

BG1Q7101班米盼LINUX命令总结

第一章 linux 系统简介及安装

1. 手动分区时应注意必须有一下 3 个分区

/ （根）分区

/boot （根 boot）分区

文件系统类型 swap

2. LINUX 光驱和硬盘设备名与 windows 光驱和硬盘设备名的不同

3. 3 种安装方式

光盘安装

硬盘安装

在线安装

4. LINUX 的发行版本

XX.YY.ZZ

XX 表示主版本号

YY 表示次版本号

ZZ 表示末版本号

次版本号是奇数时表示开发版本

次版本号是偶数时表示稳定版本



5. 开源软件的定义及许可协议

GPL (GNU General Public License)

GPL 许可协议的主要目标是保证软件对所有的用户都是自由的

LGPL (Lesser General Public License)

LGPL 相对于 GPL 的条款更加宽松，为使用 Linux 平台开发商业软件提供了更多的空间

OSD (The Open Source Definition)

开放源代码软件的定义文本可以从官方网站查阅

<http://www.opensource.org/docs/definition.php>

第二章 常用命令及帐户管理

1、帮助命令 help

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# help _
```

2、帮助命令—help

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# help pwd --help
pwd: pwd [-PL]
    Print the current working directory.  With the -P option, pwd prints
    the physical directory, without any symbolic links; the -L option
    makes pwd follow symbolic links.
```

3、man 命令



```
LS(1)                                User Commands                                LS(1)

NAME
    ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
    ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
    Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuSUX nor --sort.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
    too.

    -a, --all
        do not hide entries starting with .

    -A, --almost-all
        do not list implied . and ..

    --author
        print the author of each file

[root@rhel4 ~]# _
```

4、info 命令

```
File: coreutils.info, Node: ls invocation, Next: dir invocation, Up: Directory listing

10.1 'ls': List directory contents
=====

The 'ls' program lists information about files (of any type, including
directories). Options and file arguments can be intermixed
arbitrarily, as usual.

    For non-option command-line arguments that are directories, by
    default 'ls' lists the contents of directories, not recursively, and
    omitting files with names beginning with '.'. For other non-option
    arguments, by default 'ls' lists just the file name. If no non-option
    argument is specified, 'ls' operates on the current directory, acting
    as if it had been invoked with a single argument of '.'.

    By default, the output is sorted alphabetically, according to the
    locale settings in effect. (1) If standard output is a terminal, the
    output is in columns (sorted vertically) and control characters are
    output as question marks; otherwise, the output is listed one per line
    and control characters are output as-is.

--zz-Info: (coreutils.info.gz)ls invocation, 51 lines --Top-----
Welcome to Info version 4.7. Type ? for help, m for menu item.
```

5、ls 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# ls
bin    dev    home   lib      media  mnt     proc  sbin     srv    tmp    var
boot  etc    initrd lost+found misc    opt     root  selinux  sys    usr
```

6pwd 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# pwd
/
```

7、cd 命令

cd / 命令 (进入根目录)



```
[root@rhel4 ~]# cd /  
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

cd .. 命令（返回上级目录）

```
[root@rhel4 etc]# cd ..  
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

cd ~或者 cd（返回用户主目录）

```
[root@rhel4 /]# cd  
[root@rhel4 ~]# cd /  
[root@rhel4 /]# cd ~  
[root@rhel4 ~]# _
```

8、mkdir 命令（建立目录）

```
[root@rhel4 /]# mkdir benet  
[root@rhel4 /]# ls  
benet  boot  etc  initrd  lost+found  misc  opt  root  selinux  sys  usr  
bin    dev  home  lib     media  mnt  proc  sbin  srv  tmp  var
```

9、rmdir 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# rmdir benet  
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

10、file 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# file /etc/passwd  
/etc/passwd: ASCII text  
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

11、cp 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# cp -r /boot /benet
```

```
[root@rhel4 benet]# ls  
boot
```

12、mv 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# mv /benet /mipan  
[root@rhel4 /]# cd mipan  
[root@rhel4 mipan]# ls  
benet
```

13. find 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# mkdir mi  
[root@rhel4 /]# find mi  
mi  
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

14. cat 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# cat /etc/passwd_
```

15. touch 命令建立空文件

```
[root@rhel4 mil]# touch mipan  
[root@rhel4 mil]# ls  
mipan
```

16. touch 命令修改文件时间

```
[root@rhel4 mil# touch -t 200801221152 mipan
[root@rhel4 mil# ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 0 Jan 22 11:52 mipan
```

17. more 命令

```
[root@rhel4 mil# more /etc/passwd_

[root@rhel4 mil# more /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:13:news:/etc/news:
uucp:x:10:14:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
gopher:x:13:30:gopher:/var/gopher:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
vcsa:x:69:69:virtual console memory owner:/dev:/sbin/nologin
nscd:x:28:28:NSCD Daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
rpm:x:37:37:/:/var/lib/rpm:/sbin/nologin
haldaemon:x:68:68:HAL daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
netdump:x:34:34:Network Crash Dump user:/var/crash:/bin/bash
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/ssh:/sbin/nologin
--More-- (57%)_
```

18. less 命令

```
[root@rhel4 mil# less /etc/passwd_

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:13:news:/etc/news:
uucp:x:10:14:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
gopher:x:13:30:gopher:/var/gopher:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
vcsa:x:69:69:virtual console memory owner:/dev:/sbin/nologin
nscd:x:28:28:NSCD Daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
rpm:x:37:37:/:/var/lib/rpm:/sbin/nologin
haldaemon:x:68:68:HAL daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
netdump:x:34:34:Network Crash Dump user:/var/crash:/bin/bash
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/ssh:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
/etc/passwd_
```

19. head 命令

```
[root@rhel4 mil# head /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:13:news:/etc/news:
[root@rhel4 mil#
```

20. tail 命令

