基本命令

alias

alias 11='1s -1'

搜索过滤

grep

```
grep -E '^ENABLE| ABPCD' log.text#查找出文件中以ENABLE或者BPCD开头的行grep "ENABLE" log.text | grep BPCD #查找同时包含ENABLE和BPCD的行
```

awk

用户管理

创建删除用户

```
groupadd -g 200 nexus #添加指定gid的组useradd -u 200 -g nexus nexus #添加指定uid的用户usermod -G root nexus #修改用户加入root%
```

查询用户信息

进程管理

ps命令

```
ps -H -p <pid>#查看进程创建的线程
ps -p <pid>-o etime #查看进程运行时间
```

top命令

```
      top -H
      #查看系统所有线程

      top -H -p <pid>#查看进程内线程运行情况
```

包管理

rpm包管理

• 基础操作

```
rpm2cpio <name>.rpm | cpio -div #解压rpm
rpm -qf <file> #查询文件属于哪个包
rpm -ql <package> #查询rpm包安装了哪些文件
rpm -qi <package> #查询rpm包属性信息

#查询包的依赖关系
rpm -qpR <package.rpm> #查看包是否依赖其它包
rpm -e --test <package> #测试包是否被其它包依赖
```

构建rpm包

xz包

```
#解压tar.xz包
xz -d xxx.tar.xz -> xxx.tar
tar xvf xxx.tar
```

bz2包

```
bunzip2 all.bz2
tar -xjf valgrind-3.15.0.tar.bz2
```

ISO管理

磁盘管理

磁盘命令

blkid #查看磁盘及其UUID

文件系统

• 链接

ln -sf <source file> <target file> #创建软链接

NFS

Ubuntu 系统:

参考文档: Network File System (NFS)

```
systemctl status nfs-kernel-server.service
systemctl start nfs-kernel-server.service
mount host.cdc.domain.com:/home/nfs /Users/hunk/work/nfs
```

lvm

• 卷扩容

```
lvextend -L +42G /dev/mapper/vg-inst
resize2fs -p /dev/mapper/vg-inst
```

扩容时可能出现的问题: Snapshot origin volumes can be resized only while inactive: try lvchange -an Run `lvextend --help' for more information. 解决办法:

```
umount /dev/mapper/vg-inst
lvchange -an /dev/mapper/vg-inst
lvextend -L +30G /dev/mapper/vg-inst
lvchange -ay /dev/mapper/vg-inst
mount /dev/mapper/vg-inst
resize2fs /dev/mapper/vg-inst
```

网络管理

iptables**防火**墙

全网最好文章: iptables详解 (1): iptables概念

DNS

```
netstat -n | awk '/^tcp/' #查看所有tcp连接及状态
```

ssh

• 配置ssh数字签名登陆 (免用户密码)

示例: host 1使用数字签名登录到host 2。

Step 1: 生成rsa公钥和私钥:

```
[ansible@host1 ~]$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/ansible/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:PNoGmN@aj/RYUbRRnbnIZEH4w6sS/mG7iPAX3MUnS7E ansible@host1.cdc.domain.com
```

Step 2: 将host 1的rsa公钥添加到host 2的ssh配置文件 authorized_keys 中:

```
[ansible@host2 ~]$ scp ansible@10.200.8.27:/home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa.pub .
[ansible@host2 ~]$ cat id_rsa.pub > /home/ansible/.ssh/authorized_keys
#要保证.ssh和authorized_keys都只有用户自己有写权限。否则验证无效。否则会报下面的错误:
#The authenticity of host 'host2 ' can't be established.
[ansible@host2 ~]$ chmod 700 .ssh
[ansible@host2 ~]$ chmod 600 .ssh/authorized_keys
```

Step 3: ssh登录z

```
[ansible@host1 ~]$ ssh host2
```