

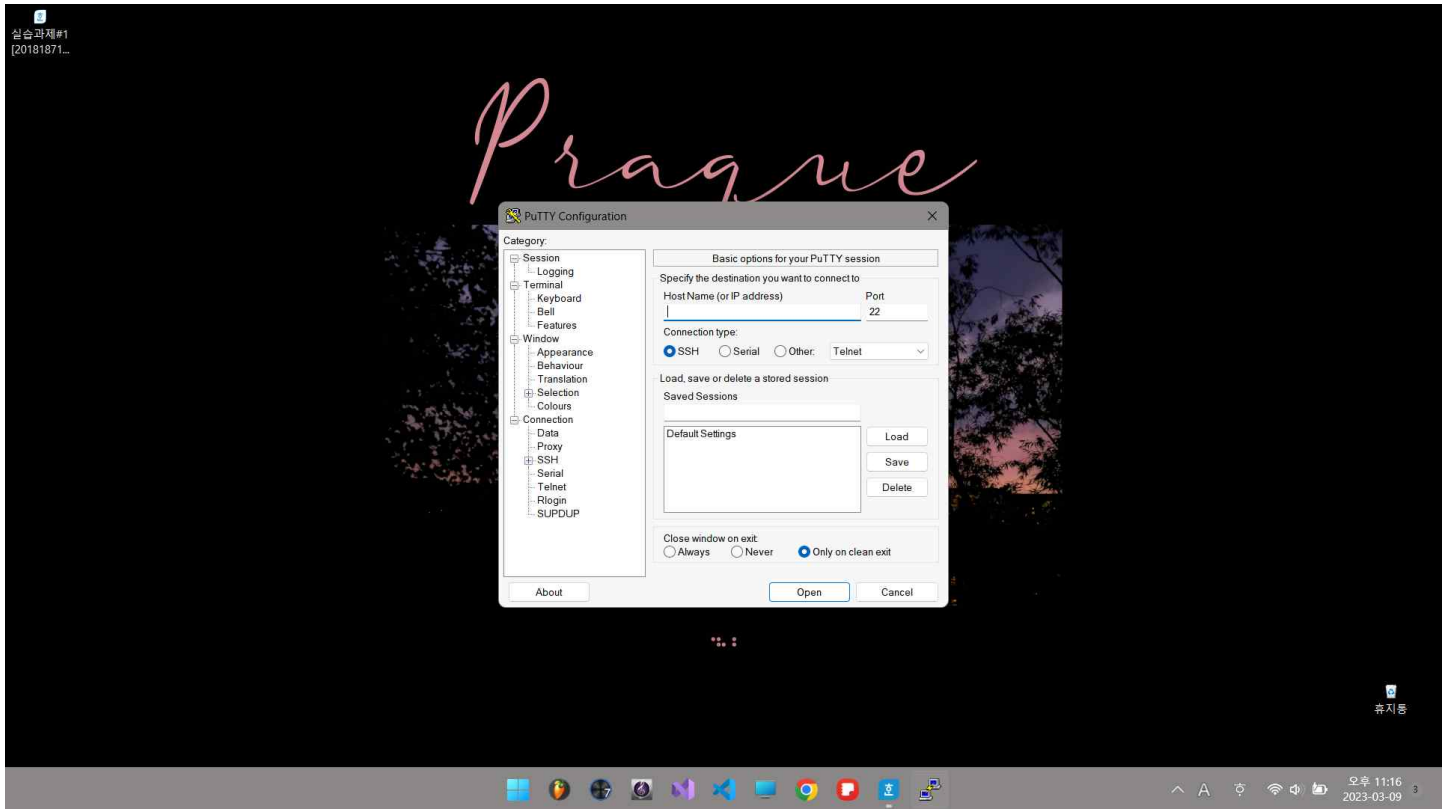
201818716

컴퓨터공학부

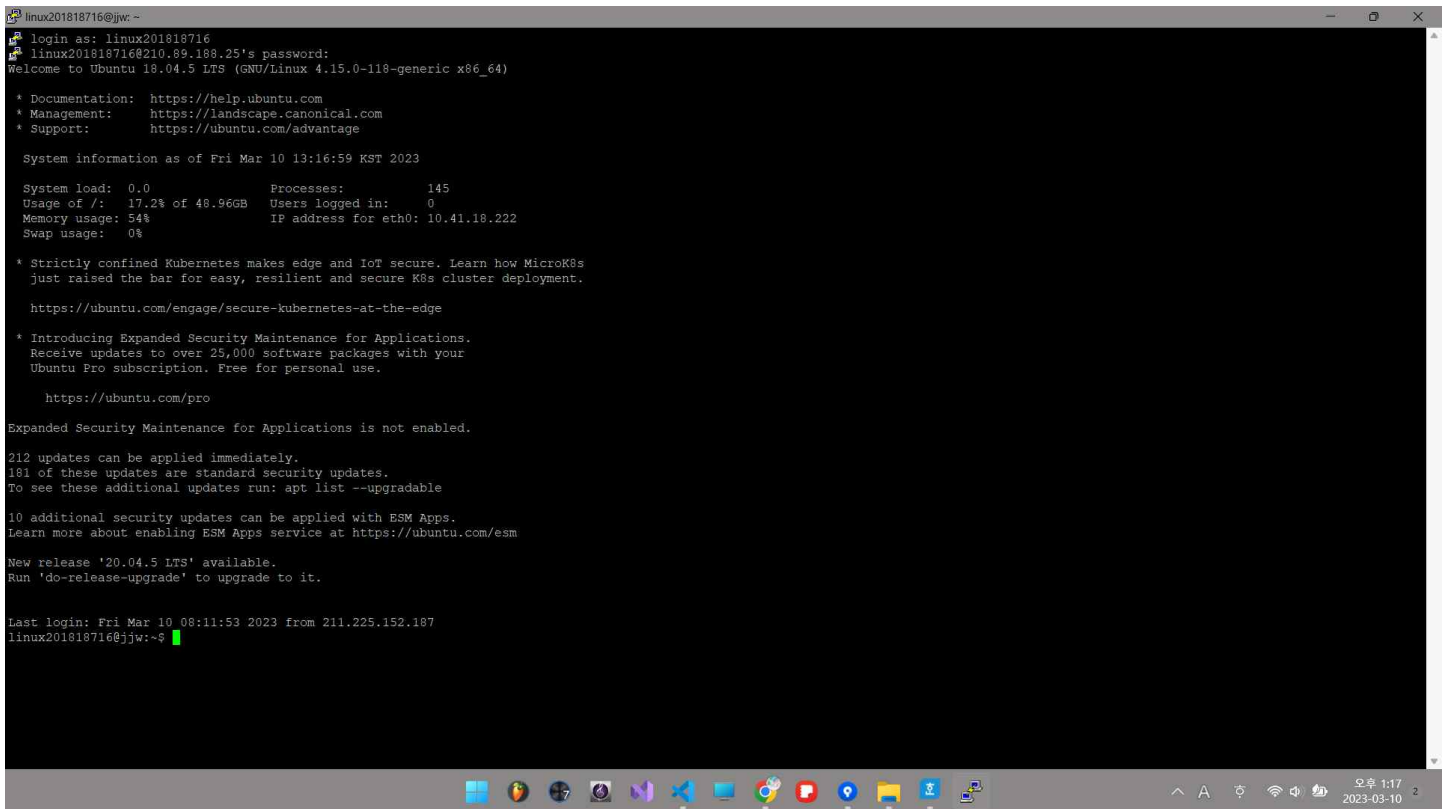
김용현

[Putty를 이용한 방식]

1. Putty 설치 완료.



2. Putty를 통해 210.89.188.25:1028 접속 완료.



3. Putty에 Hello World 입력. -> Hello라는 명령어를 찾지 못했다고 나옴.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ Hello World  
  
Command 'Hello' not found, did you mean:  
  
  command 'hello' from snap hello (2.10)  
  command 'hello' from deb hello  
  command 'hello' from deb hello-traditional  
  
See 'snap info <snapname>' for additional versions.  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

4. ps명령어 입력. -> 현재 실행중인 2개의 프로세스, bash와 ps가 목록에 나타남.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ps  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
  7147 pts/0    00:00:00 bash  
  7210 pts/0    00:00:00 ps  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

5. `ps --help`, `ps -h`, `man ps` 입력. → `ps --help`와 `man ps`의 경우 `ps`에 대한 설명을 해주지만, `ps -h`의 경우 `ps`의 옵션 중 하나로 인식하여 `help` and `man page`가 아닌 다른 명령을 수행함.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ps --help
Usage:
ps [options]

Try 'ps --help <simple|list|output|threads|misc|all>'
or 'ps --help <s|l|o|t|m|a>'
for additional help text.

For more details see ps(1).
linux201818716@jjw:~$ man ps
linux201818716@jjw:~$ clear
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ps --help
Usage:
ps [options]

Try 'ps --help <simple|list|output|threads|misc|all>'
or 'ps --help <s|l|o|t|m|a>'
for additional help text.

