

Linux命令鸟瞰

笨办法学 

概述

- ▶ 内部命令和内置命令 Internal Commands and Builtins
- ▶ 外部程序和命令 External Programs and Commands
- ▶ 系统和管理命令 System and Administrative Commands

KISS=**K**eep **I**t **S**imple, **S**tupid)



◆ 内部命令和内置命令 Internal Commands and Builtins

- ▶ I/O
- ▶ 文件系统 Filesystem
- ▶ 变量 Variables
- ▶ 脚本行为 Script Behavior
- ▶ 命令 Commands

I/O

▶ **echo**

- ▶ -e 可以打印转义字符
- ▶ -n 阻止新起一行

▶ **printf**

- ▶ 格式化输出 `printf format-string... parameter...`

▶ **read**

- ▶ -r 取消转义符
- ▶ -n 限制接受字符的个数
- ▶ -p 提示符
- ▶ -t 限制读取时等待的时间 (秒)

read命令的6个示例

- ▶ 示例1：基本read实验
- ▶ 示例2：新行
- ▶ 示例3：keypress
- ▶ 示例4：方向与控制键
- ▶ 示例5：定时read
- ▶ 示例6：文件重定向read

文件系统

Filesystem

- ▶ **cd**
- ▶ **pwd**
- ▶ **dirs, pushd, popd**

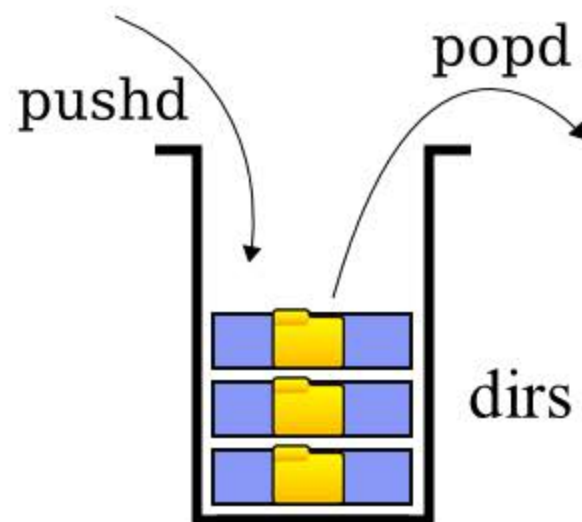
- ▶ **dirs**

- ▶ 显示当前目录栈中的所有记录

格式：`dirs [-clpv] [+n] [-n]`

选项：

- c 删除目录栈中的所有记录
- l 以完整格式显示
- p 一个目录一行的方式显示
- v 每行一个目录来显示目录栈的内容，每个目录前加上的编号
- +n 显示从左到右的第n个目录，数字从0开始
- n 显示从右到左的第n个目录，数字从0开始



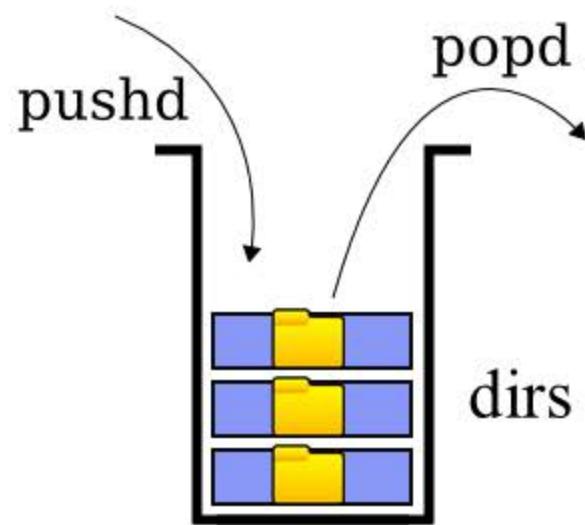
的目录栈中的最上面的目录

- ▶ **cd**
- ▶ **pwd**
- ▶ **dirs, pushd, popd**
 - ▶ **dirs**
 - ▶ 显示当前目录栈中的所有记录
 - ▶ **pushd**
 - ▶ 带参数：将目录压入到栈中，并切换到该目录
 - ▶ 不带参数：将位于记录栈最上面的2个目录对换位置

