

## 南昌大学实验报告

- 一、 实验项目名称 Linux 管理用户和组
- 二、实验目的
  - 1. 了解常用的 shell 命令。
  - 2. 熟悉远程管理工具 Xshell 的基本使用。
  - 3. 熟悉 Linux 系统的引导步骤。
  - 4. 掌握在 GRUB 设置启动项的操作。
  - 5. 掌握关机命令的使用。
- 三、 实验要求

要求使用 Xshell 进行登录,具体操作如下:

四、主要仪器设备及耗材

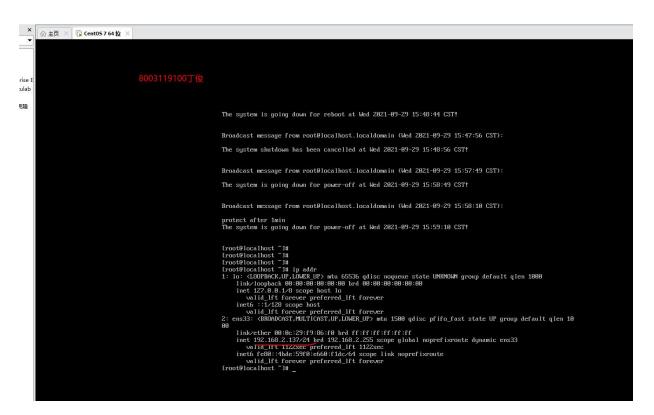
计算机、VMware、CentOS 7、word

## 五、实验步骤

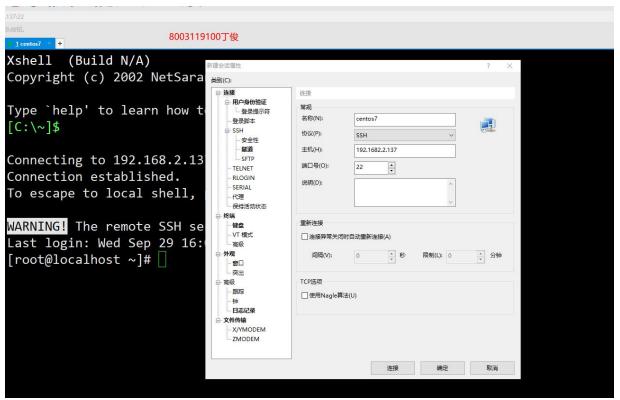
1.截图说明 Linux 系统的启动引导步骤。

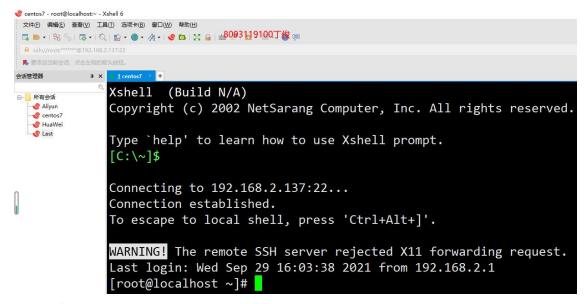






新建会话,输入主机名 centos7, 当前 ip 地址。

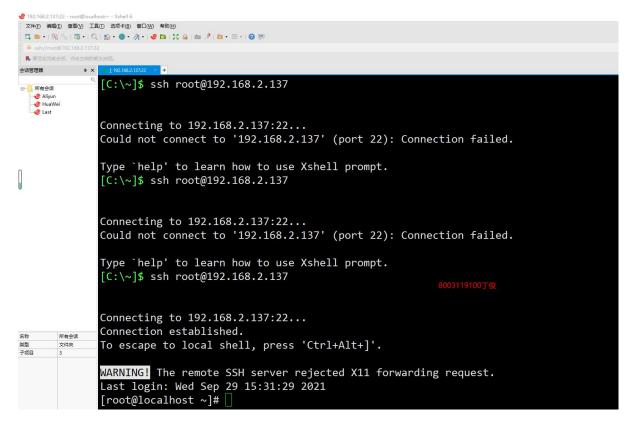




- 1、加载 BIOS
- 2、读取 MBR
- 3、GRUB 引导
- 4、加载内核 Kernel
- 5、启动 init 进程,根据 inittab 文件设定运行级别
- 6、Init 进程,执行 rc.sysint 文件
- 7、启动内核模块,执行不同级别的脚本程序
- 8、执行/etc/rc.d/rc.local
- 9、启动 mingetty, 进入系统登陆界面

