

Linux 简介

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历史

认识终端

目录结构

常用命令

正则表达式

作业调度系统 PBS

参考文献

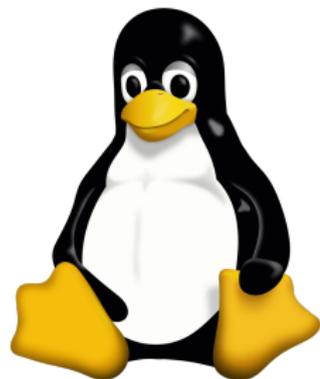
Unix 和 Linux

年份	代表人物	操作系统	语言
1969	Ken Thompson	Unics(Unix)	汇编
1973	Dennis Ritchie	Unix	C
1984(1986)	Andrew Tanenbaum	Minix	C
1984	Richard Stallman	GNU (FSF 基金会)	
1991	Linus Torvalds	Linux	C

备注

- ▶ GNU (GUN is Not Unix)
- ▶ Ken Thompson 开发了 B 语言
- ▶ Dennis Ritchie 基于 B 语言创造了 C 语言
- ▶ Brian Kernighan 建议使用 Unix 这个名称代替 Unics
- ▶ Linus Torvalds 为了管理 Linux 内核的代码开发了 git 工具
- ▶ GNU 的软件有很多, 如 GCC, GDB, GNU Emacs.

Linux 和 GNU 图标

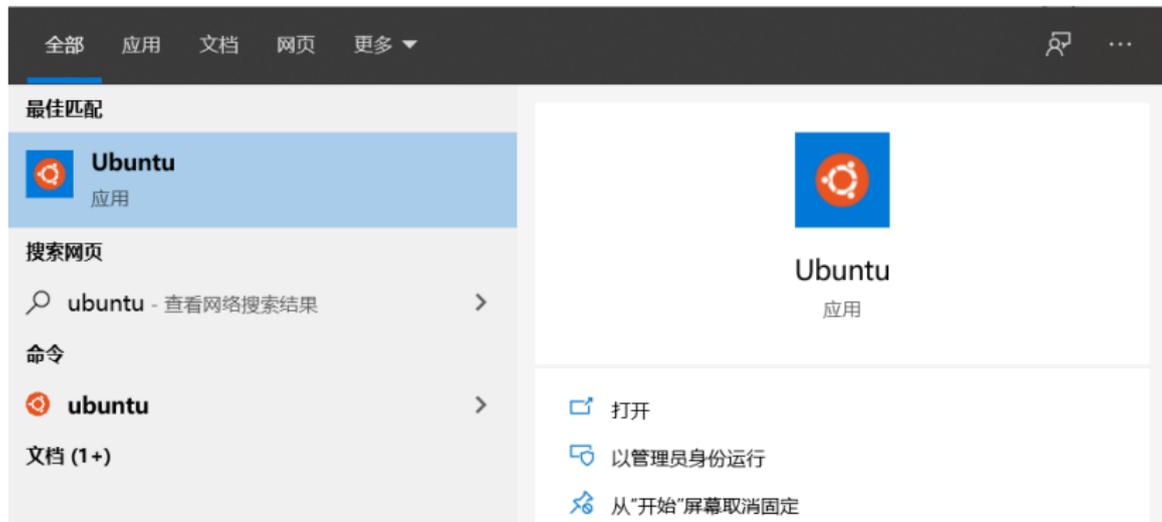


Linux 常见发行版 Ubuntu, Debian, CentOS, Red Hat, ...

尝试 Linux

- ▶ Windows Linux Subsystem
<https://docs.microsoft.com/zh-cn/windows/wsl/install-win10>
- ▶ 搞到某 Linux 服务器的账号
- ▶ 安装某 Linux 发行版 (如 Ubuntu)
- ▶ 购买云服务器 (阿里云, 华为云等)

终端 (Terminal)



