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```

shell脚本 (三)

用于批量重复操作

一、使用for循环语句

1.批量创建用户

```
方法一: [root@localhost ~]# vim cu.sh

1 #!/bin/bash
2 for i in {1..20}
3 do
4 useradd user$i
5 echo "123456" | passwd --stdin huu$i
6 done

[root@localhost ~]# for i in ${seq 20}
> do
> echo $i yuyuyuyu....
> sleep 1
> done
```

方法二:

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim userlist.txt
1 zhangsan
2 lisi
```

```
3 wangwu
         4 john
         5 jenny
         6 amy
         7 teddy
         8 pj
         9 gabe
[root@localhost ~]# vim user_add.sh
         1 #!/bin/bash
         2 for i in $(cat userlist.txt)
         3 do
         4 useradd $i
             echo "123456" | passwd --stdin $i
             chage -d 0 $i
         7 done
[root@localhost ~]# vim user del.sh
         1 #!/bin/bash
         2 for i in $(cat userlist.txt)
         3 do
         4 userdel -r $i
         7 done
2.批量删除用户
[root@localhost ~]# vim cu.sh
      1 #!/bin/bash
      2 for i in user \{1...20\}
      3 do
     4 userdel $i
      5 # echo "123456" | passwd --stdin huu$i
      6 done
输出1-100之间的偶数
方法一: [root@localhost ~]# vim cu. sh
         1 #!/bin/bash
         2 #偶数
         3 for i in {1..100}
         4 do
```

```
5 # 「 $(expr $i % 2) -eq 0 ] && echo "偶数为: $i"
         6 [$[$i%2] -eq 0] && echo "偶数为: $i"
         7 done
方法二: [root@localhost ~]# vim cu. sh
        13 #输出1-50, 乘以2
        14 for i in {1..50}
        15 do
        16 echo "偶数: $(expr $i \* 2)"
        17 done
方法三: [root@localhost ~]# vim cu. sh
        19 num=0
        20 for i in {1..50}
        21 do
        22
            23
             echo $num
        24 done
3.for另一种语法
1.倒计时:
[root@localhost ^{\sim}]# for ((i=1;i<=9;i++))
       > do
       > echo $i
       >sleep 1
       > done
2.创建用户:
[root@localhost ^]# for ((i=1;i \le 20;i++))
       > do
       > name=user$i
       > useradd $name
       > echo "123456" | passwd --stdin $name &> /dev/null
       > done
3.随机数---设置密码:
[root@localhost ~]# date +%N
```

创建用户及设置密码:

[root@localhost ~]# vim users20.sh

1 #!/bin/bash

```
2 for i in user{1..20}
3 do
4   ps=$(date +%N | head -c 8)
5   useradd $i
6   echo "$ps" | passwd ---stdin $i
```

8 done

删除用户:

[root@localhost ~]# vim users del20.sh

7 echo "\$i \$ps" > /tmp/c

1 #!/bin/bash

2 for i in user $\{1...20\}$

3 do

4 userdel -r \$i

5 done

4.查看主机存活状态(面试题)

1.查看一台主机的存活状态

批量操作脚本: (vim编辑, 可视块)

Ctrl+v --> 选中多行首字母 --> shift+i --> 输入内容 --> 输入内容

Ctrl+v --> 选中多行的删除部分 --> 按x

[root@localhost ~]# vim hostcheck.sh

1 #!/bin/bash

2 ping -c 3 -i 0.1 -W 3 \$1 &> /dev/null

3 if [\$? -eq 0]

4 then

5 echo "host \$1 is up"

6 else

7 echo "host \$1 is down"

8 fi

[root@localhost ~]# bash hostcheck.sh 192.168.200.110

host 192.168.200.110 is up

2. 查看一个网段主机的存活状态

[root@localhost ~]# vim hostcheck.sh

#!/bin/bash

for i in 192.168.200. {1..254}

do