先通过 xshell 连接此 linux 系统,如图





2. 使用关机命令实现通知其他用户 1 分钟后进行维护模式。

```
[root@localhost ~]# shutdown -k 1 "protect after 1min"

Shutdown scheduled for = 2021-09-29 15:59:10 CST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.

80031191007:0

Broadcast message from root@localhost.localdomain (Wed 2021-09-29 15:58:10 CST):

protect after 1min

The system is going down for power-off at Wed 2021-09-29 15:59:10 CST!

[root@localhost ~]# [
```

3. 使用关机命令实现 2 分钟后重启系统。

```
[root@localhost ~]# shutdown -r -t 120 8003119100丁俊
Shutdown scheduled for 三 2021-09-29 15:37:00 CST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
[root@localhost ~]#
Broadcast message from root@localhost.localdomain (Wed 2021-09-29 15:36:00 CST):
The system is going down for reboot at Wed 2021-09-29 15:37:00 CST!
```

4. 显示当前工作的路径名。

```
[root@localhost ~]# pwd 8003119100 丁俊 /root [root@localhost ~]# [
```

5.显示自己的生日当天的日期。

6. 显示当前操作系统版本及硬件平台。

```
[root@localhost ~]# uname -a 8003119100丁俊
Linux localhost.localdomain 3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64 #1 SMP Mon Oct 19 16:18:5
64 GNU/Linux
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/issue
\S
Kernel \r on an \m
[root@localhost ~]# [
```

7.任意选择一个文件,统计该文件的行数及字数。

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls 8003119100丁俊
anaconda-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]# wc anaconda-ks.cfg
48 121 1241 anaconda-ks.cfg
[root@localhost ~]# [
```

8.任意进入一个文件夹,列出该文件夹下所有文件及信息。

```
[root@localhost /]# cd bin
[root@localhost bin]# ls -1
总用量 61228
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           41488 8月
                                      20 2019 [
                            29104 10月 2 2020 addr2line
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                               29 4月
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                                       1 2020 alias
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                               6 9月
                                      22 16:06 apropos -> whatis
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           62680 10月 2 2020 ar
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           33080 8月
                                      20 2019 arch
                          386424 10月
                                       2 2020 as
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           28888 8月
                                       8 2019 aserver
                                       8 2019 aulast
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           15856 8月
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           11624 8月
                                     8 2019 aulastlog
-rwxr-xr-x, 1 root root
                           11448 8月 8 2019 ausyscall
                           32696 8月 8 2019 auvirt
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                               4 9月
                                      22 16:06 awk -> gawk
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           37360 8月 20 2019 base64
                                     20 2019 basename
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           29032 8月
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                          964536 4月
                                      1 2020 bash
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root
                              10 9月
                                      22 16:06 bashbug -> bashbug-
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                            6964 4月 1 2020 bashbug-64
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                           83424 6月
                                      10 2014 bc
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root
                              26 4月 1 2020 bg
```

9.任意选择两个命令同时执行。

```
[root@localhost ~]# <u>ls</u>; whoami
anaconda-ks.cfg
root
[root@localhost ~]# [
```

10.任意选择一个命令列出其命令名称、语法大纲、描述说明、选项、示例。