```
[root@rhel4 mil# tail /etc/passwd
pcap:x:77:77::/var/arpwatch:/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/var/www:/sbin/nologin
squid:x:23:23:/var/spool/squid:/sbin/nologin
webalizer:x:67:67:Webalizer:/var/www/usage:/sbin/nologin
xfs:x:43:43:X Font Server:/etc/X11/fs:/sbin/nologin
ntp:x:38:38::/etc/ntp:/sbin/nologin
gdm:x:42:42:/var/gdm:/sbin/nologin
htt:x:100:101:IIIMF Htt:/usr/lib/im:/sbin/nologin
dovecot:x:97:97:dovecot:/usr/libexec/dovecot:/sbin/nologin
benet:x:500:500:benet:/home/benet:/bin/bash
```

21. mount 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom
mount: block device /dev/cdrom is write-protected, mounting read-only
```

```
[root@rhel4 /]# cd /media/cdrom
[root@rhel4 cdrom]# ls
autorun          README-ja.html    RELEASE-NOTES-gu.html
EULA             README-ko.html    RELEASE-NOTES-hi.html
GPL              README-pa.html    RELEASE-NOTES-it.html
images           README-pt_BR.html RELEASE-NOTES-ja.html
isolinux          README-ta.html    RELEASE-NOTES-ko.html
README-bn.html   README-zh_CN.html RELEASE-NOTES-pa.html
README-de.html   README-zh_TW.html RELEASE-NOTES-pt_BR.html
README-en         RedHat            RELEASE-NOTES-ta.html
README-en.html   RELEASE-NOTES-bn.html RELEASE-NOTES-zh_CN.html
README-es.html   RELEASE-NOTES-de.html RELEASE-NOTES-zh_TW.html
README-fr.html   RELEASE-NOTES-en  RPM-GPG-KEY
README-gu.html   RELEASE-NOTES-en.html SRPMS
README-hi.html   RELEASE-NOTES-es.html TRANS.TBL
README-it.html   RELEASE-NOTES-fr.html
[root@rhel4 cdrom]#
```

22. 制作 iso 文件

```
[root@rhel4 /]# cp /dev/cdrom 123.iso
```

```
[root@rhel4 /]#
[root@rhel4 /]# ls
123.iso  dev  initrd  media  misc  proc  selinux  tmp
bin      etc  lib     mi     mnt   root  srv      usr
boot     home lost+found mipan  opt   sbin  sys      var
```

23. umount 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# umount /dev/cdrom
```

24. eject 命令



```
[root@rhel4 ~]# eject _  
[root@rhel4 ~]# eject -c
```

25. adduser 命令 passwd 命令（建立用户，给用户设置密码）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# adduser mipan  
[root@rhel4 ~]# passwd mipan  
Changing password for user mipan.  
New UNIX password:  
BAD PASSWORD: it's WAY too short  
Retype new UNIX password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
[root@rhel4 ~]#
```

-u 指定用户 UID

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# adduser mipan -u 888  
[mipan@rhel4 ~]$ cat /etc/passwd | grep mipan  
mipan:x:888:888::/home/mipan:/bin/bash
```

-g 建立用户时加入私有组

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# adduser -g mipan mipan2008
```

-G 建立用户时加入公有组

-d 指定用户主目录

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# adduser -d /etc mipan2008
```

```
[mipan2008@rhel4 ~]$ cat /etc/passwd | grep mipan2008  
mipan2008:x:890:890::/etc:/bin/bash
```

-s 指定用户 shell 类型

-c 对用户进行描述

-e 指定用户过期时间

-p 指定用户缺省密码

26. usermod 命令

更改用户属性

-l 改名

-L 锁定帐户

-U 解锁

-g 加入私有组

-G 加入公有组

27. userdel 命令

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# userdel mipan
```

28. groupadd 命令

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# groupadd mipanpan  
[root@rhel4 ~]# tail -1 /etc/group  
ntp:x:38:  
gdm:x:42:  
htt:x:101:  
dovecot:x:97:  
benet:x:500:  
mipan:x:888:  
mi:x:889:  
mipan2008:x:890:  
mipan1:x:891:  
mipanpan:x:892:  
[root@rhel4 ~]#
```

29. gpasswd 命令（设置组密码）

```
[root@rhel4 home]# gpasswd mipan
Changing the password for group mipan
New Password:
Re-enter new password:
[root@rhel4 home]# _
```

30. groupdel 命令（删除用户组）

```
[root@rhel4 home]# tail -3 /etc/group
mipan2008:x:890:
mipan1:x:891:
mipanpan:x:892:
[root@rhel4 home]# groupdel mipan1
[root@rhel4 home]# tail -3 /etc/group
mi:x:889:
mipan2008:x:890:
mipanpan:x:892:
```

31. chmod 命令

```
[root@rhel4 /]# ls -l | grep mipan
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Feb 18 14:24 mipan
[root@rhel4 /]# chmod u-x mipan
[root@rhel4 /]# ls -l | grep mipan
drw-r-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Feb 18 14:24 mipan
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

修改文件属性，权限

权限项	读	写	执行	读	写	执行	读	写	执
字符表示	r	w	x	r	w	x	r	w	x
数字表示	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	1
权限分配	文件所有者 u			文件所属组用户 g			其他用户 a 或 o		

```
[root@rhel4 /]# chmod 707 mipan
[root@rhel4 /]# ls -l | grep mipan
drwx---rwx  2 root root  4096 Feb 18 14:24 mipan
```

```
[root@rhel4 home]# tail -1 /etc/passwd
mipan2008:x:890:890::/etc:/bin/bash
[root@rhel4 home]# usermod -l pan mipan2008
[root@rhel4 home]# tail -1 /etc/passwd
pan:x:890:890::/etc:/bin/bash
[root@rhel4 home]# _
```

第三章 文本编辑器 vi

vi 命令

vi 命令用于打开 vi 编辑器

```
[root@rhel4 /]# vi _
```




```

VIM - Vi IMproved
      version 6.3.34
      by Bram Moolenaar et al.
      Modified by <bugzilla@redhat.com>
  █ Vim is open source and freely distributable

      Help poor children in Uganda!
type  :help iccf<Enter>      for information

type  :q<Enter>              to exit
type  :help<Enter> or <F1>   for on-line help
type  :help version6<Enter> for version info

                                0,0-1      All