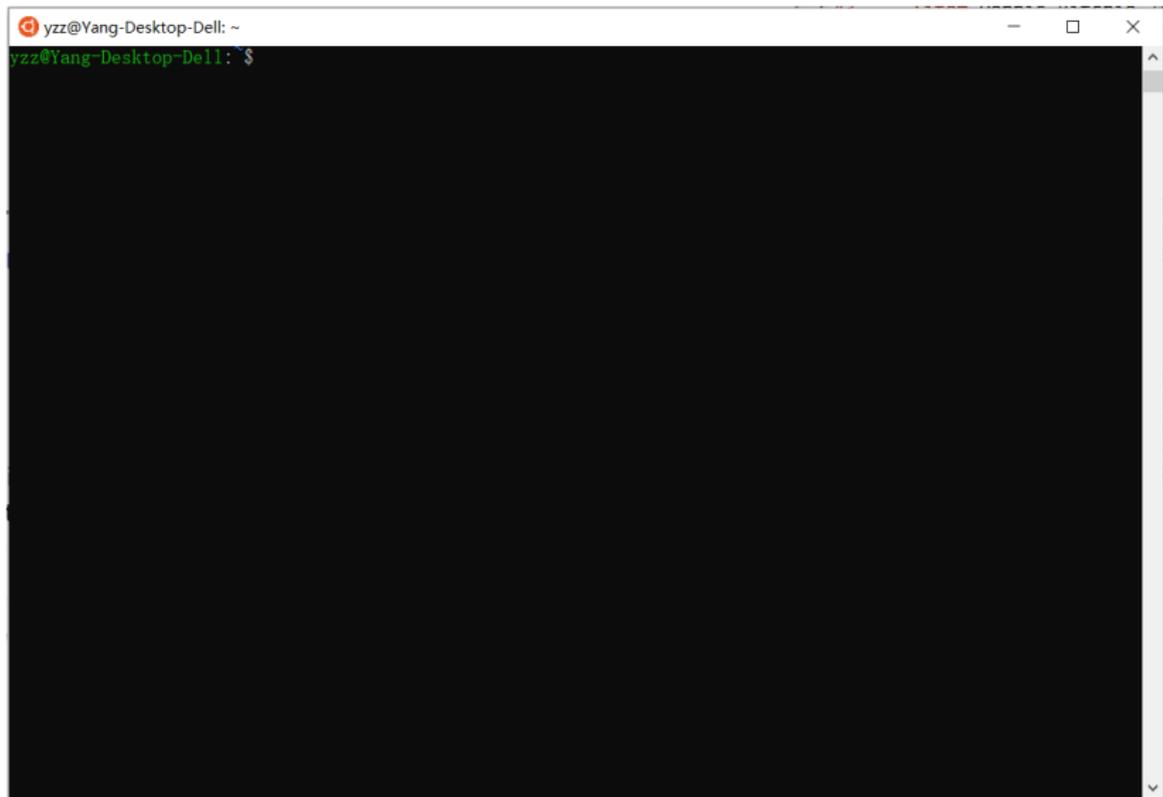
The screenshot shows the Windows Start menu search interface. At the top, there is a dark header bar with navigation options: '全部' (All), '应用' (Apps), '文档' (Documents), '网页' (Webpages), and '更多' (More) with a dropdown arrow. On the right side of the header, there are icons for search and a menu. Below the header, the search results are organized into sections:

- 最佳匹配** (Best matches): A blue highlighted result for 'Ubuntu' with the text '应用' (App) below it.
- 搜索网页** (Search webpages): A search icon followed by 'ubuntu - 查看网络搜索结果' (ubuntu - view network search results) and a right-pointing arrow.
- 命令** (Commands): A search icon followed by 'ubuntu' and a right-pointing arrow.
- 文档 (1+)** (Documents (1+))

The right-hand pane displays the details for the 'Ubuntu' application:

- A large blue square icon with the Ubuntu logo.
- The text 'Ubuntu' in a large font, with '应用' (App) below it.
- A horizontal line separating the application name from the actions.
- Three action items, each with a blue icon and text:
 - '打开' (Open) with a window icon.
 - '以管理员身份运行' (Run as administrator) with a shield icon.
 - '从“开始”屏幕取消固定' (Unpin from Start) with a pin icon.

终端 (Terminal)



终端 (Terminal)

命令提示符 `yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$` 的说明

- ▶ `yzz` : 用户名
- ▶ `Yang-Desktop-Dell` : 主机名
- ▶ `~` : 路径名, 表示当前用户的 `home` 目录
- ▶ `$` : 提示符

