

과제 10/22

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새 명령어 등록

1. overview.sh를 구현하고 이를 ~/scripts/overview.sh로 저장

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ vi overview.sh
```

```
rocky@localhost:etc — /usr/bin/vim /home/rocky/scripts/overv...
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 if [ -z $1 ]
4 then
5     echo "Usage: $0 [num_lines]"
6     exit 1
7 fi
8
9 for filename in `ls *.conf`
10 do
11     echo "----- $filename -----"
12     head -n $1 $filename
13 done
14 exit 0
15
16
```

vi 편집기를 열어서 명령어의 코드를 작성

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ chmod u+x ~/overview.sh
```

권한을 부여함

```
[rocky@localhost etc]$ mkdir -p ~/scripts
[rocky@localhost etc]$ mv ~/overview.sh ~/scripts/overview.sh
[rocky@localhost etc]$ ls ~/scripts/overview.sh
/home/rocky/scripts/overview.sh
[rocky@localhost etc]$ ~/scripts/overview.sh
Usage: /home/rocky/scripts/overview.sh [num_lines]
[rocky@localhost etc]$ ~/scripts/overview.sh 3
----- ls *.conf -----
head: cannot open 'ls' for reading: No such file or directory
==> appstream.conf <==
#
# This is the configuration file for AppStream.
# If data for your distribution is missing, you can submit
==> asound.conf <==
#
# Place your global alsa-lib configuration here...
#
==> brltty.conf <==
# Documents/brltty.conf. Generated from brltty.conf.in by configure.
#####
# BRLTTY - A background process providing access to the console screen (when in
```

경로를 잘못설정하였어서..

scripts 디렉토리를 만들고나서 경로를 기존에 경로에서 ~/scripts/overview.sh 로 옮겨
줌

그리고나서 실행!

~/scripts/overview.sh 3 : 모든 파일의 내용을 3줄씩 출력해봄

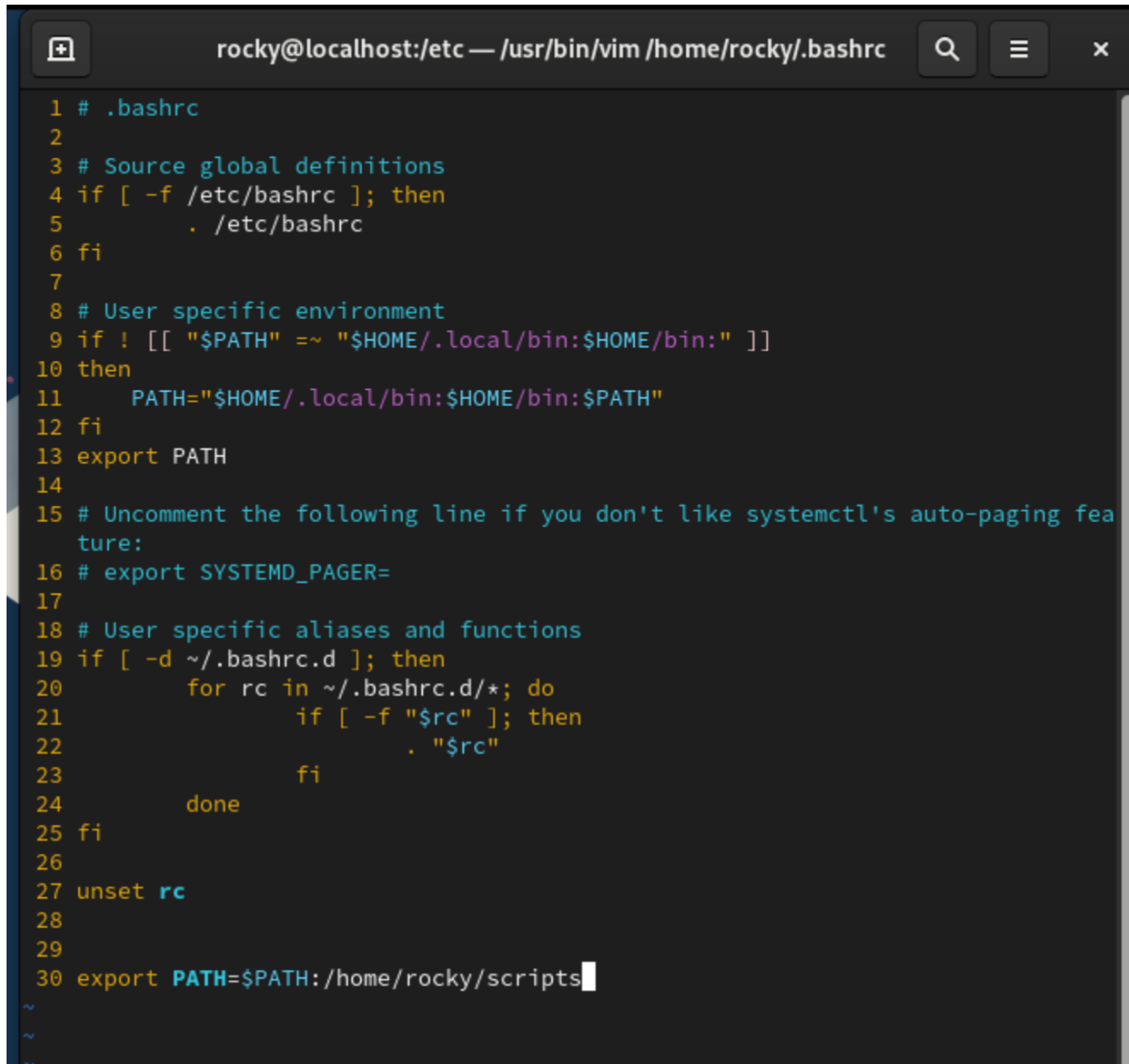
2. 일반 사용자가 해당 쉘 스크립트를 명령로써 쉽게 사용할 수 있도록 환경변수 PATH를 적절히 수정

```
[rocky@localhost etc]$ echo $PATH
/home/rocky/.local/bin:/home/rocky/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin
[rocky@localhost etc]$
[rocky@localhost etc]$
[rocky@localhost etc]$
[rocky@localhost etc]$
[rocky@localhost etc]$ export PATH=$PATH:/home/rocky/scripts
[rocky@localhost etc]$
[rocky@localhost etc]$ overview.sh
Usage: /home/rocky/scripts/overview.sh [num_lines]
```

