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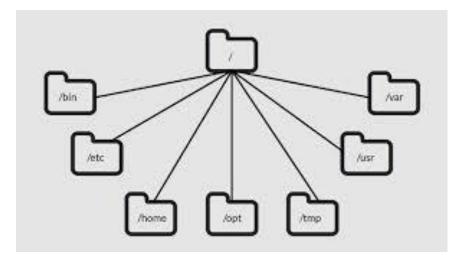


1. Basic Linux Operation

Directory



- Use Absolute PATH
- Use Relative PATH
- Use user's home





Manual



- Search Keyword
- Moving Back & Forth
- Quit Manual

```
System Manager's Manual
          lsof - list open files
         lsof [ -?abchlnNOPRtUvVX ] [ -A A ] [ -c <u>c</u> ] [ +c <u>c</u> ] [ +| -d <u>d</u> ] [ +| -b <u>D</u> ] [ +| -e <u>s</u> ] [ +| -f [cfg6n] ] [ -F [f] ] [ -g [s] ] [ -i <u>[il</u> ] [ -k k] [ -K k] [ +| -L [il] ] [ +| -m ] [ +| -M ] [ -o [o] ] [ -p <u>s</u> ] [ +| -r [timsfmt>1] ] [ -s [s] ] [ -5 [t] ] [ -T [t] ] [ -u <u>s</u> ] [ +| -w ] [ -x [fll ] [ -z [zl ] [ -z [zl ] [ -- ] [names]
          about files opened by processes for the following UNIX dialects:
                  FreeBSD 4.9 and 6.4 for x86-based systems
                  FreeBSD 8.2, 9.0 and 10.0 for AMD64-based systems
                  Solaris 9, 10 and 11
          (See the \ensuremath{ \textbf{DISTRIBUTION}} section of this manual page for information on
          how to obtain the latest <u>lsof</u> revision.)
         An open file may be a regular file, a directory, a block special file, a character special file, an executing text reference, a
          library, a stream or a network file (Internet socket, NFS file or
          UNIX domain socket.) A specific file or all the files in a file
          system may be selected by path.
         Instead of a formatted display, lsof will produce output that can be parsed by other programs. See the -F, option description, and the <code>OUTPUT FOR OTHER PROGRAMS</code> section for more information.
          In addition to producing a single output list, <u>lsof</u> will run in
          repeat mode. In repeat mode it will produce output, delay, then
         repeat the output operation until stopped with an interrupt or quit signal. See the +|-r|_{[t[m < fmt >]]} option description for more infor-
to all active processes.

Manual page lsof(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Clear the screen



clear



Listing Directory



ls -option {directory}

- Listing Directory
- Read Output
- Options
 - Hidden File / Directory
 - Verbose