```
ping -c 3 -i 0.1 -W 3 $i &> /dev/null
if [ $? -eq 0 ]
then
               echo "host $i is up"
else
               echo "host $i is down"
fi
```

done

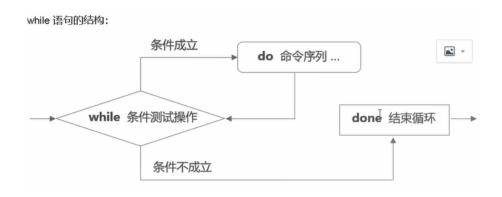
[root@localhost ~]# bash hostcheck.sh

4.九九乘法表

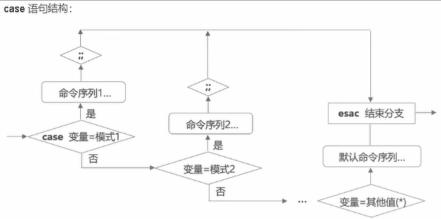
```
方法一:
[root@localhost ~]# vim 99.sh
     1 #!/bin/bash
     2 for i in {1..9}
     3 do
     4 for j in \{1...9\}
     5
         do
     6 z=\$(expr \$j \ * \$i)
    7 [ $j -le $i ] && echo -n ""$j"x"$i"=$z "
         done
     9
         echo -e
                            #换行
    10 done
[root@localhost ~]# bash 99.sh
   1x1=1
   1x2=2 2x2=4
   1x3=3 2x3=6 3x3=9
   1x4=4 2x4=8 3x4=12 4x4=16
   1x5=5 2x5=10 3x5=15 4x5=20 5x5=25
   1x6=6 2x6=12 3x6=18 4x6=24 5x6=30 6x6=36
   1x7=7 2x7=14 3x7=21 4x7=28 5x7=35 6x7=42 7x7=49
   1x8=8 2x8=16 3x8=24 4x8=32 5x8=40 6x8=48 7x8=56 8x8=64
   1x9=9 2x9=18 3x9=27 4x9=36 5x9=45 6x9=54 7x9=63 8x9=72 9x9=81
方法二:
[root@localhost ~]# vim 99.sh
```

```
1 #!/bin/bash
     12 for i in {1..9}
     13 do
          for j in \{1...9\}
     14
     15
          do
    16 [ $j -le $i ] && echo -n "${j}x${i}=$(($j*$i)) "
     17
          done
          echo -e
     18
     19 done
[root@localhost ~]# bash 99.sh
方法三:
[root@localhost ~]# vim 99.sh
      1 #!/bin/bash
     22 for ((i=1;i \le 9;i++))
     23 do
          for ((j=1; j \le i; j++))
     24
     25
          echo -n "\{j\}x\{i\}=\{((j**i))"
     26
     27
          done
     28
          echo
[root@localhost \sim]# bash 99.sh
```

二、使用while循环语句







true 永真

fault 假

1.while输出1-100

[root@localhost ~]# vim while.sh

- 1 #!/bin/bash
- 2 i=1
- 3 while [\$i -le 100]
- 4 do
- 5 echo "\$i"

```
6 let i++  7 \ done \\ [root@localhost ~] \# \ bash \ while. sh
```

let i++ 等同于 i='expr \$i + 1' 避免死循环

2.批量创建/删除用户

1.批量创建用户

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim while.sh
    1 #!/bin/bash
2 i=1
3 while [ $i -le 20 ]
4 do
5    useradd user$i
6    echo "123456" | passwd --stdin user$i
7    let i++
8 done
```

