Linuxの补充操作

Linux 已经接触很久了
已然了解の，就不赘述了

Section1. cat

subsection1. 显示文件内容
cat filename

```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ cat Test_1.py
import numpy as np
```

subsection2. 合并
cat filename1 filename2 > filename3
原本Test_1.py与Test_2.py中，均仅一行，

```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ls
Test_1.py Test_2.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) cat Test_1.py Test_2.py > Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ vim Test_3.py
```

现合并，并且写入新文件Test_3.py

```
  1 import numpy as np
  2 import pandas as pd
~
```

subsection3. 追加
在文件filename2后追加filename1の内容
cat filename1 >> filename2

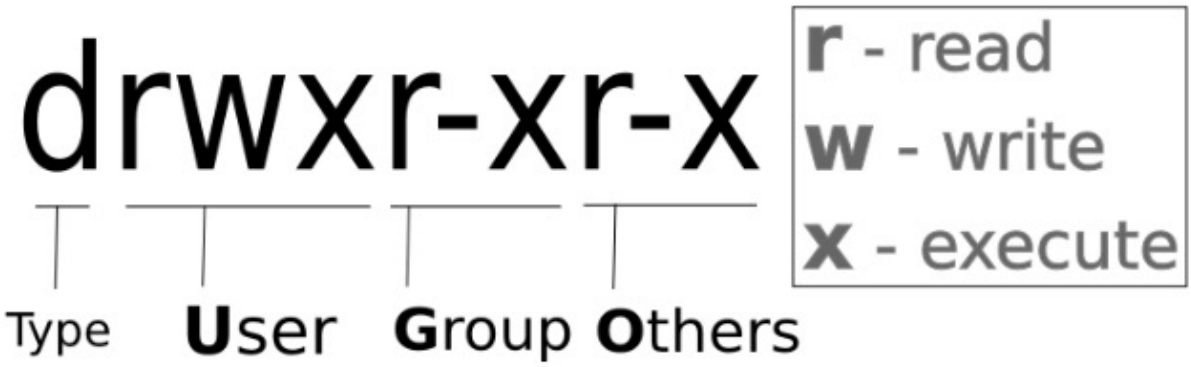
```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ ls
Test_1.py Test_2.py Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ cat Test_1.py >> Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ vim Test_3.py
```

追加完成后のTest_3.py，是这样の

```
  1 import numpy as np
  2 import pandas as pd
  3 import numpy as np
~
```

section2. 文件操作权限

subsection1. 查看权限
ls -l



subsection2. 修改权限
chmod [who][change][filename]

who 可以是 u, g, o, a
change 可以是 + - =, 后可跟 r, w, x

e.g.1. 给user增加可执行权限.
chmod u+x Test_1.py

e.g.2. 令user和group变成写和执行权限.
chmod ug=wx Test_2.py

e.g.3. 减去所有用户读权限.
chmod a-r Test_3.py

```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ ls -l
total 24
-rw-r--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  19  7  5 16:35 Test_1.py
-rw-r--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  20  7  5 16:37 Test_2.py
-rw-r--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  58  7  5 16:50 Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ chmod u+x Test_1.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  19  7  5 16:35 Test_1.py
-rw-r--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  20  7  5 16:37 Test_2.py
-rw-r--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  58  7  5 16:50 Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ chmod ug=wx Test_2.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  19  7  5 16:35 Test_1.py
--wx-wxr--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  20  7  5 16:37 Test_2.py
-rw-r--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  58  7  5 16:50 Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ chmod a-r Test_3.py
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ✗ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr--r--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  19  7  5 16:35 Test_1.py
--wx-wxr--  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  20  7  5 16:37 Test_2.py
--w-------  1 tsinghuafangzheng  staff  58  7  5 16:50 Test_3.py
```

section3. 与远程计算机交互

subsection1. scp

scp 文件 目标位置

```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) scp ./Test_4.py hxm_stu@166.111.5.236:/home/hxm_stu/WORK3/fangzheng/
hxm_stu@166.111.5.236's password:
Test_4.py                                     100%  118     1.9KB/s   00:00
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master)
```

在远程服务器上，操作前后是这样の

```
[hxm_stu@manager fangzheng]$ ls
neno  TAO-198201-201803.mat  tencent  test  wastebasket  zan
[hxm_stu@manager fangzheng]$ ls
neno  TAO-198201-201803.mat  tencent  test  Test_4.py  wastebasket  zan
```

subsection2. ssh

这里就介绍sshの一个用法，直接运行可执行文件

```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) cat ./Test_4.py
import platform
import numpy as np

a = 0
for i in np.arange(100):
    a += i

print(a)

print(platform.system())
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ssh hxm_stu@166.111.5.236 python < ./Test_4.py
hxm_stu@166.111.5.236's password:
4950
Linux
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) python ./Test_4.py
4950
Darwin
```

或者可以这么操作，

ssh 远程服务器の用户名与地址 '在远程服务器の指令'

```
➜ FundamentalLinuxTest git:(master) ssh hxm_stu@166.111.5.236 "python /home/hxm_stu/WORK3/fangzheng/Test_4.py"
hxm_stu@166.111.5.236's password:
4950
Linux
```