**Linux复杂命令**

1. **find** *pectin[perm exec ctime type iname name]****果胶***

-perm mode

File's permission bits are exactly mode (octal or symbolic).

-prune True; if the file is a directory, do not descend into it.

-exec command ;

Execute command; true if 0 status is returned.

-ctime n

File's status was last changed n\*24 hours ago.

-type c

File is of type c:

b block (buffered) special

c character (unbuffered) special

d directory

p named pipe (FIFO)

f regular file

l symbolic link; this is never true if the -L option

or the -follow option is in effect, unless the sym‐

bolic link is broken. If you want to search for

symbolic links when -L is in effect, use -xtype.

s socket

D door (Solaris)

-name pattern

Base of file name (the path with the leading directories

removed) matches shell pattern pattern.

-iname pattern

Like -name, but the match is case insensitive.

1. **grep** *wife BrAncH女方*

Regexp selection and interpretation:

-e, --regexp=PATTERN use PATTERN for matching

-f, --file=FILE obtain PATTERN from FILE

-i, --ignore-case ignore case distinctions

-w, --word-regexp force PATTERN to match only whole words

Miscellaneous:

-v, --invert-matchselect non-matching lines

Output control:

-n, --line-number print line number with output lines

--line-bufferedflush output on every line

-H, --with-filenameprint the file name for each match

-r, --recursive like --directories=recurse

-c, --countprint only a count of matching lines per FILE

Context control:

-B, --before-context=NUM print NUM lines of leading context

-A, --after-context=NUM print NUM lines of trailing context

1. **sed** *finer pig hand basic!{5=$+~}好的猪手,基本上有5个特征*

OPTION:

-f script-file, --file=script-file

add the contents of script-file to the commands to be executed

-i[SUFFIX], --in-place[=SUFFIX]

edit files in place (makes backup if SUFFIX supplied)

-n, --quiet, --silent

suppress automatic printing of pattern space

-e script, --expression=script

add the script to the commands to be executed

-r, --regexp-extended

use extended regular expressions in the script.

COMMAND SYNOPSIS

b label

Branch to label; if label is omitted, branch to end of script.

a \

text Append text, which has each embedded newline preceded by a backslash.

s/regexp/replacement/

Attempt to match regexp against the pattern space. If successful, replace that portion matched with replacement. The replacement

may contain the special character & to refer to that portion of the pattern space which matched, and the special escapes \1 through

\9 to refer to the corresponding matching sub-expressions in the regexp.

i \

text Insert text, which has each embedded newline preceded by a backslash.

c \

text Replace the selected lines with text, which has each embedded newline preceded by a backslash.

! After the address (or address-range), and before the command, a ! may be inserted, which specifies that the command shall only be executed

if the address (or address-range) does not match.

= Print the current line number.

first~step

Match every step'th line starting with line first. For example, ``sed -n 1~2p'' will print all the odd-numbered lines in the input

stream, and the address 2~5 will match every fifth line, starting with the second. first can be zero; in this case, sed operates as

if it were equal to step. (This is an extension.)

$ Match the last line.

addr1,+N

Will match addr1 and the N lines following addr1.

addr1,~N

Will match addr1 and the lines following addr1 until the next line whose input line number is a multiple of N.

first~step

Match every step'th line starting with line first. For example, ``sed -n 1~2p'' will print all the odd-numbered lines in the input

stream, and the address 2~5 will match every fifth line, starting with the second. first can be zero; in this case, sed operates as

if it were equal to step. (This is an extension.)

p Print the current pattern space.

P Print up to the first embedded newline of the current pattern space.

i \

text Insert text, which has each embedded newline preceded by a backslash.

g G Copy/append hold space to pattern space.

h H Copy/append pattern space to hold space.

a \

text Append text, which has each embedded newline preceded by a backslash.

n N Read/append the next line of input into the pattern space.

d Delete pattern space. Start next cycle.

D If pattern space contains no newline, start a normal new cycle as if the d command was issued. Otherwise, delete text in the pattern

space up to the first newline, and restart cycle with the resultant pattern space, without reading a new line of input.