환경변수 PATH를 사용해서 /home/rocky/scripts를 등록함

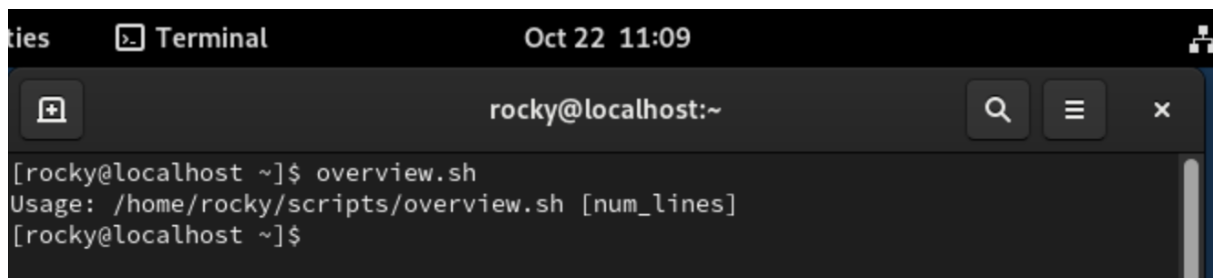
overview.sh를 실행

3. 변수를 영구적으로 변경



```
rocky@localhost:/etc — /usr/bin/vim /home/rocky/.bashrc
1 # .bashrc
2
3 # Source global definitions
4 if [ -f /etc/bashrc ]; then
5     . /etc/bashrc
6 fi
7
8 # User specific environment
9 if ! [[ "$PATH" =~ "$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:" ]]
10 then
11     PATH="$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:$PATH"
12 fi
13 export PATH
14
15 # Uncomment the following line if you don't like systemctl's auto-paging fea
16 # ture:
17 # export SYSTEMD_PAGER=
18
19 # User specific aliases and functions
20 if [ -d ~/.bashrc.d ]; then
21     for rc in ~/.bashrc.d/*; do
22         if [ -f "$rc" ]; then
23             . "$rc"
24         fi
25     done
26 fi
27 unset rc
28
29
30 export PATH=$PATH:/home/rocky/scripts
~
~
~
```

시작파일 .bashrc에서 환경변수 PATH를 사용해 경로를 추가해주어
변수를 영구적으로 변경함



The image shows a macOS Terminal window titled "Terminal" with a timestamp of "Oct 22 11:09". The window's title bar includes a close button, a search icon, and a menu icon. The terminal prompt is "rocky@localhost:~". The user has entered the command "overview.sh", which has been executed. The output of the script is "Usage: /home/rocky/scripts/overview.sh [num_lines]". The terminal prompt is now "[rocky@localhost ~]\$".

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ overview.sh
Usage: /home/rocky/scripts/overview.sh [num_lines]
[rocky@localhost ~]$
```

로그아웃하고나서 다시 실행했을때 실행됨