```

vi 文件名 用于打开某文件

```
[root@rhel4 /]# vi /etc/passwd_
```

vi 编辑器中有三种状态模式

命令模式（默认进入）

```

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:13:news:/etc/news:
uucp:x:10:14:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
gopher:x:13:30:gopher:/var/gopher:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
vcsa:x:69:69:virtual console memory owner:/dev:/sbin/nologin
nscd:x:28:28:NSCD Daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
rpm:x:37:37:/:/var/lib/rpm:/sbin/nologin
haldaemon:x:68:68:HAL daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
netdump:x:34:34:Network Crash Dump user:/var/crash:/bin/bash
sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
"/etc/passwd" 41L, 1844C                                1,1      Top

```

输入模式（i a A o O cw c\$ c^）

```

sshd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/sshd:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
-- INSERT --                                1,1      Top

```

末行模式（:）

```
sshhd:x:74:74:Privilege-separated SSH:/var/empty/ssh:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
:_
```

u	取消最近一次的操作，并恢复操作结果 可以多次使用 u 命令恢复已进行的多步操作
U	取消对当前行进行的所有操作
Ctrl + r	对使用 u 命令撤销的操作进行恢复
yy	复制当前行整行的内容到 vi 缓冲区
yw	复制当前光标到单词尾字符的内容到 vi 缓冲区
y\$	复制当前光标到行尾的内容到 vi 缓冲区
y^	复制当前光标到行首的内容到 vi 缓冲区
p	读取 vi 缓冲区中的内容，并粘贴到光标当前的位置（不覆盖文件已有的内容）
:set nu	在编辑器中显示行号
:set nonu	取消编辑器中的行号显示
1G	跳转到文件的首行
G	跳转到文件的末尾行
#G	跳转到文件中的第#行
^	将光标快速跳转到本行的行首字符
\$	将光标快速跳转到本行的行尾字符
w	将光标快速跳转到当前光标所在位置的后一个单词的首字母
b	将光标快速跳转到当前光标所在位置的前一个单词的首字母
e	将光标快速跳转到当前光标所在位置的后一个单词的尾字母

未修改退出 :q



```
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
:q_
```

保存并退出 :wq

```
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
:wq_
```

不保存退出 :q!

```
rpc:x:32:32:Portmapper RPC user:/:/sbin/nologin
:q!_
```

: args

```
:args_
```

```
[aa] bb cc                                0,0-1      All
```

查看 vi 编辑器中多文件的状态

: next 和 prev 末行模式对打开多个文件进行切换

```
:next_
```

切换到下个编辑的文本

: prev

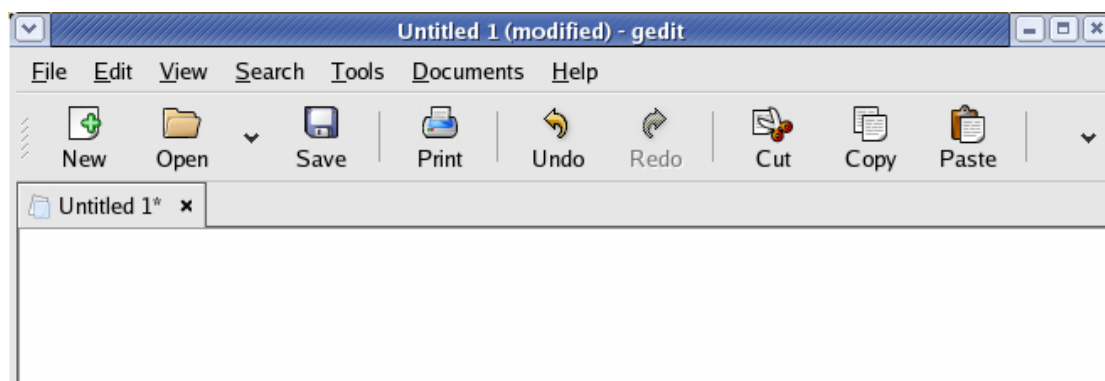
```
:prev_
```

```
:prev_
```

Ctrl+^ 切换到上个编辑的文本

gedit (图形环境启动文本编辑器)

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# gedit
```



第四章 Shell 的使用

1. 使用 set 命令查看环境变量

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# set _
```



```
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/root
MAILCHECK=60
OLDPWD=/home
OPTERR=1
OPTIND=1
OSTYPE=linux-gnu
PATH=/usr/kerberos/sbin:/usr/kerberos/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/
bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/root/bin
PIPESTATUS=([""]="")
PPID=2155
PS1='[\u@\h \W]\$ '
PS2='> '
PS4='+ '
PWD=/
SHELL=/bin/bash
SHELLOPTS=braceexpand:emacs:hashall:histexpand:history:interactive-comments:moni
tor
SHLVL=1
SSH_ASKPASS=/usr/libexec/openssh/gnome-ssh-askpass
SUPPORTED=zh_CN.UTF-8:zh_CN:zh:en_US.UTF-8:en_US:en
TERM=linux
UID=0
USER=root
=set
```

常用环境变量

USER UID SHELL HOME PWD PATH PS1 PS2

环境变量配置文件

/etc/bashrc

/etc/profile

/.bash-profile

/.bashrc

2. echo 命令

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# echo $PS1
[\u@\h \W]\$
```

3.history 命令(历史命令的查看)

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# history _
```

```
82  pwd
83  vi /etc/inittab
84  shutdown -h now
85  ifconfig
86  init 0
87  clear
88  history
```

3. history -c 命令 (清除历史命令)

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# history -c
[root@rhel4 ~]# history
1  history
```

4. alias 命令（看用户当前 Bash 中已经定义的所有命令别名）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# alias
alias cp='cp -i'
alias l.='ls -d .* --color=tty'
alias ll='ls -l --color=tty'
alias ls='ls --color=tty'
alias mv='mv -i'
alias rm='rm -i'
alias vi='vim'
alias which='alias | /usr/bin/which --tty-only --read-alias --show-dot --show-ti
lde'
```