格式：`pushd [-N | +N | 目录] [-n]`

选项：

- `目录` 将该目录加入到栈顶，并执行"`cd 目录`"，切换到该目录
- `+N` 将第N个目录移至栈顶（从左边数起，数字从0开始）
- `-N` 将第N个目录移至栈顶（从右边数起，数字从0开始）
- `-n` 将目录入栈时，不切换目录



为目录栈中的最上面的目录

▶ cd

▶ pwd

▶ dirs, pushd, popd

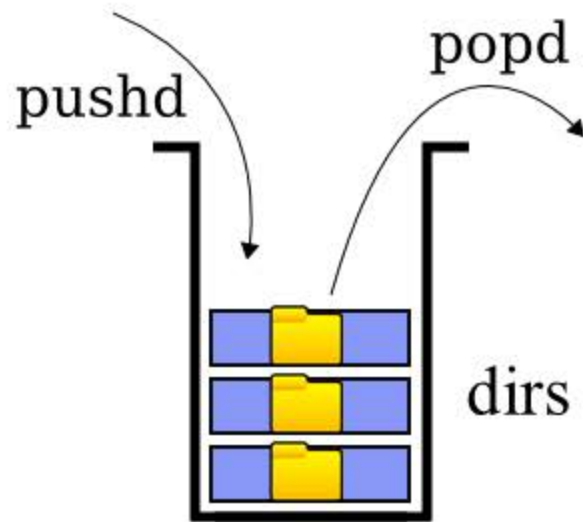
格式：`popd [-N | +N] [-n]`

选项：

- +N** 将第N个目录删除（从左边数起，数字从0开始）
- N** 将第N个目录删除（从右边数起，数字从0开始）
- n** 将目录入栈时，不切换目录

▶ popd

- ▶ 带参数：删除目录栈中的记录
- ▶ 不带参数：先删除栈最上面的记录，然后切换到删除后的目录栈中的最上面的目录



变量

Variables

- ▶ `let`
- ▶ `eval`
- ▶ `set`
- ▶ `unset`
- ▶ `export`
- ▶ `declare, typeset`
- ▶ `readonly`
- ▶ `getopts`

```
root@tomlab1:~  
1 #!/bin/bash  
2  
3 echo  
4 let a=11 # 与 a=11 赋值相同  
5 let a=a+5 # 等价于 let "a = a + 5"  
6  
7 echo "11 + 5 = $a " # 16  
8  
9 let "a-=5" # 等价于 let "a = a - 5"  
10  
11 exit 0  
~  
~  
1,1 All
```

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ eval

▶ set

▶ unset

▶ export

▶ declare, typeset

▶ readonly

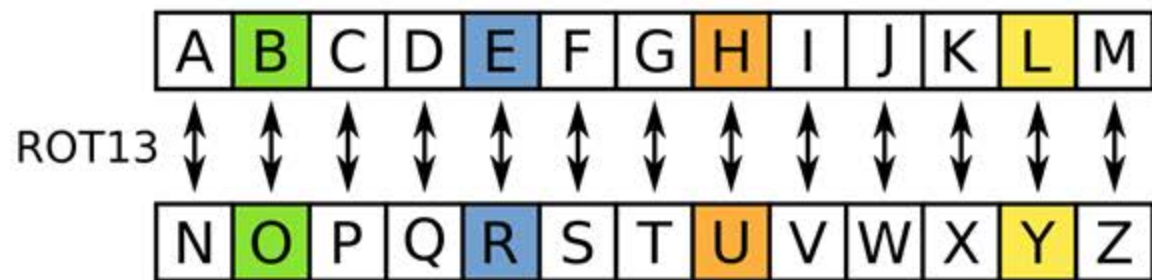
▶ getopts

```
1 $ process=sshd
2 $ show_process="eval ps ax | grep $process"

3 $ $show_process
  922 ?          Ss      0:00 /usr/sbin/sshd -D
16664 ?          Ss      0:00 sshd: root@pts/0
17025 pts/0      R+      0:00 grep --color=auto sshd
```

