



U2 Linux Shell 基础

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课程目标

- ➤ 了解 Linux 文件系统结构
- ➤ 掌握 Linux Shell 基本格式和常用命令
- ▶ 掌握 Linux 文件管理
- ➤ 掌握 Linux Shell 元字符
- ➤ 掌握 Linux 常用工具
- ➤ 了解 Linux Shell 编程

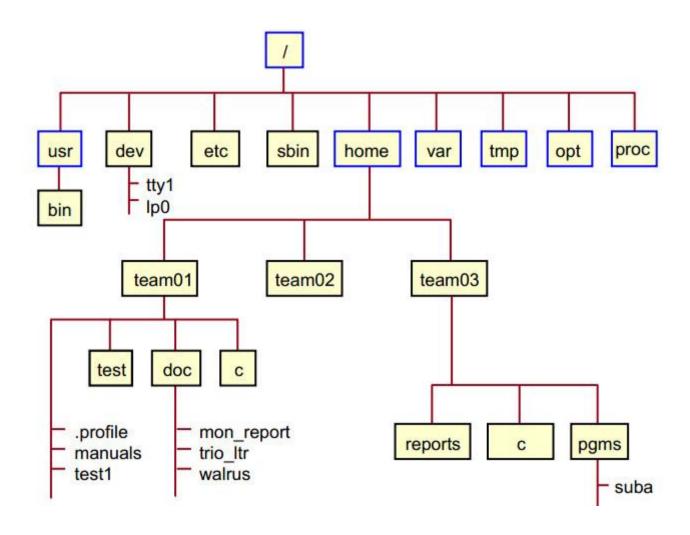


Linux 文件类型

- ▶ 普通文件
 - /etc/hosts
- ▶ 目录文件
 - > /home
- > 特殊文件
 - /dev/cdrom



Linux 文件系统目录结构





Linux 文件访问

- ▶ 绝对路径(以/开头访问文件)
 - /home/team01/test1
 - /home/team03/pgms/suba
- ➤ 相对路径(假设当前目录是 /home/team01)
 - ➤ test1 或者 ./test1 (点号)
 - ➤ ../team03/pgms/suba (双点号)
 - > ../../dev/lp0



Shell 命令基本格式

Command [options] [arguments]

```
例如: Is
Is /
Is -I
Is -I -a 或 Is -Ia
Is -I /
```



man 帮助手册

➤ 格式: man Command

➤ 例如: man Is



常用命令

- ➤ logout 、exit、ctrl+d
- passwd
- date [+%Y%m%d]
- > cal [[month] year]
- > echo
- > clear



目录命令

- > pwd
- ▶ Is [-I | -a | -R | -d]
- > cd [| ~]
- > mkdir [-p]
- > rmdir



文件命令

- > touch
- > cp [-r]
- > mv
- > cat [-v] [-t] [-e]
- > more
- > rm [-r]
- ➤ In [-s]



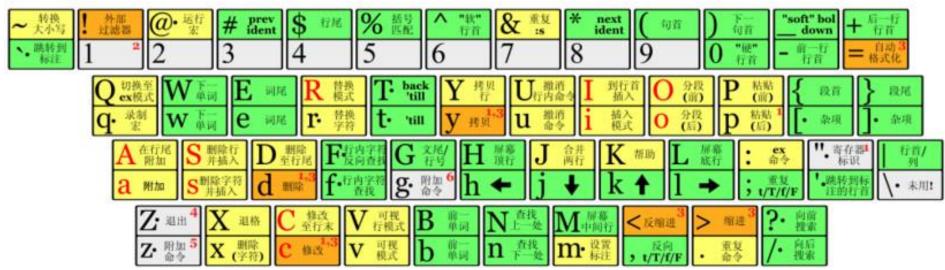
文本编辑器vi

http://www.runoob.com/linux/linux-vim.html

version 1.1 April 1st, 06 翻译:2006-5-21



vi / vim 键盘图





文件权限

> chmod

- > chmod 755 filename
- > chmod u=rwx,g+w,o-rx filename

文件 类型	属主 权限	属组 权限	其他用户 权限
0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 9
d	rwx	r-x	r-x
目录 文件	读 写 执	读写抗	读写执

> chown

- > chown hadoop filename
- > chown -R hadoop /opt/hadoop



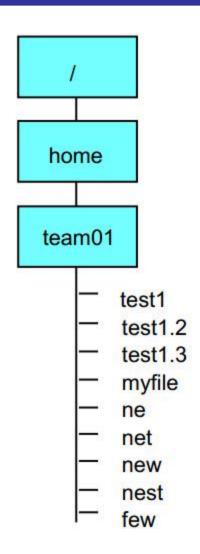
通配符

```
? [] [-] !
 1s
     ne?
                                   home
net
      new
  rm ?e?
                                  team01
few
     net
             new
                                        test1
     n*
            /tmp
  cp
                                        test1.2
   net
                   nest
ne
            new
                                        test1.3
                                         myfile
                     *
                                         ne
                                         net
$ echo
        test1*
                                         new
                   test1.3
test1
        test1.2
                                         nest
                                         few
```