5.alias name = “xxxxxx”（自定义别名）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# alias ls="ls -l"
[root@rhel4 ~]# alias
alias cp='cp -i'
alias l.='ls -d .* --color=tty'
alias ll='ls -l --color=tty'
alias ls='ls -l'
alias mv='mv -i'
alias rm='rm -i'
alias vi='vim'
alias which='alias | /usr/bin/which --tty-only --read-alias --show-dot --show-ti
lde'
```

6. 将标准输出重定向到文件

```
#ls /etc/ > mipan
```

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ls /etc/ >mipan
```

将标准输出重定向追加到文件

```
#ls /etc/sysconfig/ >> mipan
```

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ls /etc/sy[sc]onfig/ >>mipan
```

将错误输出重定向到文件

```
#nocmd 2> mipan1
```

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# nocmd 2> mipan1
```

将标准输出和错误输出重定向到文件

```
#ls afile bfile &> mipan1
```

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ls afile bfile &>mipan1
```

7. 操作符“|”的应用

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ls | grep mipan1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 74 Feb 18 15:48 mipan1
```

8. 文本编辑器（vi）建立 Shell 脚本文件

```
#!/bin/bash
#ls history set
ls
history -c
history
set
```

```
:wq /mipan/123.sh
```

9. 运行脚本程序

使用 Shell 命令程序执行脚本程序

```
bash 123.sh
```

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# bash 123.sh
```

使用“.”命令执行脚本程序

```
. 123.sh
```

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# .123.sh
```

直接执行具有执行属性的脚本程序

```
./123.sh
```

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# ./123.sh
```

绝对路径执行具有执行属性的脚本程序

```
[root@rhel4 /]# /mipan/123.sh
```

第五章 Linux 应用程序安装与管理

1. Linux 应用程序组成

文件类型	保存目录
普通执行程序文件	/usr/bin
服务器执行程序文件和管理程序文件	/usr/sbin
应用程序配置文件	/etc
应用程序文档文件	/usr/share/doc
应用程序手册页文件	/usr/share/man

2. rpm 查询命令

命令	功能
----	----



rpm -qa

查询 Linux 系统中的所有软件包

```
[root@rhel4 /]# rpm -qa _
```

rpm -q devhelp-0.9.2-2 询指定名称的软件包是否安装

```
[root@rhel4 /]# rpm -q devhelp
devhelp-0.9.2-2
```

rpm -qi devhelp-0.9.2-2 查询指定名称软件包的详细信息

```
[root@rhel4 /]# rpm -qi devhelp
Name           : devhelp                      Relocations: (not relocatable)
Version        : 0.9.2                      Vendor: Red Hat, Inc.
Release        : 2                          Build Date: Thu 14 Oct 2004 02:54:26
             PM CST
Install Date: Thu 02 Nov 2006 06:11:46 PM CST      Build Host: tweety.build.redh
at.com
Group          : Development/Tools           Source RPM: devhelp-0.9.2-2.src.rpm
Size           : 400775                      License: GPL
Signature      : DSA/SHA1, Thu 06 Jan 2005 07:41:39 AM CST, Key ID 219180cddb42a60e
Packager       : Red Hat, Inc. <http://bugzilla.redhat.com/bugzilla>
URL            : http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/gnome/sources/devhelp/
Summary        : API document browser
Description    :
A API document browser for GNOME 2.
```

rpm -ql devhelp-0.9.2-2 查询指定名称软件包中所包括的文件列表

```
[root@rhel4 /]# rpm -ql devhelp-0.9.2-2_
```

```
/usr/share/locale/mk/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/ml/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/ms/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/nb/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/nl/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/no/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/pa/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/pl/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
/usr/share/locale/pt/LC_MESSAGES/devhelp.mo
```

rm -qf iiimf (查询指定文件所属的软件包)

```
[root@rhel4 /]# rpm -rf iiimf
rpm: arguments to --root (-r) must begin with a /
```

rpm -qpi acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm (查询指定 RPM 包文件的详细信息)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -qpi acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm
Name           : acroread                      Relocations: (not relocatable)
Version        : 5.06                      Vendor: Adobe Systems Incorporat
ed
Release        : 1                          Build Date: Fri 28 Feb 2003 10:39:15
             AM CST
Install Date: (not installed)              Build Host: apone.devel.redhat.com
Group          : Applications/Publishing     Source RPM: acroread-5.06-1.src.rpm
Size           : 22914618                   License: Commercial
Signature      : (none)
URL            : http://www.adobe.com/
Summary        : Adobe's own Portable Document Format (PDF) viewer
Description    :
Adobe Acrobat Reader is free software that lets you view and print Adobe
Portable Document Format (PDF) files. With Acrobat Reader, you can also
fill in and submit Adobe PDF forms online.
```

rpm -qpl acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm (查询指定 RPM 包中包含的文件列表)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -qpl acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm _
```



```
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/Fonts14.upr
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/Symbol
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/TimesNewRoman
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/TimesNewRoman-Bold
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/TimesNewRoman-BoldItalic
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/TimesNewRoman-Italic
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/Font/ZapfDingbats
/usr/lib/acroread/Resource/LICFONT.TXT
/usr/lib/acroread/bin
/usr/lib/acroread/bin/acroread.sh
/usr/share/doc/acroread-5.06
/usr/share/doc/acroread-5.06/LICREAD.TXT
/usr/share/doc/acroread-5.06/README
```

3.RPM 命令

rpm -i acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm (安装 rpm 包)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -i acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm
```

rpm -ivh acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm (以百分比的形式显示安装的进度和其他信息)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -ivh acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm
Preparing... ##### [100%]
package acroread-5.06-1 is already installed
```

rpm -U acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm (RPM 包升级)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -U acroread-5.06-1.i386.rpm
```

rpm -e acroread (RPM 包卸载)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -e acroread
[root@rhel4 mipan]#
```

4.应用程序编译安装

#rpm -qa | grep gcc (认系统中已经安装了编译环境)

