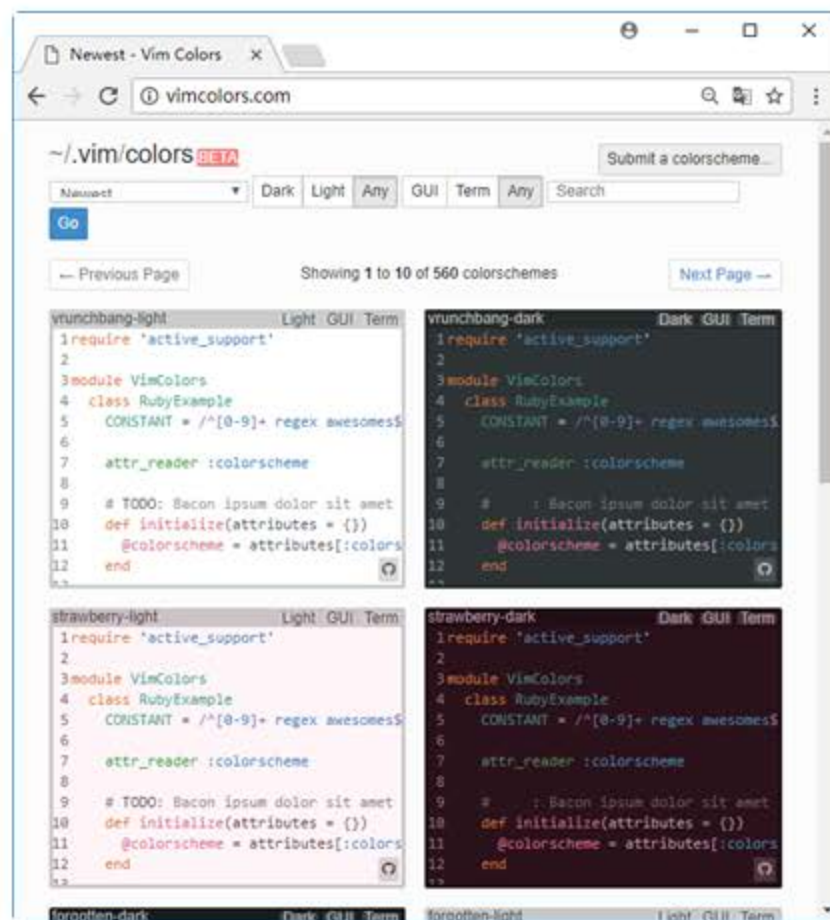


配置vim

- ▶ 语法高亮配色修改
 - ▶ 在vim中进行修改
 - ▶ 修改配色方案 (Color Scheme)
- ▶ vim的背景色
 - ▶ 浅色和深色
- ▶ 配色方案

```
:set background?  
:set background=light  
:set background=dark
```

```
# ls /usr/share/vim/vim74/colors/  
blue.vim      elflord.vim  pablo.vim    slate.vim  
darkblue.vim evening.vim  peachpuff.vim torte.vim  
default.vim  koehler.vim README.txt    zellner.vim  
delek.vim    morning.vim ron.vim  
desert.vim   murphy.vim  shine.vim  
  
# ls ~/.vim/colors/  
grb256.vim
```



<http://vimcolors.com/>

学而不思则罔

1. 这两个日志文件是做什么的？
2. wtmp这个文件名，是什么意思？
3. 为什么用`cat /dev/null >` 来清除日志？
4. 如果不是root用户执行这个脚本，如何控制错误信息？



执行脚本的方法

▶ 方法1：

```
# sh ScriptName  
或  
# bash ScriptName
```

▶ 方法2：

```
# chmod 555 ScriptName  
或  
# chmod +rx ScriptName  
或  
# chmod u+rx ScriptName  
  
# ./ScriptName
```



作业1

编写一个脚本,要求:

- ▶ 显示时间和日期
- ▶ 列出所有登陆的用户,
- ▶ 显示系统已运行的时间
- ▶ 将上述信息保存到一个日志文件

其它课程