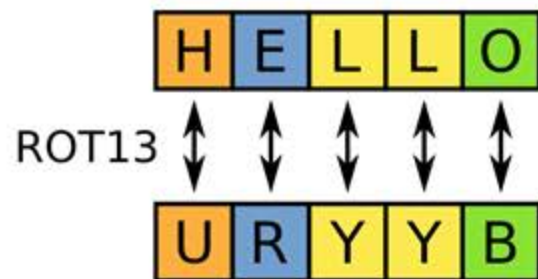
示例：ROT13加密算法

- ▶ ROT13：回转13位，rotate by 13 places
- ▶ ROT13 是凯撒密码的一种变体



通过bash中的tr命令来实现：

```
tr a-z n-za-m
```



变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ **set**

```
set [--abefhkmnptuvxBCEHPT] [-o option-name] [arg ...]
```

```
set [+abefhkmnptuvxBCEHPT] [+o option-name] [arg ...]
```

- ▶ 通过修改Bash选项标志位，从而达到修改脚本的行为的目的
- ▶ 重新设置脚本的位置参数

▶ **unset**

▶ **export**

▶ **declare, typeset**

▶ **readonly**

▶ **getopts**

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ **unset**

- ▶ 删除一个shell变量
- ▶ 但对位置参数无效

▶ **export**

▶ **declare, typeset**

▶ **readonly**

▶ **getopts**

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ ~~unset~~

▶ **export**

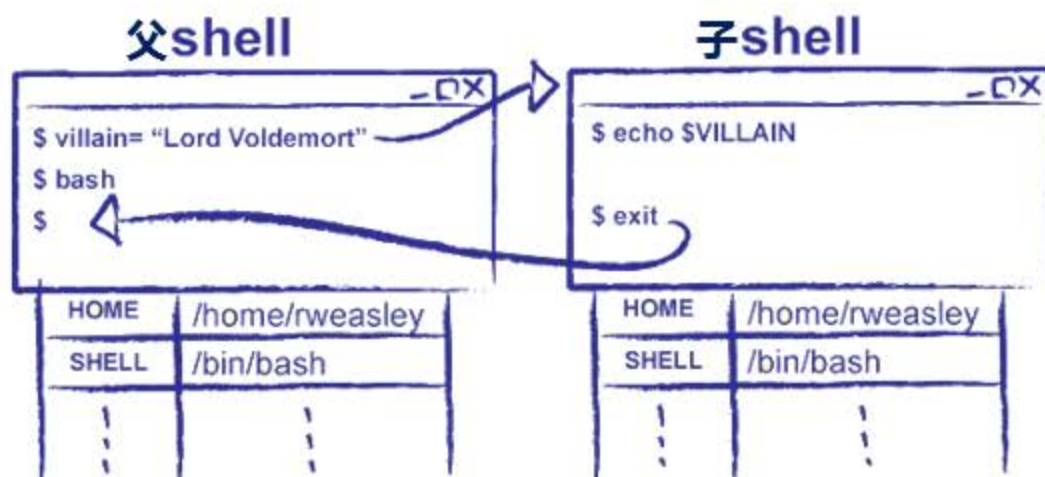
- ▶ 使得被**export**的变量在所运行脚本 (或shell) 的所有子进程中都可用