```
[root@rhel4 mipan]# rpm -qa |grep gcc
gcc-java-3.4.3-9.EL4
libgcc-3.4.3-9.EL4
gcc-3.4.3-9.EL4
gcc-g77-3.4.3-9.EL4
gcc-c++-3.4.3-9.EL4
```

获得（下载）程序的源代码安装包文件

#service vsftpd start start (打开 FTP 服务，通过 FTP 上传机 F:\RHELAS4.TOOLS 下的 iptables-1.2.9.tar.bz2 文件)

```
[root@rhel4 hahal]# service vsftpd start
```




地址 (D)	ftp://172.16.4.221/		
名称	大小	类型	修改时间
iptables-1.2.9.tar.bz2	182 KB	WinRAR 档案文件	2005-2-18 9:42

```
[root@rhel4 benet]# cp /home/haha/iptables-1.2.9.tar.bz2 /benet/
[root@rhel4 benet]# ls
iptables-1.2.9.tar.bz2
```

tar jxf iptables-1.2.9.tar.bz2 (释放程序源代码软件包文件)

```
[root@rhel4 benet]# tar jxf iptables-1.2.9.tar.bz2 _
```

进入源代码目录

#cd iptables-1.2.9

```
[root@rhel4 benet]# cd iptables-1.2.9
[root@rhel4 iptables-1.2.9]# ls
COPYING          iptables-restore.8      iptables.c           libiptc
extensions       iptables-restore.c      iptables-restore.8   libiptc2
include          iptables-save.8         iptables-restore.c   Makefile
INCOMPATIBILITIES iptables-save.c          iptables-save.8      Rules.make
INSTALL          iptables-standalone.c   iptables-save.c
ip6tables.8      libpool                  iptables-standalone.c
ip6tables.c      iptables.8              libipq
```

指定安装路径进行配置

./configure --prefix=/home/teacher/ iptables

使用 make 命令进行应用程序的编译# make

```
[root@rhel4 ipool]# make_
```

使用 make install 命令进行应用程序的编译 (# make install)

```
[root@rhel4 iptables-1.2.9]# make install_
cp extensions/libipt_SAME.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_SAME.so
cp extensions/libipt_SNAT.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_SNAT.so
cp extensions/libipt_TARPIT.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_TARPIT.so
cp extensions/libipt_TCPMSS.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_TCPMSS.so
cp extensions/libipt_TOS.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_TOS.so
cp extensions/libipt_TRACE.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_TRACE.so
cp extensions/libipt_TTL.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_TTL.so
cp extensions/libipt_ULOG.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libipt_ULOG.so
cp extensions/libip6t_eui64.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_eui64.so
cp extensions/libip6t_hl.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_hl.so
cp extensions/libip6t_icmpv6.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_icmpv6.so
cp extensions/libip6t_length.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_length.so
cp extensions/libip6t_limit.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_limit.so
cp extensions/libip6t_mac.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_mac.so
cp extensions/libip6t_mark.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_mark.so
cp extensions/libip6t_multiport.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_multiport.so
cp extensions/libip6t_owner.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_owner.so
cp extensions/libip6t_standard.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_standard.so
cp extensions/libip6t_tcp.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_tcp.so
cp extensions/libip6t_udp.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_udp.so
cp extensions/libip6t_HL.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_HL.so
cp extensions/libip6t_LOG.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_LOG.so
cp extensions/libip6t_MARK.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_MARK.so
cp extensions/libip6t_TRACE.so /usr/local/lib/iptables/libip6t_TRACE.so
```

第六章 Linux 系统管理

1、启动 Linux 操作系统，查看 Linux 启动；写出 Linux 系统启动步骤；

主机启动，并从硬盘进行引导；

从硬盘 MBR 读取并运行 Boot Loader 程序；

由 Boot Loader 引导 Linux 内核程序运行；

由 Linux 内核运行 INIT 进程；

进入指定运行级别，运行系统服务程序；

运行终端程序，等待用户登录；

2、在 Linux shell 环境下，通过命令查看当前的运行级别，并通过命令切换系统运行级别到 5；

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# runlevel
N 3
[root@rhel4 ~]# init 5
INIT: Switching to runlevel: 5
[root@rhel4 ~]# Starting readahead_early:      [ OK ]
Starting irqbalance:                          [ OK ]
Starting VMware Tools services in the virtual machine:
  Switching to guest configuration:           [ OK ]
  Guest filesystem driver:                     [ OK ]
  DMA setup:                                  [ OK ]
  Guest operating system daemon:               [ OK ]
Starting automount:No Mountpoints Defined    [ OK ]
Starting anacron:                             [ OK ]
Starting readahead:                           [ OK ]

[root@rhel4 ~]# runlevel
3 5
```

3、在 Linux 系统下关机和重启的几种方法；

关机: `init 0`

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# init 0_
```

`shutdown -h now`

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# shutdown -h now_
```

重启: init 6

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# init 6_
```

reboot

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# reboot_
```

shutdown -r now

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# shutdown -r now_
```

4、通过修改配置文件实现 Linux 系统启动后默认进入运行级别 5，
然后再修改配置文件使 Linux 系统默认进入运行级别 3；

使用 vi 编辑器进入/etc/inittab 文件，修改默认运行级别为 5；

之后再进入一次修改运行级别为 3；

```
[root@rhel4 ~]#vi /etc/inittab
```

5、通过 chkconfig 工具修改系统独立服务 atd 在运行级别 1、3、5
启动；

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list atd
atd          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --level 135 atd on
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list atd
atd          0:off  1:on   2:off  3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
```

通过 chkconfig 工具修改系统独立服务 syslog 在运行级别 3、5 启动；

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list syslog
syslog       0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --level 35 syslog on
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list syslog
syslog       0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
```

通过 chkconfig 工具修改系统独立服务 crond 在运行级别 3 启动；

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list crond
crond        0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --level 3 crond on
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list crond
crond        0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
```