For more details see ps(1).
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ps -h
7147 pts/0    ss        0:00 -bash
7299 pts/0    R+        0:00 ps -h
linux201818716@jjw:~$ man ps
PS(1)
User Commands
PS(1)

NAME
    ps - report a snapshot of the current processes.

SYNOPSIS
    ps [options]

DESCRIPTION
    ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.  If you want a repetitive update of the selection and the displayed information, use top(1) instead.

    This version of ps accepts several kinds of options:

    1  UNIX options, which may be grouped and must be preceded by a dash.
    2  BSD options, which may be grouped and must not be used with a dash.
    3  GNU long options, which are preceded by two dashes.

    Options of different types may be freely mixed, but conflicts can appear.  There are some synonymous options, which are functionally identical, due to the many standards and ps implementations that this ps is compatible with.

    Note that "ps -aux" is distinct from "ps aux".  The POSIX and UNIX standards require that "ps -aux" print all processes owned by a user named "x", as well as printing all processes that would be selected by the -a option.  If the user named "x" does not exist, this ps may interpret the command as "ps aux" instead and print a warning.  This behavior is intended to aid in transitioning old scripts and habits.  It is fragile, subject to change, and thus should not be relied upon.
```

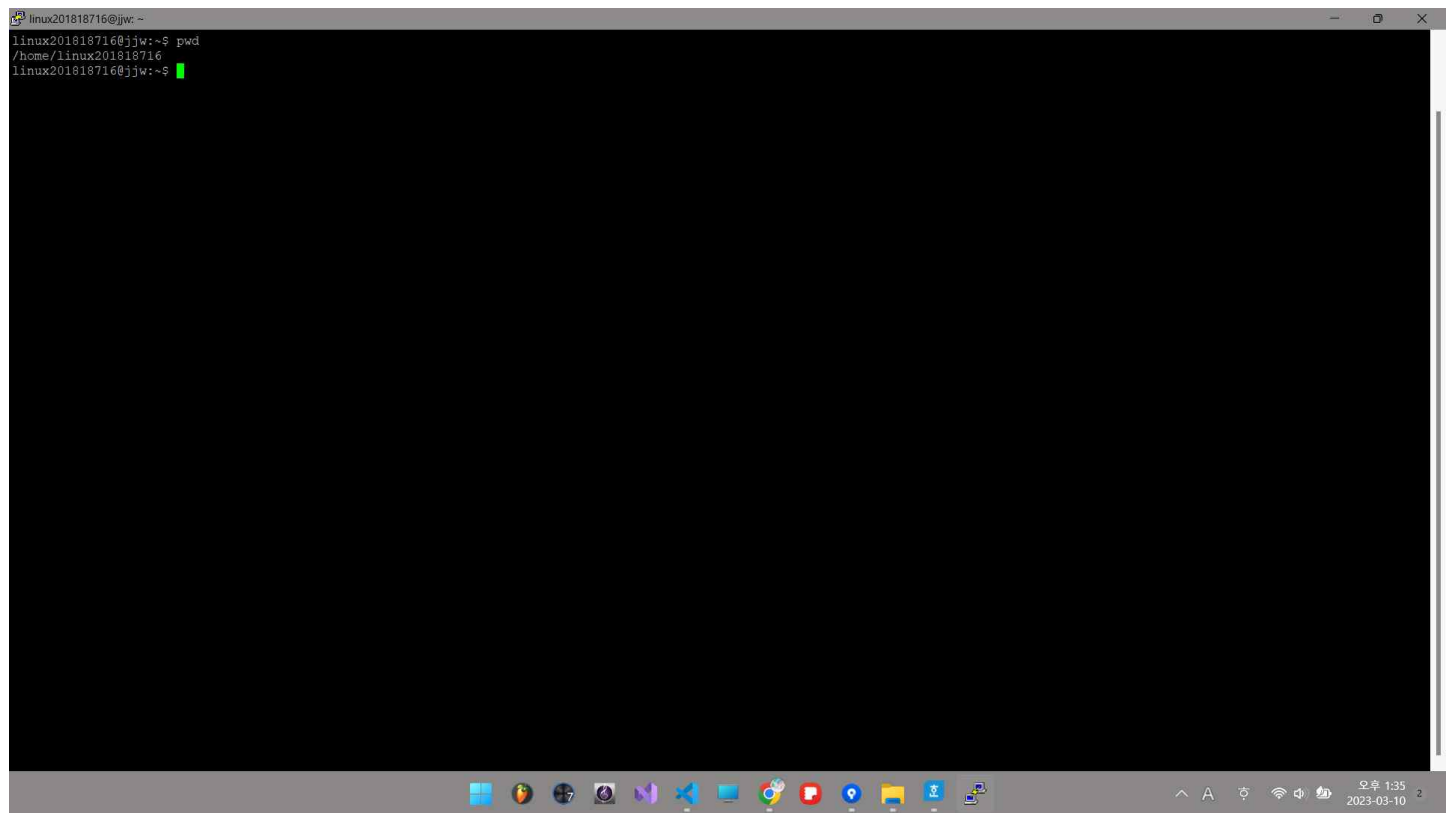
```
linux201818716@jjw: ~
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ps --help
Usage:
ps [options]