2.批量删除用户

3.while/for查看文件

1.for查看文件

```
[root@localhost ~]# for i in $(cat userlist.txt)
> do
> echo $i
> sleep 1
> done
zhangsan
```

```
wangwu
john
jenny
amy
teddy
рj
gabe
2.while查看文件
[root@localhost ~]# cat userlist.txt | while read line
> do
> echo $line
> done
zhangsan
lisi
wangwu
john
jenny
amy
teddy
рj
gabe
注意: 使用while的时候,一行里有空格的时候需要定义两个变量
          有几个空格设置几个变量
例如: [root@localhost ~]# x x | while read a b
[root@localhost ~]# cat /root/file.txt | while read a b
> do
> echo $a $b
> done
```

4.猜商品价格的小游戏

lisi

[root@localhost ~]# vim game.sh

- 1 #!/bin/bash
- 2 #猜测商品价格的小游戏
- 3 echo "这是一个猜商品价格的小游戏,猜猜看"

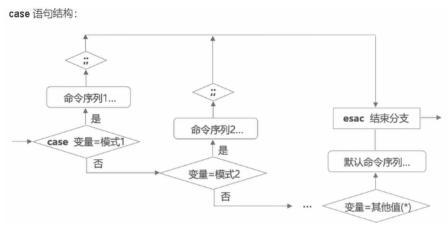
```
4
    5 #电脑出价
    6 jiage=$(expr $RANDOM % 1000 + 1)
    7 cishu=0
    8
    9 echo "$jiage" > /tmp/b
                                        #bug 游戏外挂,哈哈
    10 while true
    11 do
         read -p "请输入你猜测的价格 (1-1000): " cai
    12
    13
         let cishu++
    14
         if [ $cai -eq $jiage ]
    15
         then
           echo "恭喜你猜对了,商品价格就是: $jiage"
    16
           echo "共猜了$jiage次"
    17
    18
         elif [ $cai -gt $jiage ]
    19
         then
    20
            echo "给高了,太有钱了"
    21
         else
    22
         echo "太抠了,多出点"
    23
         fi
    24 done
5.石头剪刀布游戏
[root@localhost ~]# vim game2.sh
    1 #!/bin/bash
    2 #石头剪刀布游戏
    3 echo "这是一个石头剪刀布的小游戏,小朋友可以来玩呀~"
    4 echo "石头0 剪刀1 布2"
    5
    6 pc=$(expr $RANDOM % 3)
    7 echo "$pc" >> /tmp/a #bug在这里哟,啊哈哈
    8 while:
    9 do
         #pc=$(expr $RANDOM % 3)
    10
    11 read -p "输入你的选择: " cai
```

```
if [ $pc -eq 0 -a $cai -eq 2 ] || [ $pc -eq 1 -a $cai -eq 0 ] || [
12
$pc -eq 2 -a $cai -eq 1 ]
13
       then
          echo "恭喜你,电脑都猜不过你~"
14
       elif [ $pc -eq $cai ]
15
16
       then
           echo "平局"
17
       else
18
          echo "很遗憾, 你猜错了, 祝你下次好运~"
19
20
       fi
21 done
```

[root@localhost ~]# bash game2.sh

三、case分支语句

多分支时使用case



1.管理文件的脚本

```
10 ls -1 /tmp/{1..10}.txt
11 ;;
12 *)
13 echo "用法: $0 {create|remove|list}"
14 esac
[root@localhost ~]# bash file.sh create
[root@localhost ~]# bash file.sh remove
[root@localhost ~]# bash file.sh list
```

2.判断字符 (字母、数字、其他)

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim key.sh
     1 #!/bin/bash
    2 while true
     3 do
     4 read -p "输入一个字符:" k
     5 case $k in
     6 [0-9])
    7 echo "数字"
    8 ;;
    9 [a-zA-Z])
    10 echo "字母"
    11 ;;
    12 *)
    13 echo "特殊符号"
    14 ;;
    15 esac
    16 done
```

[root@localhost \sim]# bash key.sh

????怎么退出脚本呢,,,,,待解决;有了*,就很难识别别的了,可能不行

系统脚本, 是最好的学习教材