提示符一般的格式为

```
username@hostname:workdir\ $
```

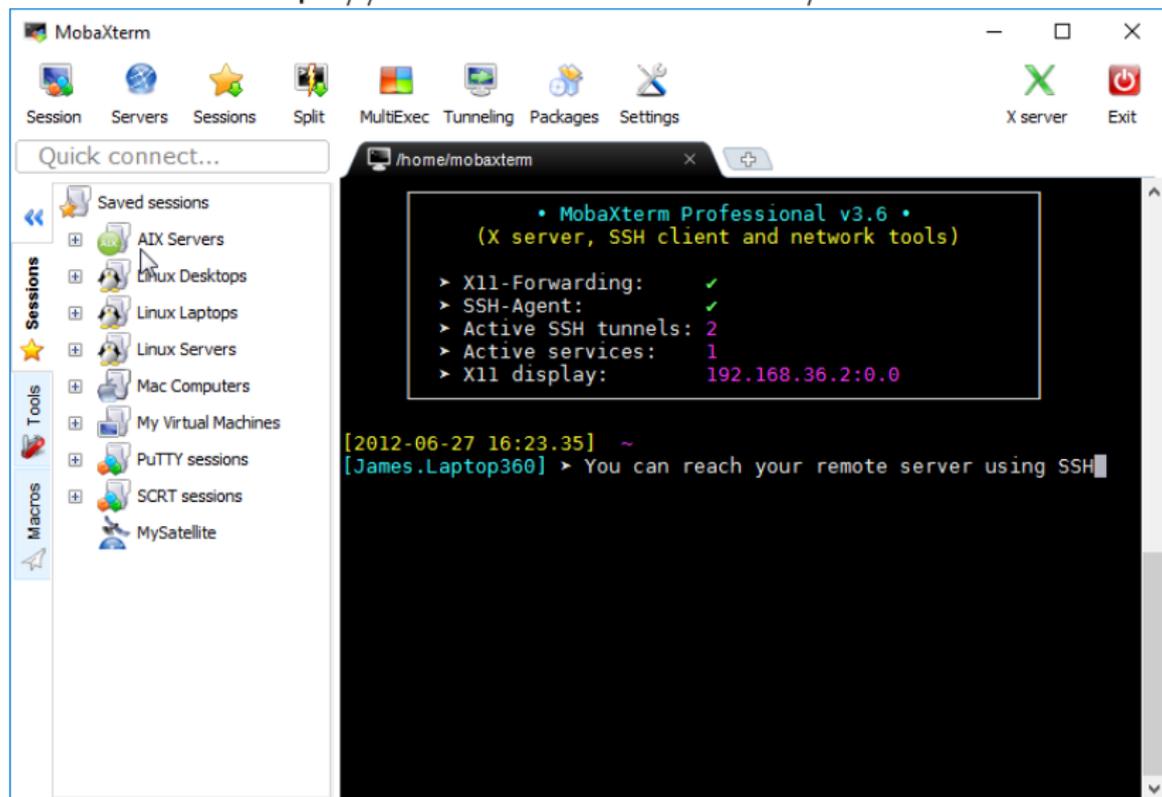
终端里运行的是被称作 Shell 的程序, 负责用户和系统的交互.

终端 (Terminal)

```
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: /bin
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ whoami # who am I
yzz
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ pwd # where am I
/home/yzz
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ cd /bin # I want to go bin
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~/bin$ ls # Show things in bin
bash cp kbd_mode netcat readlink tar
btrfs cpio kill netstat red tempfile
btrfs-debug-tree dash kmod networkctl rm touch
btrfs-find-root date less nisdomainname rmdir true
btrfs-image dd lessecho ntfs-3g rnano udevadm
btrfs-map-logical df lessfile ntfs-3g.probe run-parts ulockmgr_server
btrfs-select-super dir lesskey ntfsctl sed umount
btrfs-zero-log dmesg lesspipe ntfscluster setfacl uname
btrfsck dnsdomainname ln ntfscomp setfont uncompress
btrfstune domainname loadkeys ntfsallocate setupcon unicode_start
bunzip2 dumpkeys login ntfsfix sh vdir
busybox echo logintctl ntfsinfo sh.distrib wdctl
bzip cat ed lowntfs-3g ntfsls sleep which
bzcmp egrep ls ntfsmove ss whiptail
bzdiff false lsbk ntfsrecover static-sh wslpath
bzipgrep fgconsole lsmode ntfssecaudit stty yppdomainname
bzexe fgrep mkdir ntfstruncate su zcat
bzfgrep findmnt mkfs.btrfs ntfsusermap sync zcmp
bzgrep fsck.btrfs mknod ntfswipe systemd zdiff
bzzip2 fuser mktemp open systemd zgrep
bzzip2recover fusermount more openvt systemd-ask-password zfgrep
bzless getfacl mount pidof systemd-escape zforce
bzmore grep mountpoint ping systemd-hwdb zgrep
cat gunzip mt ping4 systemd-inhibit zless
chacl gzexe mt-gnu ping6 systemd-machine-id-setup zmore
chgrp gzip mv plymouth systemd-notify znew
chmod hostname nano ps systemd-sysusers
chown ip nc pwd systemd-tmpfiles
chvt journalctl nc.openbsd rbash systemd-tty-ask-password-agent
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~/bin$
```