通过 chkconfig 工具修改系统非独立服务 time 默认为启动；

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list time
time
off
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig time on
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list time
time
on
```

通过 chkconfig 工具修改系统非独立服务 echo 默认为启动;

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list echo
echo
off
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig echo on
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list echo
echo
on
```

6、修改 init 配置文件实现在 Linux 系统中可以使用 ctrl+alt+del 重新启动系统;

使用 vi 编辑器进入 /etc/inittab 文件，可以通过在 ca::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/shutdown -t3 -t now 前面取消“#”号来开启启动该功能;

```
[root@mipan /]# vi /etc/inittab _
# Trap CTRL-ALT-DELETE
ca::ctrlaltdel:/sbin/shutdown -t3 -r now
```

7、修改系统脚本 rc.local，在里面设置 echo xitong qidong >> /qidong 信息，并实验测试;

```
# You can put your own initialization stuff in
# want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local
echo xitong qidong >> /qidong
```

8、使用命令查看当前系统的进程状态信息;

```
[root@rhel4 /]# ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 2648 tty1        00:00:00 bash
 17198 tty1        00:00:00 ps
```

9、在 shell 中输入命令 vi /etc/inittab，通过 2 种不同方法使这个操作在后台运行，并说明通过什么命令可以使程序调入到前台运



行;

(1)、vi /etc/inittab & ;

```
[root@mipan /]# vi /etc/inittab &
[1] 4666
[root@mipan /]# _
```

(2)、先使用 vi 进入该文件，之后按 ctrl+z 键;

使用 fg 命令可以使程序调入到前台运行;

```
[root@mipan /]# fg_
```

10、通过进程查看命令查看当前系统中是否存在 portmap、crond、syslogd 进程; 存在;

通过 kill 命令重新启动 portmap 进程;

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ps aux | grep portmap
rpc      1820  0.0  0.2  2804  580 ?        Ss   17:21   0:00 portmap
root     3082  0.0  0.2  4240  680 tty1      S+   17:29   0:00 grep portmap
[root@rhel4 ~]# kill -1 1820
[root@rhel4 ~]# ps aux | grep portmap
root     3084  0.0  0.2  4364  632 tty1      R+   17:30   0:00 grep portmap
```

通过 kill 命令杀掉 crond 进程;

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ps aux | grep crond
root     2116  0.0  0.3  4628  796 ?        Ss   17:22   0:00 crond
root     3088  0.0  0.2  4468  676 tty1      S+   17:32   0:00 grep crond
[root@rhel4 ~]# kill -9 2116
[root@rhel4 ~]# ps aux | grep crond
root     3090  0.0  0.2  3912  680 tty1      S+   17:32   0:00 grep crond
```

通过 kill 命令终止 syslogd 进程;

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ps aux | grep syslogd
root     1787  0.0  0.2  2072  588 ?        Ss   17:21   0:00 syslogd -m 0
root     3092  0.0  0.0  2056  160 tty1      R+   17:33   0:00 grep syslogd
[root@rhel4 ~]# kill -15 1787
[root@rhel4 ~]# ps aux | grep syslogd
root     3094  0.0  0.2  5224  680 tty1      S+   17:34   0:00 grep syslogd
```

11、使用 at 安排一个作业任务，让它在 3 分钟后在系统/下建立一个目录为 benet;

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# date
Tue Jan  8 21:34:00 CST 2008
[root@rhel4 ~]# at -t 01082136
at> mkdir benet
at> <EOT>
job 3 at 2008-01-08 21:36
```

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# ls
benet  dev  initrd  media  opt  root
bin    etc  lib     misc   proc sbin
```

使用 crontab 安排一个周期性作业任务, 让它在 1 月的每天的每一分钟追加输出一个信息到/xiaoxi.txt 文件中; 设置完后使用命令查看是否存在这个 cron 任务;

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# crontab -l
* * * 1 * echo hello world! >> /xiaoxi.txt

[root@rhel4 ~]# ls
bin  dev  home  lib  media  mnt  proc  sbin  srv  tmp  var
boot etc  initrd lost+found misc  opt  root  selinux sys  usr  xiaoxi.txt
```

举例: echo hello world! >> /xiaoxi.txt

12、查看日志文件

/var/log/boot.log 系统启动日志文件;

/var/log/dmesg 系统开机检测日志文件

/var/log/messages 系统服务启动状态日志文件

13. top 命令（动态显示当前系统进程列表）

```
[root@mipan ~]# top
  1 root      16   0   2020  560  480 S   0.0  0.4   0:02.26 init
  2 root      34  19     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:00.06 ksoftirqd/0
  3 root       5 -10     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:01.63 events/0
  4 root       5 -10     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:00.09 khelper
  5 root      15 -10     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:00.00 kacpid
 28 root      15   0     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:01.25 pdflush
 29 root      15   0     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:01.57 pdflush
 31 root       7 -10     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:00.00 aio/0
 19 root      15   0     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:00.00 khubd
 30 root      15   0     0    0    0 S   0.0  0.0   0:01.76 kswapd0
```

14. pstree 命令（查看当前系统进程树）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# pstree -thead -10
init--acpid
      |
      |--atd
      |--crond
      |--dbus-daemon-1
      |--events/0
      |   |--aio/0
      |   |--kacpid
      |   |--kblockd/0
      |   |--khelper
      |   |--2*[pdf flush]
      |
      |--gpm
```

15. chkconfig --list 命令 （查看当前系统的服务启动状态）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list | head -5
ntpd          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
cups-config-daemon 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
saslauthd     0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
xinetd        0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
mdmptd        0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
```

16. chkconfig --level （设置指定服务在指定运行级别中的启动状态）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --level 24 ntpd on
[root@rhel4 ~]# chkconfig --list | head -5
ntpd          0:off  1:off  2:on   3:off  4:on   5:off  6:off
cups-config-daemon 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
saslauthd     0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
xinetd        0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
mdmptd        0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off
```

17. init 命令 （改变当前系统运行级别）

```
[root@mipian ~]# init 3_
```

18. runlevel 命令 （查看系统当前运行级别）

```
[root@mipian ~]# runlevel
N 5
```

19. fdisk -l 命令 （查看硬盘信息）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/hda: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks    Id  System
/dev/hda1    *           1           16     128488+   83  Linux
/dev/hda2             17            81     522112+   82  Linux swap
/dev/hda3             82          1044     7735297+   83  Linux

Disk /dev/sda: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

Disk /dev/sda doesn't contain a valid partition table
```

20. fdisk /dev/sda (硬盘分区)

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# fdisk /dev/sda
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel
Building a new DOS disklabel. Changes will remain in memory only,
until you decide to write them. After that, of course, the previous
content won't be recoverable.