```
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/network
用法: /etc/init.d/network {start|stop|status|restart|reload|force-reload}
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/init.d/network
```

rsync远程同步服务----脚本

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/init.d/rsyncd
   #!/bin/bash
   #chkconfig: 2345 80 20 #如果系统启动级别是2345, 启动服务是第80个启
   动,第20个关闭
   #description:rsync server
   start () {
   netstat -lnpt | grep -q :873
                                         #看看有没有端口
   [ $? -ne 0 ] && rsync --daemon
                                          #启动服务
   stop () {
   netstat -lnpt | grep -q :873
   [ $? -eq 0 ] && kill $(cat /var/run/rsyncd.pid) && rm -
   rf /var/run/rsyncd.pid
   #查看PID号所在文件, 杀进程并删文件
   status () {
   netstat -lnpt | grep -q :873
   [ $? -eq 0 ] && echo "Rsync Daemon is running."
   case $1 in
   start)
   start
   ; ;
   stop)
   stop
   , ,
   restart reload)
   $0 stop
   $0 start
```

```
;;
status)
status
;;
*)
echo "用法: $0 {start|stop|restart|reload|status}"
esac

[root@localhost ~]# chmod +x /etc/init.d/rsyncd
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --add rsyncd
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start rsyncd
```

四、正则表达式

awk sed grep ---- 三剑客

文本处理工具:

grep 匹配,查询 sed 编辑(增加,删除,修改) awk 文本格式化(字符串提取)

注意:

linux中正则一般以行为单位处理文件 alias grep='grep --color=auto' 注意字符集, LANG=C

通配符:

正则表达式与命令行中使用的通配符有本质区别

- * 任意长度任意字符串
- ? 单个任意字符串

grep命令参数

-v或--revert-match

反转查找

grep -v "nologin" /etc/passwd

将范本样式为延伸的普通表示法来使用

grep -E "qemu|ntp" /etc/passwd

忽略字符大小写的差别

只输出匹配的内容 only

[root@localhost ~]# grep -Eo "qemu|ntp"

-i或--ignore-case

-E或--extended-regexp

-o

/etc/passwd

-n或--line-number

示出该列的列数编号

-q或--quiet或--silent

-w或--word-regexp

-c或--count

在显示符合范本样式的那一列之前,标

[root@localhost ~]# grep -En "qemu|ntp" /etc/passwd

不显示任何信息(静默输出)