```
[root@localhost ~]# man cd
```

General Commands Manual

NAME

8003119100丁俊

bash, :, ., [, alias, bg, bind, break, builtin, caller, cd, command, com popt, continue, declare, dirs, disown, echo, enable, eval, exec, exit, expo getopts, hash, help, history, jobs, kill, let, local, logout, mapfile, pwd, read, readonly, return, set, shift, shopt, source, suspend, test, time typeset, ulimit, umask, unalias, unset, wait - bash built-in commands, see

## BASH BUILTIN COMMANDS

Unless otherwise noted, each builtin command documented in this section preceded by - accepts -- to signify the end of the options. The :, true builtins do not accept options and do not treat -- specially. The exit, tinue, let, and shift builtins accept and process arguments beginning with --. Other builtins that accept arguments but are not specified as accepti arguments beginning with - as invalid options and require -- to prevent thi : [arguments]

No effect; the command does nothing beyond expanding <u>arguments</u> and p fied redirections. A zero exit code is returned.

. filename [arguments]
source filename [arguments]

Read and execute commands from <u>filename</u> in the current shell enviro

Manual page cd(1) line <u>1</u> (press h for help or q to quit)

003119100丁俊

- Display readline key sequences bound to macros and the strings they output.
- v Display readline variable names and values in such a way that they can be re read.
- -V List current readline variable names and values.
- -f filename

Read key bindings from filename.

-q <u>function</u>

Query about which keys invoke the named <u>function</u>.

-u <u>function</u>

Unbind all keys bound to the named <u>function</u>.

-r <u>keyseq</u>

Remove any current binding for keyseq.

-x <u>keyseq:shell-command</u>

Cause <u>shell-command</u> to be executed whenever <u>keyseq</u> is entered. When <u>shell-command</u> is executed, the shell sets the READLINE\_LINE variable to the contents of the readline line buffer and the READLINE\_POINT variable to the current location of the insertion point. If the executed command changes the value of READLINE\_LINE or READLINE\_POINT, those new values will be reflected in the editing state.

The return value is  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  unless an unrecognized option is given or an error occurred.

break [<u>n</u>]

Manual page cd(1) line 72 (press h for help or q to quit)

"空格"表示一页, q 退出, "回车"表示一行。

11. 查找编号为 3 的历史命令。

[root@localhost ~]# history !3
history shutdown -r -t 120

8003119100丁俊

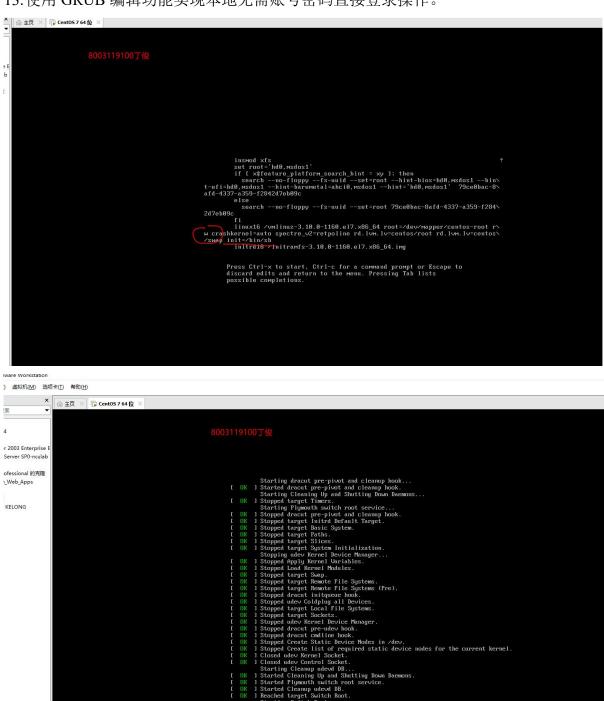
12.把自己的学号、姓名、班级写入到以自己姓名全拼的文件里并统计出该文件的字符数。

```
[root@localhost ~]# touch a.txt
[root@localhost ~]# vim a.txt
-bash: vim: 未找到命令 8003119100丁俊
[root@localhost ~]# vi a.txt
```

```
8003119100
丁俊
ding jun
信 安 193班
                   8003119100丁俊
  INSERT --
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# wc -c a.txt
40 a.txt 8003119100丁俊
[root@localhost ~]# [
```

13.使用 GRUB 编辑功能实现本地无需账号密码直接登录操作。



[ DK ] Clased udev Control Socket.

DK ] Clased udev Control Socket.
Starting Cleanup udevd DB...

DK ] Started Cleaning Up and Shutting Down Daemons.

DK ] Started Plymouth Switch Poot service.

DK ] Started Plymouth Switch Poot service.

DK ] Started Cleanup udevd DB.

DK ] Beached target Switch Boot.
Starting Switch Boot.

Lising PS; system-journald11121: Received SIGTERM from PID 1 (systemd).

sh-4.24 [ 3.98988] random: crng init done

- 六、实验数据及处理结果
- 七、思考讨论题或体会或对改进实验的建议

## 八、参考资料

[1] 文东戈,赵艳芹.Linux 操作系统实用教程(第 2 版)[M].北京:清华大学出版 社.2019,9.