The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 1044.
There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024,
and could in certain setups cause problems with:
1) software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)
2) booting and partitioning software from other OSs
   (e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)

Command (m for help): _
```

n 创建分区

p 创建主分区

e 创建扩展分区

l 创建逻辑分区

21.mkfs -t 文件系统 （格式化文件系统）

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sda1
[root@rhel4 ~]# mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sda5
```

22. vi /etc/fstab (实现文件系统的挂载)

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# vi /etc/fstab

/dev/sda1          /1              ext3            defaults,usrquota    0    0
/dev/sda5          /2              ext3            defaults,usrquota    0    0_
```

23. mount -a (挂载 fstab 文件中列出分区表)

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# mount -a
```

24.quotaheck -u(g) /1 -u 产生用户配额文件 -g 产生组配额文件

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# quotacheck -u /1
```

25.给用户添加配额信息

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# edquota -u mipan

Disk quotas for user mipan (uid 501):
Filesystem      blocks      soft      hard      inodes      soft
/dev/sda1        0          18         20         0           0
```


26. quotaon -u /1 (开启磁盘配额)

```
[root@rhel4 /]# quotaon -u /1
```

27. cp -r /bin /1

```
[root@rhel4 /]# cp -r /bin /1 _
```

28. du -sh /1/bin (查看文件大小)

```
[mipan@rhel4 ~]$ du -sh /1/bin/
20K    /1/bin/
```

第七章 Linux 基本网络配置

1. ifconfig 命令(查看当前网络状态)

```
[root@mipan /]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:FF:CB:1E
          inet addr:192.168.2.5  Bcast:192.168.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:feff:cb1e/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:113 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:50 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:13911 (13.5 KiB)  TX bytes:3249 (3.1 KiB)
          Interrupt:10 Base address:0x1400

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:2949 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:2949 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:3801180 (3.6 MiB)  TX bytes:3801180 (3.6 MiB)
```

2. route 命令 (查看主机路由信息)

```
[root@mipan /]# route
Kernel IP routing table
Destination    Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
192.168.2.0    *               255.255.255.0   U        0      0        0 eth0
169.254.0.0    *               255.255.0.0     U        0      0        0 eth0
default        192.168.2.1    0.0.0.0         UG        0      0        0 eth0
```

3. ping 命令(测试主机与目标主机的连通性)

```
[root@mipan /]# ping -c4 192.168.2.1
PING 192.168.2.1 (192.168.2.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.2.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=2.36 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.38 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=1.30 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.00 ms

--- 192.168.2.1 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.007/1.513/2.360/0.508 ms, pipe 2
```



4. traceroute 命令(测试主机与目标主机的网络连接路径)

```
[root@mipan ~]# traceroute 61.134.1.190
traceroute to 61.134.1.190 (61.134.1.190), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  192.168.2.1 (192.168.2.1)  1.319 ms  1.178 ms  0.885 ms
 2  1.168.114.124.broad.xa.sn.dynamic.163data.com.cn (124.114.168.1)  3.142 ms
    11.117 ms  4.207 ms
 3  93.55.114.124.broad.xa.sn.dynamic.163data.com.cn (124.114.55.93)  10.371 ms
    16.579 ms  9.581 ms
 4  125.76.189.21 (125.76.189.21)  13.195 ms * 12.353 ms
 5  61.134.1.190 (61.134.1.190)  5.249 ms * 9.185 ms
```

5. hostname 命令(查看主机名)

```
[root@mipan ~]# hostname
mipan
```

6. nslookup 命令

```
[root@mipan ~]# nslookup
> www.hao123.com
Server:         61.134.1.4
Address:        61.134.1.4#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.hao123.com canonical name = hao123.n.shifen.com.
Name:   hao123.n.shifen.com
Address: 220.181.5.31
Name:   hao123.n.shifen.com
Address: 220.181.5.32
Name:   hao123.n.shifen.com
Address: 220.181.3.20
Name:   hao123.n.shifen.com
Address: 220.181.3.21
Name:   hao123.n.shifen.com
Address: 220.181.4.111
Name:   hao123.n.shifen.com
Address: 220.181.4.112
```

7. ifconfig 配 IP (用 ifconfig 命令对 eth0 接口配置 IP)

```
[root@mipan ~]# ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.6
```

8. 绑定虚拟接口 (使用 ifconfig 命令配置虚拟接口)

```
[root@mipan ~]# ifconfig eth0:0 192.168.2.10
```

9. ifconfig eth0 down (禁用网络接口)

```
[root@mipan ~]# ifconfig eth0 down
```

10. ifconfig eth0 hw ether 12:34:56:78:ab:cd (修改 mac 地址)

```
[root@mipan ~]# ifconfig eth0 hw ether 12:34:56:78:ab:cd
[root@mipan ~]#
```



```
[root@mipan /]# ifconfig |grep eth0
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 12:34:56:78:AB:CD
eth0:0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 12:34:56:78:AB:CD
```