▶ **declare, typeset**

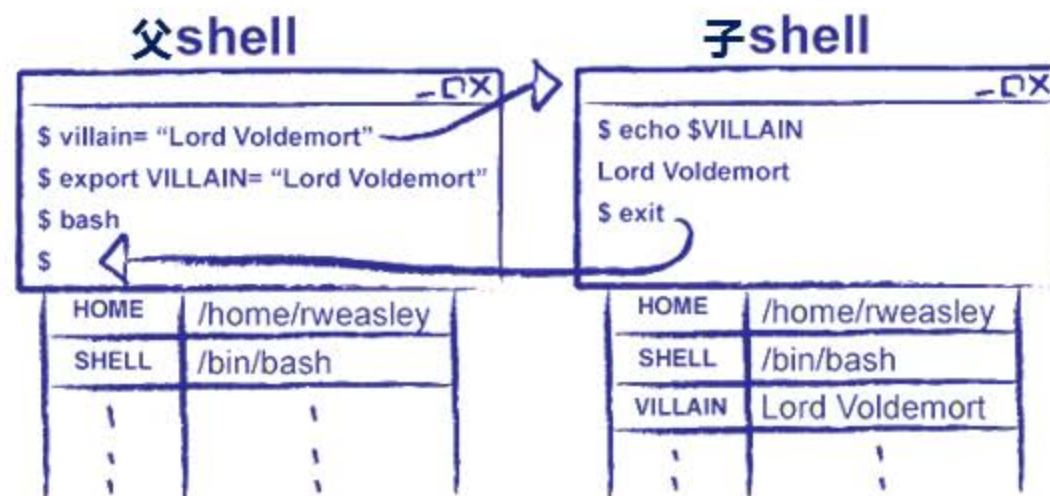
▶ **readonly**

▶ **getopts**

export示例



```
1 $ VILLAIN="Lord Voldemort"
2 $ bash
3 $ echo $VILLAIN
4 $ exit
```



```
1 $ export VILLAIN="Lord Voldemort"
2 $ bash
3 $ echo $VILLAIN
  Lord Voldemort
4 $ exit
```


变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ ~~unset~~

▶ ~~export~~

▶ **declare, typeset**

▶ 指定或限制变量的属性

▶ **readonly**

▶ **getopts**

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ ~~unset~~

▶ ~~export~~

▶ ~~declare, typeset~~

▶ **readonly**

▶ 与 `declare -r` 作用相同，设置变量的只读属性

▶ **getopts**

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ ~~unset~~

▶ ~~export~~

▶ ~~declare, typeset~~

▶ ~~readonly~~

▶ **getopts**

```
$ myscript.sh -e -d bar -c tom -b man -a foo file1.txt file2.txt
```

▶ 处理命令行参数，并校验有效选项

getopts语法示例

```
$ script1.sh -c chen -a tom -b
```

- ▶ 示例1：规定 a、b 和 c 为有效选项，并且选项 a 和 c 带有参数

```
getopts a:bc: OPT
```

- ▶ 示例2：在示例1的基础上，如遇到未定义的选项时，将OPT的值设置为？

```
getopts :a:bc: OPT
```

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ ~~unset~~

▶ ~~export~~

▶ ~~declare, typeset~~

▶ ~~readonly~~

▶ ~~getopts~~

变量

Variables

▶ ~~let~~

▶ ~~eval~~

▶ ~~set~~

▶ ~~unset~~

▶ ~~export~~

▶ ~~declare, typeset~~

▶ ~~readonly~~

▶ ~~getopts~~

脚本行为

Script Behavior

- ▶ `source`, `.` (点命令)
- ▶ `exit`
- ▶ `exec`
- ▶ `shopt`
- ▶ `caller`

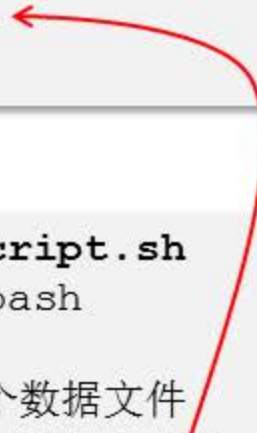
脚本行为

Script Behavior

- ▶ **source, . (点命令)**
 - ▶ 在脚本中引入其它文件中代码
 - ▶ 类似C语言的include
- ▶ **exit**
- ▶ **exec**
- ▶ **shopt**
- ▶ **caller**

```
$ vim SourceFile1.txt  
1 D1=111  
2 D2=222  
3 D3=333
```

```
$ vim TestScript.sh  
1 #!/bin/bash  
2  
3 # 加载一个数据文件  
4 . SourceFile1.txt  
5 echo D1  
6  
7 exit 0
```