1. **sort** *grind tomsk对托木斯克小镇进行碾压*

-g, --general-numeric-sort

compare according to general numerical value

-r, --reverse

reverse the result of comparisons

-i, --ignore-nonprinting

consider only printable characters

-n, --numeric-sort

compare according to string numerical value

-d, --dictionary-order

consider only blanks and alphanumeric characters

-t, --field-separator=SEP

use SEP instead of non-blank to blank transition

-o, --output=FILE

write result to FILE instead of standard output

-m, --merge

merge already sorted files; do not sort

-S, --buffer-size=SIZE

use SIZE for main memory buffer

-k, --key=KEYDEF

sort via a key; KEYDEF gives location and type

1. **uniq** *cud吐*

-c, --count

prefix lines by the number of occurrences

-u, --unique

only print unique lines

-d, --repeated

only print duplicate lines, one for each group

1. **awk** *print2f[fF] wife's[while if for else switch] bed[break exit default] case打印老婆的床盒子*

-f program-file

-F fs

Control Statements

The control statements are as follows:

if (condition) statement [ else statement ]

while (condition) statement

do statement while (condition)

for (expr1; expr2; expr3) statement

for (var in array) statement

break

continue

delete array[index]

delete array

exit [ expression ]

{ statements }

switch (expression) {

case value|regex : statement

...

[ default: statement ]

}

I/O Statements

The input/output statements are as follows:

print Print the current record. The output record is terminated with the value of ORS.

1. **readelf** *IS hernalds IS的传令官*

SYNOPSIS

[-I|--histogram]

[-S|--section-headers|--sections]

[-h|--file-header]

[-e|--headers]

[-r|--relocs]

[-a|--all]

[-l|--program-headers|--segments]

[-d|--dynamic]

[-s|--syms|--symbols]

elffile...

1. **objdump** *hex drafts十六进制草图*

SYNOPSIS

[-h|--section-headers|--headers]

[-e|--debugging-tags]

[-x|--all-headers]

[-d|--disassemble]

[-r|--reloc]

[-a|--archive-headers]

[-f|--file-headers]

[-t|--syms]

[-s|--full-contents]

objfile...

1. **gcc** *DWg cOmpoSE fILm刀哥编电影*

-c Compile or assemble the source files, but do not link.

-O

-O1 Optimize.

-O2 Optimize even more.

-O3 Optimize yet more.

These -m options are defined for the x86 family of computers.

-march=cpu-type

Generate instructions for the machine type cpu-type. In contrast to -mtune=cpu-type, which merely tunes the generated code for the

The choices for cpu-type are:

i386

Original Intel i386 CPU.

i686

When used with -march, the Pentium Pro instruction set is used, so the code runs on all i686 family chips. When used with -mtune,

it has the same meaning as generic.

-pg Generate extra code to write profile information suitable for the analysis program gprof. You must use this option when compiling the

source files you want data about, and you must also use it when linking.

-o file

Place output in file file.

-S Stop after the stage of compilation proper; do not assemble. The output is in the form of an assembler code file for each non-assembler

input file specified.

By default, the assembler file name for a source file is made by replacing the suffix .c, .i, etc., with .s.

Input files that don't require compilation are ignored.

-D name

Predefine name as a macro, with definition 1.

-D name=definition

The contents of definition are tokenized and processed as if they appeared during translation phase three in a #define directive. In

particular, the definition will be truncated by embedded newline characters.

-E Stop after the preprocessing stage; do not run the compiler proper. The output is in the form of preprocessed source code, which is

sent to the standard output.

Input files that don't require preprocessing are ignored.

-f Many options have long names starting with -f or with -W

-I dir

Add the directory dir to the list of directories to be searched for header files.

-Ldir

Add directory dir to the list of directories to be searched for -l.

-m machine options

-g Produce debugging information in the operating system's native format (stabs, COFF, XCOFF, or DWARF 2). GDB can work with this

debugging information.

-W warning