```
4096 Aug 13 10:31
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root
                           4096 Aug 13 10:31
             1 root root 439505 Aug 9 16:36 .readahead
lrwxrwxrwx.
            1 root root
                             7 Aug 9 16:20 bin -> usr/bin
dr-xr-xr-x. 4 root root
                          4096 Aug 10 13:32
drwxr-xr-x. 21 root root
                          3560 Aug 9 16:34
drwxr-xr-x. 148 root root
                          8192 Aug 17 02:01
                            66 Aug 16 00:12
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root
                             7 Aug 9 16:20 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx.
           1 root root
                             9 Aug 9 16:20 lib64 -> usr/lib6
lrwxrwxrwx.
           1 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                             6 Dec 15 2017
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                             6 Dec 15 2017
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root
                            41 Aug 9 16:56
dr-xr-xr-x. 866 root root
                             0 Aug 9 16:34
                          4096 Aug 17 02:01
dr-xr-x---. 18 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 45 root root
                         1360 Aug 18 06:54
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                             8 Aug 9 16:20 sbin -> usr/sbin
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                             6 Dec 15 2017
dr-xr-xr-x. 13 root root
                             0 Aug 9 16:34
drwxrwxrwt. 29 root root 20480 Aug 18 16:01 tmp
                           207 Aug 9 16:20
drwxr-xr-x. 13 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 20 root root
                           4096 Aug 9 16:34
```



Init File[s] / Directorie[s]



touch {file_name}

Make multiple files



mkdir -option {directory_name}

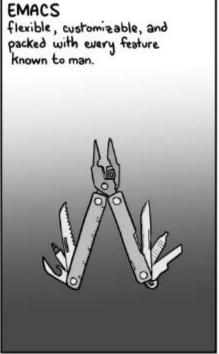
Nested directory

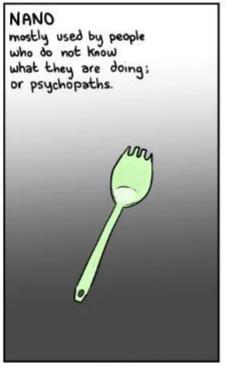
VI(M)



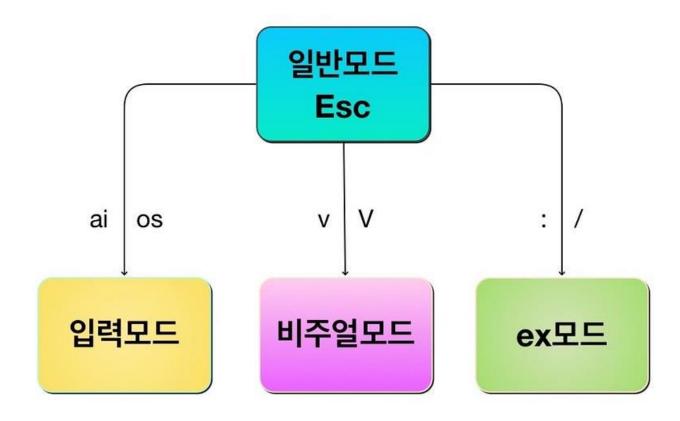
Unix/Linux 자체에 내장된 문서 편집기 프로그램. 강력한 문서 편집과 Customization을 통한 사용확장성을 보여준다.







VI(M): Operation Mode



VI(M): insert mode



입력모드는 텍스트를 입력(편집)하는 모드이다

- a: 커서위치 다음 칸에 입력
- i: 커서의 위치에 입력
- o: 커서의 다음 행에 입력
- s: 커서 위치의 한글자를 삭제 후 입력



VI(M): visual mode



비쥬얼 모드는 블록 단위를 선택하여 작업하는 모드이다.

- v : Normal Visual Mode
- V : Visual Line Mode
- d: 선택된 내용 삭제 -> Normal Mode
- c: 선택된 내용 삭제 -> Insert Mode
- y: 선택된 내용의 복사 -> Normal Mode
- J: 선택된 모든 라인을 순서대로 결합 -> Normal Mode
- ~ : 선택된 내용의 case를 변경 -> Normal Mode
- u : 선택된 내용을 소문자로 변경 -> Normal Mode
- U: 선택된 내용을 대문자로 변경 -> Normal Mode



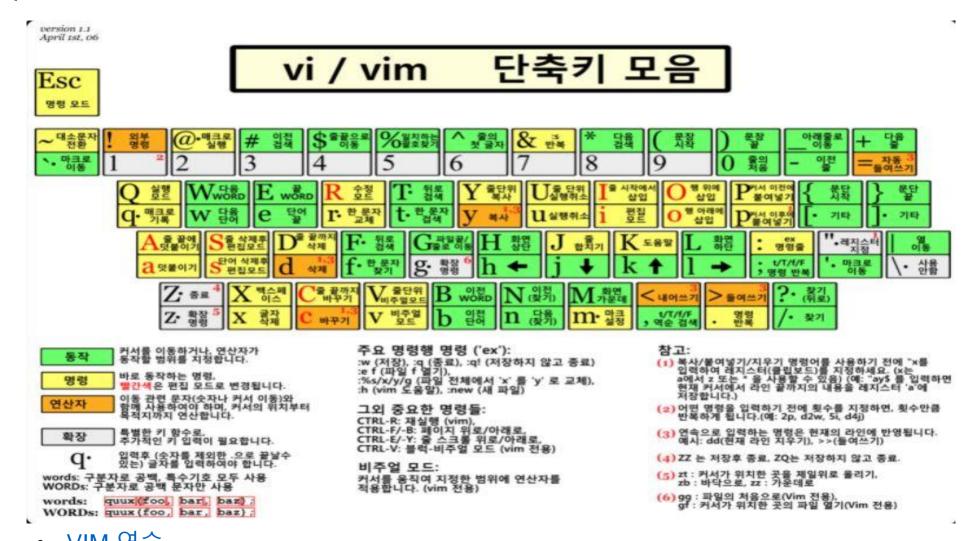
VI(M): ex mode



ex 모드는 작업을 명령하는 모드이다

- :w 저장
- :w file.txt file.txt로 저장
- :w >> file.txt file.txt에 append하여 저장
- :q VIM 종료
- :q! 강제 종료
- :wq! 저장하고 강제 종료
- :e file.txt file.txt 를 불러옴

VI(M) 단축키

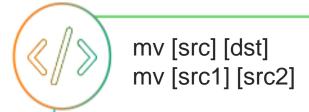


Copy and Paste