通配符

```
[]![-]
$ ls ne[stw]
net
    new
$ rm [fghjdn]e[tw]
few net new
$ ls *[1-5]
test1 test1.2 test1.3
$ qprt [!tn] *
myfile few
$ cat ?[!y]*[2-5]
test1.2 test1.3
```



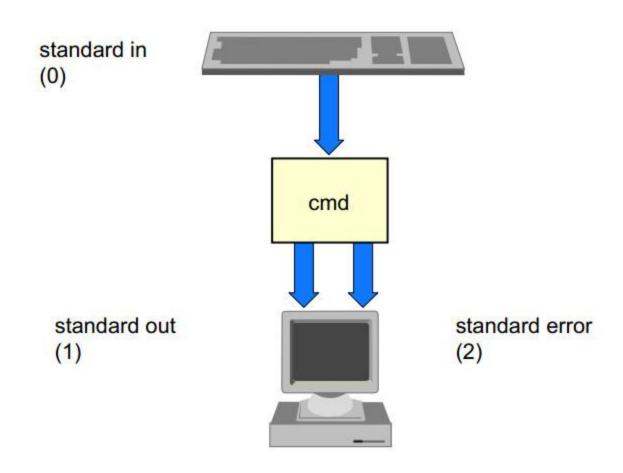


重定向符

- > >> 2> 2>>
- > date > date.log
- > cat file1 > file2
- > cat file1 file2 > file3
- date >> date.log
- data 2> err.log
- data 2> /dev/null



重定向符





命令连接符

- ➤ command1; command2 (顺序执行)
 - > date; cal
- ➤ command1 && command2 (条件执行)
 - > date && cal
 - data && cal
- ➤ command1 | command2 (条件执行)
 - ➤ date || cal
 - > data || cal
- ➤ command1 | command2 (管道)
 - ▶ Is -R / | more



变量

- ▶ 自定义变量
 - export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk_1.8.0-131
 - echo \$JAVA_HOME
- > 环境变量
 - ➤ HOME、PWD、PATH、PS1、RANDOM
 - export PS1='[\$PWD]> '
 - Export PATH=\$JAVA_HOME:\$PATH
- > 查看和删除变量
 - > set / unset
- > 只读变量
 - > readonly



命令替换

- > 将命令的运行结果保存到变量或作为命令的参数
 - ➤ variable=\$(command) 或者 variable=`command`

> 例如:

- > year=\$(date +%Y)
- \triangleright sum=\$(expr \$a + \$b)
- ➤ Is -I \$(which mkdir)



进程

The process environment

Program User and group ID

Data Process ID (PID)

Open files Parent Process ID (PPID)

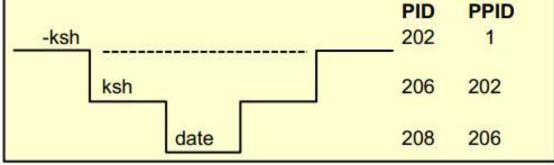
Current directory Program variables

▶ ps [-e -f]



父子进程

```
echo $$
202
  ksh
                               (Create a subshell)
                                                   Subshell
$ echo $$
206
  date
                               (Run a command)
Tue Jan 4 11:18:26 GMT 2011
  <ctrl-d>
               (Exit the subshell)
$ echo $$
202
```





进程管理

- > kill
 - ▶ kill [-9] pid
 - > kill -l
- \triangleright Ctrl + z
 - ➤ 发送SIGSTOP信号,进程只是被停止,再送SIGCONT信号, 进程继续运行
- > Ctrl + c
 - ▶ 发送SIGINT信号,默认进程会结束
- ▶ 后台进程 &
- > jobs [-l]
- > fg, bg



工具

- > file
- > wc
- > alias
- > find
- > sort head tail
- > grep
- > tar
- gzip / gunzip



配置文件

- > \$HOME/.bash_profile
- > \$HOME/.bashrc
- /etc/.bash_profile
- /etc/.bashrc



Shell 脚本语法

- ▶ 顺序
- ▶ 分支
 - > if elif else then test case esac
- ➤ 循环
 - > for while until do done
- > 其它
 - > continue break



执行Shell 脚本

- bash scriptname
- chmod +x scriptname
 ./scriptname
- > . scriptname