Try 'ps --help <simple|list|output|threads|misc|all>'
or 'ps --help <s|l|o|t|m|a>'
for additional help text.

For more details see ps(1).
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ps -h
7147 pts/0    ss        0:00 -bash
7299 pts/0    R+        0:00 ps -h
linux201818716@jjw:~$ man ps
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

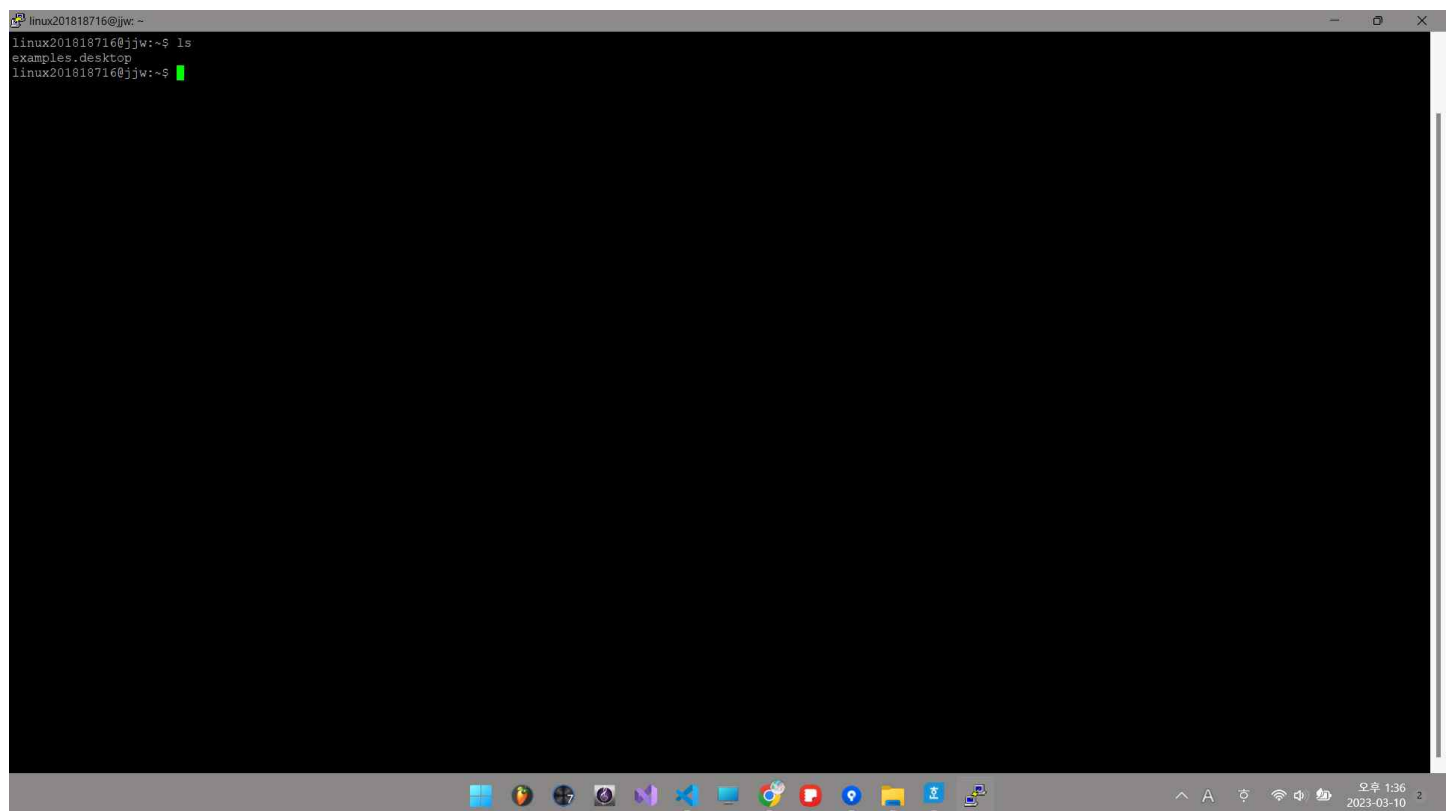
6. pwd 입력. -> 현재 작업 중인 디렉토리인 /home/linux201818716 출력.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ pwd  
/home/linux201818716  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'linux201818716@jjw: ~'. The command 'pwd' has been entered and executed, resulting in the output '/home/linux201818716'. The prompt 'linux201818716@jjw:~\$' is visible at the bottom. The window has a standard Linux desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing various application icons and system status indicators on the right.