[root@localhost $\tilde{}$]# netstat -lnpt | grep -q :22

将过滤条件当成单词匹配

grep "bin" /etc/passwd

grep -w "bin" /etc/passwd

计算匹配行的数

grep -wc "bin" /etc/passwd

grep -w "bin" /etc/passwd | wc -1

基础正则表达式

• ^: 匹配行首位置,注意匹配的是位置,不是字符

• \:转义字符

• \$: 匹配行尾位置,注意匹配的是位置,不是字符

• ^\$: 它表示匹配空行

• .*: 匹配任意长度的任意字符, 但不能匹配换行符

• .: 匹配任意单个字符, 但不能匹配换行符\n

• *: 匹配前面那个字符0或多次

- [list] :
 - [abcd...]: 匹配中括号内的任意一个字符
 - [^abcd...]: 拒绝匹配中括号内的任意字符
 - [a-z]: 匹配字母a到z
 - [A-Z]: 匹配字母A到Z
 - [0-9]: 匹配0-9, 也就是匹配数字
- \<: 匹配单词开头处的空字符
- \>: 匹配单词结尾处的空字符
- \{M,N\}: 匹配前面那个字符至少M, 最多N次
- \{M,\}: 匹配前面那个字符至少M次, 最多无限制
- \{,N\}: 匹配前面那个字符最多N次(最少当然是0次)。注意, perl正则不支持这种方式
- \{M\}: 匹配前面那个字符正好M次

```
[root@localhost ~]# vim test.txt
[root@localhost ~]# cat test.txt
    aabcc
    aa.cc
    aa cc
[root@localhost ~]# grep "a.c" test.txt
    aabcc
    aa.cc
    aa.cc
[root@localhost ~]# grep "a\.c" test.txt
    aa.cc
[root@localhost ~]# grep "a\.c" test.txt
    aa.cc
[root@localhost ~]# grep "a..c" test.txt
    aabcc
    aa.cc
    aa.cc
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# grep "$" test1.txt
        gd
        god
        good
        goood
        gooood
        gold
        glad
        gaad
        abcDfg
        food
        601151272
        HELLO
        010-6666888
        0666-5666888
        IP 192. 168. 200. 108
        IP 173. 16. 16. 1
        pay $180
[root@localhost ~]# grep '\$' test1.txt
        pay $180
[root@localhost ~]# awk '/\$/{print $0}' test1.txt
pay $180
[root@localhost ~] # sed -n '/\$/p' test1.txt
pay $180
[root@localhost ~]# grep "^[a-z]" test1.txt
        gd
        god
        good
        goood
        gooood
        gold
        glad
        gaad
        abcDfg
```

```
pay $180
[root@localhost ~]# grep "[0-9]$" test1.txt
        601151272
        010-6666888
        0666-5666888
        IP 192. 168. 200. 108
        IP 173. 16. 16. 1
        pay $180
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go.d" test1.txt
    good
    gold
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go[a-z]d" test1.txt
    good
    gold
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go[a-zA-Z]d" test1.txt
    good
    gold
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go..d" test1.txt
    goood
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go*d" test1.txt
    gd
    god
    good
    goood
    gooood
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go.*d" test1.txt
    god
    good
    goood
    gooood
    gold
```

food

```
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go[a-z]d" test1.txt
    good
    gold
[root@localhost ~]# grep "go[^a-z]d" test1.txt
go \{3\} d = gooood
go \setminus \{3 \setminus \} d
[root@localhost ~]# grep "g[la]ad" test1.txt
    glad
    gaad
[root@localhost ~]# grep "[a-z]" test1.txt
    gd
    god
    good
    goood
    gooood
    gold
    glad
    gaad
    abcDfg
    food
    pay $180
[root@localhost ~]# grep "[^a-z]" test1.txt
    abcDfg
    601151272
    HELLO
    010-6666888
    0666-5666888
    IP 192. 168. 200. 108
    IP 173.16.16.1
    pay $180
这个有点疑问。。。。。
[root@localhost ^{\sim}]# grep "[0-9]\{3,4\}-[0-9]\{7,8\}" test1.txt
```

```
0666-5666888
[root@localhost ^]# grep -E "[0-9] {3,4}-[0-9] {7,8}" test1. txt
             010-6666888
            0666-5666888
[root@localhost ^]# grep -E "[0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\"
test1. txt
            IP 192. 168. 200. 108
            IP 173. 16. 16. 1
[root@localhost ^]# grep -Eo "[0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\"
test1. txt
            192. 168. 200. 108
             173. 16. 16. 1
[root@localhost ^]# ifconfig | grep -E "[0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-9] {1, 3} \. [0-
9] {1, 3} "
                          inet 192.168.200.110 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.200.255
                          inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
                          inet 192.168.122.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.122.255
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig | grep -Eo "[0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9] {1, 3}\. [0-9]
9] {1, 3}"
            192. 168. 200. 110
             255, 255, 255, 0
            192. 168. 200. 255
             127. 0. 0. 1
             255. 0. 0. 0
             192. 168. 122. 1
             255. 255. 255. 0
            192. 168. 122. 255
          grep "bin" /etc/passwd
                                                                                                                                  #过滤bin
          grep "\<bin" /etc/passwd</pre>
                                                                                                                           #过滤以bin开头的
          grep "\<bin>\" /etc/passwd
                                                                                                                           #过滤只有bin
```

#过滤以bin结尾的

010-6666888

grep "bin\>" /etc/passwd