```
cp –option {src} {dst}
rm –option {src} {dst}
```

- Directory
- Recursive Operation

Duplicity of "mv" command



- Moving directory
- Change directory's name

```
4096 Aug 13 10:31
            17 root root
dr-xr-xr-x. 17 root root
                          4096 Aug 13 10:31
             1 root root 439505 Aug 9 16:36 .readahead
lrwxrwxrwx.
            1 root root
                             7 Aug 9 16:20 bin -> usr/bin
                          4096 Aug 10 13:32
dr-xr-xr-x. 4 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 21 root root
                          3560 Aug 9 16:34
drwxr-xr-x. 148 root root 8192 Aug 17 02:01
                            66 Aug 16 00:12
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root
                             7 Aug 9 16:20 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                             9 Aug 9 16:20 lib64 -> usr/lib6
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                             6 Dec 15 2017
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                             6 Dec 15 2017
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root
                            41 Aug 9 16:56
dr-xr-xr-x. 866 root root
                             0 Aug 9 16:34
                          4096 Aug 17 02:01
dr-xr-x---. 18 root root
drwxr-xr-x. 45 root root 1360 Aug 18 06:54
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                             8 Aug 9 16:20 sbin -> usr/sbin
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root
                             6 Dec 15 2017
dr-xr-xr-x. 13 root root
                             0 Aug 9 16:34
drwxrwxrwt. 29 root root 20480 Aug 18 16:01 tmp
drwxr-xr-x. 13 root root
                           207 Aug 9 16:20
drwxr-xr-x. 20 root root
                          4096 Aug 9 16:34
```



Printing the contents in the file



- Quitting printed page
- Move back and forth through pages





2. Intermediate Linux Operation

Shell(1)



Shell은 리눅스 커널과 사용자를 연결해 주는 인터페이스 명령어(프로그래밍 언어)이다



echo \$0

: 현재 사용 중인 사용자의 Shell을 출력한다

- Bash Shell
- C-Shell for EDA

Shell(2)



source {shell_file}

: Shell 파일의 내용을 적용한다

• Shell 적용의 우선순위

Alias



alias {shorten_customized_cmd} = "original_long_cmd"

- 단축 명령어를 설정하는 방법
- 즐겨찾기

Link



- Hard Link: In [src] [dst]
- Soft Link: In -s [src] [dst]
- 복사와 링크의 다른점
- 원본 파일 변경/삭제
- Hard Link보다 Soft(Symbolic) Link가 선호되는 이유



grep



grep –option {serach_pattern} {file or path}

Compress using tar



- tar –xzvf {compressed_file}
- tar –czvf {compressed file} {src_directory}

- Process of Compressing
- Extension name of compressed file

Logical Concatenation of commands



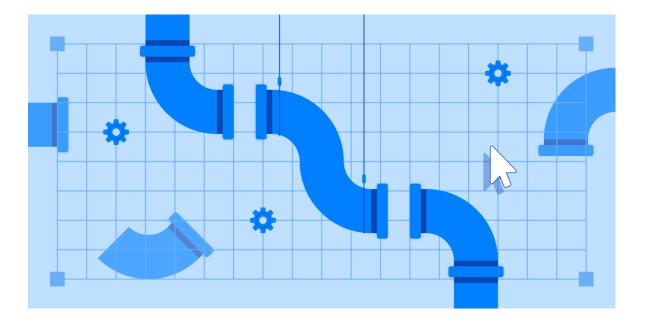
- command1; command2
- command1 && command2
- command1 || command2

Command Pipelining



command1 | command2

• Pipeline 개념의 공학적 응용



Redirection IO



Standard Input / Output



Control Process



ps: prints user's whole process

kill: terminate user's PID

- Process란?
- PID(Process ID)

Permission



rwx: read, write, execution

ugo: user, group, other[s]



chmod –option permission_masking_bits {file or directory}

- Octal 사용법
- +/- rwx 사용법
- Recursive Operation

LAB

- 1. Configure user account
- 2. Practice Command
- 3. Vi Editor: <u>VIM 연습</u>



Homework

Chapter3: Gate Level Modeling(Preview)

