

# 每天一个Linux命令

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# **My Awesome Book**

This file serves as your book's preface, a great place to describe your book's content and ideas.

# ls

## 常用参数

参数	描述
-a	--all 列出目录下的所有文件，包括以 . 开头的隐含文件
-l	除了文件名之外，还将文件的权限、链接数、所有者、文件大小等信息详细列出来
-d	--directory 将目录象文件一样显示，而不是显示其下的文件
-h	--human-readable 以容易理解的格式列出文件大小 (例如 1K 234M 2G)
-t	以文件修改时间排序
-S	排序文件大小
-r	排序时反转顺序
-R	recursive 递归列出子目录
-X	或--sort=extension, 扩展名排序
-p	增加 / (斜线) 标记目录
-F	添加后缀标记 (如*/!=>@\ ...)

## ls -d

--directory 将目录象文件一样显示，而不是显示其下的文件

```
jianlinsh@seiya:~$ ls pkg
000000_0000.tgz.gpg  150902_1154.tgz.gpg  150907_1638.tgz.gpg  sss
0902.tgz.gpg        150903_1323.tgz.gpg  read.sh

jianlinsh@seiya:~$ ls -d pkg
pkg
```

如果我们希望只列出目录，

```
jianlinsh@seiya:~$ ls -d */
pkg/  test/
```

```
jianlinsh@seiya:~$ ls -d *
authorized_keys  BE_Introduction.odp  pkg  redirect  start_cluster
```

有/没/, 傻傻分不清楚。

## 详细

Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).

Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options.

-a, --all	do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all	do not list implied . and ..
--author	with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape	print octal escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE	use SIZE-byte blocks. See SIZE format
-B, --ignore-backups	do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c	with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); otherwise: sort by ctime
-C	list entries by columns
--color[=WHEN]	colorize the output. WHEN defaults to 'always' or can be 'never' or 'auto'. More details at --help
-d, --directory	list directory entries instead of contents; does not dereference symbolic links
-D, --dired	generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f	do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls
-F, --classify	append indicator (one of */=>@ ) to entries to represent file types
--file-type	likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD	across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, vertical -l, single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -l
--full-time	like -l --time-style=full-iso

```

-g          like -l, but do not list owner
--group-directories-first
              group directories before files.
              augment with a --sort option, but an
              use of --sort=none (-U) disables group
-G, --no-group in a long listing, don't print group name
-h, --human-readable with -l, print sizes in human readable
              (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)
--si        likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
-H, --dereference-command-line
              follow symbolic links listed on the command line
--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir
              follow each command line symbolic link
              that points to a directory
--hide=PATTERN do not list implied entries matching PATTERN
              (overridden by -a or -A)
--indicator-style=WORD append indicator with style WORD to entry names:
              none (default), slash (-p),
              file-type (--file-type), classify (-l)
-i, --inode print the index number of each file
-I, --ignore=PATTERN do not list implied entries matching PATTERN
-k          like --block-size=1K
-l          use a long listing format
-L, --dereference when showing file information for a symbolic
              link, show information for the file
              references rather than for the link
-m          fill width with a comma separated list of file names
-n, --numeric-uid-gid like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs
-N, --literal print raw entry names (don't treat e.g. backslash as
              characters specially)
-o          like -l, but do not list group information
-p, --indicator-style=slash
              append / indicator to directories
-q, --hide-control-chars print ? instead of non graphic characters
--show-control-chars show non graphic characters as-is (default)
              unless program is 'ls' and output is a tty
-Q, --quote-name enclose entry names in double quotes
--quoting-style=WORD use quoting style WORD for entry names:
              literal, locale, shell, shell-always
-r, --reverse reverse order while sorting

```

-R, --recursive	list subdirectories recursively
-s, --size	print the allocated size of each file,
-S	sort by file size
--sort=WORD	sort by WORD instead of name: none -U, extension -X, size -S, time -t, versio
--time=WORD	with -l, show time as WORD instead of time: atime -u, access -u, use -u, ct: or status -c; use specified time as so if --sort=time
--time-style=STYLE	with -l, show times using style STYLE: full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale, +FORM FORMAT is interpreted like `date`; if FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, FORMAT1 appl: non-recent files and FORMAT2 to recent if STYLE is prefixed with `posix-', ST takes effect only outside the POSIX lo
-t	sort by modification time
-T, --tabsize=COLS	assume tab stops at each COLS instead
-u	with -lt: sort by, and show, access ti with -l: show access time and sort k otherwise: sort by access time
-U	do not sort; list entries in directory
-v	natural sort of (version) numbers with
-w, --width=COLS	assume screen width instead of current
-x	list entries by lines instead of by co
-X	sort alphabetically by entry extensio
-1	list one file per line

# mkdir

## -m

--mode 设定权限

```
mkdir -m 777 zhou
```

## -p

--parents

可以是一个路径名称。若路径中的某些目录尚不存在,加上此选项后,系统将自动建立好那些尚不存在的目录,即一次可以建立多个目录

```
mkdir -p zhou/test
```

## -v

--verbose

每次操作都显示信息

```
~# mkdir -pv zhou/test
mkdir: created directory `zhou'
mkdir: created directory `zhou/test'
```

数组: { , , }

```
mkdir -vp shiyanlou/{lib/,bin/,doc/{info,product}}
```



## memo

/etc/passwd

## screen

# ssh

## 参考

SSH原理与运用 --阮一峰

scp命令 -- 竹子cnblogs

## 补充

## 参数

```
$ ssh -p 2222 user@host
```

如果本地用户名与远程用户名一致，登录时可以省略用户名。

```
$ ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -i ../../id_dsa_jl user@host
```

- -o 设定一些option, StrictHostKeyChecking=no 表示不再检查主机的公钥。
- -i 指定identity\_file, id\_dsa\_jl是用户的私钥文件。

## 配置文件

- ssh\_config 和 sshd\_config  
ssh是客户端，sshd是针对服务器端。 [详解](#)
- known\_hosts 放已接受的主机的公钥
- authorized\_keys 放用户的公钥