脚本行为

Script Behavior

- ▶ `source`, `.` (点命令)
- ▶ `exit`
- ▶ `exec`
- ▶ `shopt`
- ▶ `caller`

脚本行为

Script Behavior

▶ ~~source, . (点命令)~~

▶ **exit**

- ▶ 调用并执行其它指定的命令
- ▶ 指定的命令将取代当前进程



▶ **exec**

▶ **shopt**

▶ **caller**

脚本行为

Script Behavior

▶ ~~source, . (点命令)~~

▶ ~~exit~~

▶ **exec**

- ▶ 用于调用并执行的其它命令
- ▶ 新命令的执行将会替换掉当前进程 (**Shell**或脚本)

▶ **shopt**

▶ **caller**

脚本行为

Script Behavior

- ▶ ~~source, . (点命令)~~
- ▶ ~~exit~~
- ▶ ~~exec~~
- ▶ **shopt**
 - ▶ **shopt = Shell Option**
 - ▶ 显示和设置shell中的行为选项
 - ▶ 语法: **shopt** 选项 参数
- ▶ **caller**

▶ ~~source, . (点命令)~~

▶ ~~exit~~

▶ ~~exec~~

▶ ~~shopt~~

▶ **caller**

- ▶ 返回当前活动的子程序调用的上下文
- ▶ 主要用于为排错工作提供更多的信息

▶ ~~source, . (点命令)~~

▶ **exit**

- ▶ 调用并执行其它指定的命令
- ▶ 指定的命令将取代当前进程

▶ **exec**

▶ **shopt**

▶ **caller**

其它的内置命令

- ▶ `true`
- ▶ `false`
- ▶ `type`
- ▶ `hash`
- ▶ `bind`
- ▶ `help`

其它的内置命令

- ▶ **true**
- ▶ **false**
- ▶ **type**
- ▶ **hash**
- ▶ **bind**
- ▶ **help**

```
1 # 死循环
2 while true # 也可以将true替换为冒号:
3 do
4     command-1
5     command-2
6     .....
7     command-n
8     # 需要有一种手段从循环中跳出来, 或挂起
9 done
```

其它的内置命令

- ▶ ~~true~~
- ▶ false
- ▶ type
- ▶ hash
- ▶ bind
- ▶ help

```
1 # 测试false
2 if false ; then
3     echo "false evaluates \"true\""
4 else
5     echo "false evaluates \"flase\""
6 fi
7
8
9 # 空循环
10 while false      # 不会进入循环体
11 do
12     command-1
13     comnnad-2
14     .....
15     commnad-n
16     # 什么事情都没有发生 :)
17 done
```

其它的内置命令

▶ ~~true~~

▶ ~~false~~

▶ type

▶ hash

▶ bind

▶ help

```
[tom@tomlab1 ~]$ type '['  
[ is a shell builtin
```

```
[tom@tomlab1 ~]$ which '['  
/bin/['
```

```
[tom@tomlab1 ~]$ type -a '['  
[ is a shell builtin  
[ is /bin/['  
[ is /usr/bin/['
```

其它的内置命令

▶ ~~true~~

▶ ~~false~~

▶ ~~type~~

▶ **hash**

▶ hash

查看hash表

▶ hash -d *command*

删除表中的*command*命令

▶ hash -r

清空hash表

▶ **bind**

▶ **help**

其它的内置命令

▶ `true`

▶ `false`

▶ `type`

▶ `hash`

▶ `bind`

▶ 显示和设置命令行的键盘序列绑定功能

▶ 示例：`bind -x '"\C-l":ls -l'` # *直接按 CTRL+L 就列出目录*

▶ `help`

其它的内置命令

▶ `true`

▶ `false`

▶ `type`

▶ `hash`

▶ `bind`

▶ **help**

▶ 输出shell内置命令的简化版的帮助信息

▶ 示例：**help exit**

```
exit: exit [n]  
Exit the shell.
```

```
Exits the shell with a status of N. If N is omitted, the exit status  
is that of the last command executed.
```