7. ls 입력. -> 현재 작업 중인 디렉토리 내의 파일명을 보여준다. 현재 examples.desktop 파일 하나만이 존재한다.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ls  
examples.desktop  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'linux201818716@jjw: ~'. The command 'ls' has been entered and executed, resulting in the output 'examples.desktop'. The prompt 'linux201818716@jjw:~\$' is visible at the bottom. The window has a standard Linux desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing various application icons and system status indicators on the right.

8. `ls -alth` 입력. → .으로 시작하는 파일을 모두 포함하여, 파일에 대한 다양한 정보들을 출력해준다.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ls -alth  
total 48K  
drwxr-xr-x  4 linux201818716 linux201818716 4.0K Mar 10 08:11 .  
drwx----- 2 linux201818716 linux201818716 4.0K Mar 10 08:11 .cache  
drwx----- 3 linux201818716 linux201818716 4.0K Mar 10 08:11 .gnupg  
drwxr-xr-x 132 root          root          12K Mar  8 18:08 ..  
-rw-r--r--  1 linux201818716 linux201818716 8.8K Apr 16 2018 examples.desktop  
-rw-r--r--  1 linux201818716 linux201818716 220 Apr  5 2018 .bash_logout  
-rw-r--r--  1 linux201818716 linux201818716 3.7K Apr  5 2018 .bashrc  
-rw-r--r--  1 linux201818716 linux201818716 807 Apr  5 2018 .profile  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

9. `lscpu` 입력. : 현재의 시스템의 CPU 정보를 출력한다.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ lscpu  
Architecture:          x86_64  
CPU op-mode(s):        32-bit, 64-bit  
Byte Order:             Little Endian  
CPU(s):                 1  
On-line CPU(s) list:   0  
Thread(s) per core:    1  
Core(s) per socket:    1  
Socket(s):              1  
NUMA node(s):          1  
Vendor ID:              GenuineIntel  
CPU family:             6  
Model:                  63  
Model name:             Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 v3 @ 2.30GHz  
Stepping:               2  
CPU MHz:                2300.186  
BogoMIPS:               4600.11  
Hypervisor vendor:     Xen  
Virtualization type:    full  
L1d cache:              32K  
L1i cache:              32K  
L2 cache:               256K  
L3 cache:               30720K  
NUMA node0 CPU(s):     0  
Flags:                   fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2 ht syscall nx pdpe1gb rdtscp lm constant_tsc rep_good nopl cpuid  
pni pclmulqdq ssse3 fma cx16 pcid sse4_1 sse4_2 x2apic movbe popcnt tsc_deadline_timer aes xsave avx f16c rdrand hypervisor lahf_lm abm cpuid_fault invpcid_single pti intel_ppin ibrs ibpb  
stibp fsgsbase tsc_adjust bmi1 avx2 smep bmi2 erms invpcid xsaveopt  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

10. free -h 입력. -> 현재 시스템의 메모리 정보를 사람이 읽기 편한 형태로 출력한다.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ free -h  
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available  
Mem:          975M        488M        134M         1.4M         352M        344M  
Swap:           0B           0B           0B  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```

11. mkdir 18716 및 ls 입력. -> 18716 디렉토리를 만든 후, 해당 폴더가 잘 생성되었나 ls명령을 통해 확인한다.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ mkdir 18716  
linux201818716@jjw:~$ ls  
18716  examples.desktop  
linux201818716@jjw:~$
```


14. ls 및 cat practice18716 입력. -> ls 명령어를 통해 디렉토리 내의 파일을 확인한 후, cat 명령어를 통해 practice18716 파일의 내용을 확인하였다.

```
linux201818716@jjw: ~/18716
linux201818716@jjw:~/18716$ vi practice18716
linux201818716@jjw:~/18716$ ls
practice18716
linux201818716@jjw:~/18716$ cat practice18716
가 나 다 라 바 사 아 자 파 카 터 콰 허
가 나 다 라 바 사 아 자 파 카 터 콰 허
linux201818716@jjw:~/18716$
```

15. exit 입력. -> 리눅스를 종료함.