11. netconfig 工具（配制 IP）

```
[root@mipan /]# netconfig_
netconfig 0.8.21 (C) 1999 Red Hat, Inc.

Network configuration
Would you like to set up networking?
Yes No

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements  |  <Space> selects  |  <F12> next screen
netconfig 0.8.21 (C) 1999 Red Hat, Inc.

Configure TCP/IP
Please enter the IP configuration for this machine. Each
item should be entered as an IP address in dotted-decimal
notation (for example, 1.2.3.4).

[ ] Use dynamic IP configuration (BOOTP/DHCP)

IP address: 172.16.4.221
Netmask: 255.255.0.0
Default gateway (IP): 172.16.255.254
Primary nameserver: 172.16.0.1

OK Back

<Tab>/<Alt-Tab> between elements  |  <Space> selects  |  <F12> next screen
```

12. service network restart 命令（重启网络环境）

```
[root@mipan /]# service network restart
Shutting down interface eth0: [ OK ]
Shutting down loopback interface: [ OK ]
Setting network parameters: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2002 Netfilter core team [ OK ]
```

13. dhclient 命令 (从 DHCP 服务器自动获得 IP)

```
[root@mipan ~]# dhclient
Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Client V3.0.1
Copyright 2004 Internet Systems Consortium.
All rights reserved.
For info, please visit http://www.isc.org/products/DHCP

Listening on LPF/eth0/12:34:56:78:ab:cd
Sending on   LPF/eth0/12:34:56:78:ab:cd
Sending on   Socket/fallback
DHCPDISCOVER on eth0 to 255.255.255.255 port 67 interval 5
DHCPOFFER from 192.168.2.1
DHCPREQUEST on eth0 to 255.255.255.255 port 67
DHCPACK from 192.168.2.1
bound to 192.168.2.5 -- renewal in 35597 seconds.
```

第八章 NFS 文件系统

服务器端

1. 配置 nfs 服务器的网络环境

Configure TCP/IP

Please enter the IP configuration for this machine. Each item should be entered as an IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 1.2.3.4).

☒ Use dynamic IP configuration (BOOTP/DHCP)

IP address:	172.16.2.117
Netmask:	255.255.0.0
Default gateway (IP):	172.16.255.254
Primary nameserver:	172.16.0.1

OK

Back

2. 查看 nfs-utils portmap 包是否存在, 没有需安装

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# rpm -q nfs-utils
nfs-utils-1.0.6-46
[root@rhel4 ~]# rpm -q portmap
portmap-4.0-63
```

3. 修改/etc/exports 创建共享目录、共享权限、使用者、磁盘读写方式

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# vi /etc/exports _
```

```
/boot      172.16.0.0/16(sync,rw)
/1         172.16.0.0/16(sync,rw)
/2         *(sync,rw)_
```

4. 查询 portmap ftp 服务是否启动

```
[root@rhel4 /]# service nfs status
rpc.mountd is stopped
nfsd is stopped
rpc.rquotad is stopped
```

5. 启动 portmap ftp 服务

```
[root@rhel4 /]# service portmap start
Starting portmap:
```

[OK]

```
[root@rhel4 /]# service nfs start
Starting NFS services:
Starting NFS quotas:
Starting NFS daemon:
Starting NFS mountd:
[root@rhel4 /]# _
```

[OK]
[OK]
[OK]
[OK]
[OK]

6. 设置 nfs portmap 在 3、5 级别自动启动

```
[root@rhel4 /]# chkconfig --list portmap
portmap      0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
[root@rhel4 /]# chkconfig --list nfs
nfs          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
[root@rhel4 /]# chkconfig --level 35 nfs on
[root@rhel4 /]# chkconfig --list nfs
nfs          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:off  5:on   6:off
```

7. 重新输出共享目录

```
[root@rhel4 /]# exportfs -rv
exporting 172.16.0.0/16:/boot
exporting 172.16.0.0/16:/1
exporting */:/2
```

8. 给共享目的其他用户赋予写权限

```
[root@rhel4 /]# chmod 777 1
[root@rhel4 /]# chmod 777 2
[root@rhel4 /]# chmod 777 boot
```

```
[root@rhel4 /]# ls -l /1
total 28
-rw----- 1 root root 7168 Jan 23 14:49 aquota.user
drwxr-xr-x 2 mipan mipan 4096 Jan 23 14:54 bin
drwx----- 2 root root 16384 Jan 23 14:14 lost+found
[root@rhel4 /]# ls -l 2
total 16
drwx----- 2 root root 16384 Jan 23 14:18 lost+found
[root@rhel4 /]# ls -l boot
total 2719
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 48177 Jan 6 2005 config-2.6.9-5.EL
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 1024 Nov 2 2006 grub
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 503950 Nov 2 2006 initrd-2.6.9-5.EL.img
drwx----- 2 root root 12288 Nov 3 2006 lost+found
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 23108 Dec 3 2004 message
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 21282 Dec 3 2004 message.ja
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 712698 Jan 6 2005 System.map-2.6.9-5.EL
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1433988 Jan 6 2005 vmlinuz-2.6.9-5.EL
```

客户机

1. 查看共享列表

```
[root@rhel4 ~]# showmount -e 172.16.2.117
Export list for 172.16.2.117:
/2      *
/1      172.16.0.0/16
/boot   172.16.0.0/16
```

2. 挂载共享目录、测试

```
[root@rhel4 benet]# mount -t nfs 172.16.2.117:/1 /benet/1
[root@rhel4 benet]# mount -t nfs 172.16.2.117:/2 /benet/2
[root@rhel4 benet]# mount -t nfs 172.16.2.117:/boot /benet/boot
```

3. 重启后挂载点消失

```
[root@rhel4 /]# showmount -e 172.16.2.149
Export list for 172.16.2.149:
/root   172.16.2.0/16
/home   172.16.2.50
[root@rhel4 /]# cd /mnt/hd
[root@rhel4 hd]# ls
[root@rhel4 hd]#
```

二、自动挂载

1. 在服务起上创建完共享目录后，在客户机上修改/etc/fstab 文件，在行首添加挂载信息

```
/172.16.2.117:/boot    /benet/boot    nfs    defaults    0    0
/172.16.2.117:/1      /benet/1       nfs    defaults    0    0
```

2. 在客户机上用 mount -a 自动挂载

```
[root@rhel4 boot]# mount -a
```

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