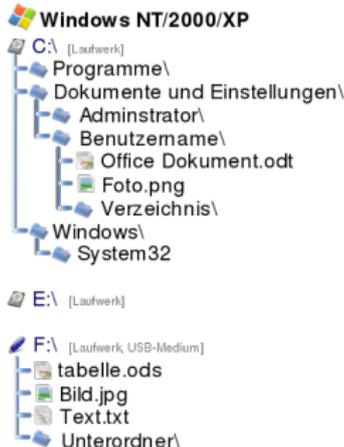
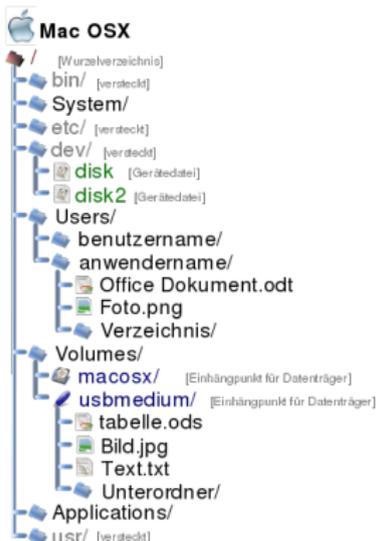
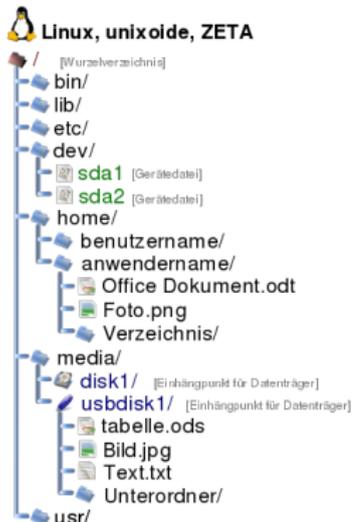
默认终端的替代品

MobaXterm: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/>



Linux 目录结构

目录及结构对比 ¹



Linux/Unix : 一切皆文件

¹图片来源: https://favpng.com/png_view/linux-file-system-directory-structure-computer-file-hierarchy-png/0mbj4crU

Linux 目录结构

```
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ ls  
README.txt  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ tree -L 2 / > README.txt  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ vi README.txt  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ cat README.txt  
|---boot          # 启动 Linux 需要的文件  
|---bin          # 常用命令  
|   |--bash  
|   |--ls  
|   |--pwd  
|   |--zero  
|---sbin        # 系统命令  
|---usr         # 用户应用程序和文件  
|   |--bin  
|   |--include  
|   |--lib  
|   |--local  
|   |--sbin  
|   |--share  
|   |--src  
|---etc         # 配置文件  
|---home       # 用户目录  
|   |--xyz  
|   |--yzz  
|---lib        # 共享库文件  
|---media      # DVD  
|---mnt        # 用户挂载的文件系统  
|---opt        # 默认为空, 某些软件安装在这个目录  
|---proc       # 内存的映射, 这是目录不在硬盘上  
|---root       # 管理员的主目录  
|---run        # 运行时的一些数据, 重启会清除  
|---dev        # 设备文件  
|---var        # /var/log 日志文件  
|---tmp        # 临时文件  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$
```

常用命令 I

一些常用命令

分类	命令
切换目录	cd, pushd, popd
查看目录	ls, tree
搜索目录	find
编辑文件	vim, Emacs, nano
查看文件	cat, head, tail
查找文件	grep
处理文件	cut, sed, awk

一句话介绍

cd	切换目录
pushd	同上, 把当前目录入栈
popd	切换目录, 弹出栈顶
ls	查看目录下的文件
find	在目录中搜索文件
cat	合并文件并输出
grep	输出匹配某模式的行
cut	输出每行输入的某一部分

常用命令 II

```
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ cd /usr/bin  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: /usr/bin$ pushd ~  
/usr/bin  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ pushd /home  
/home ~ /usr/bin  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: /home$ popd  
/usr/bin  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ popd  
/usr/bin  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: /usr/bin$ popd  
-bash: popd: directory stack empty  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: /usr/bin$ cd  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ ls  
README.txt  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ ls /  
bin boot dev etc home init lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run sbin snap srv sys tmp usr var  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ cat README.txt  
├── boot          # 启动 Linux 需要的文件  
├── bin           # 常用命令  
│   ├── bash  
│   ├── ls  
│   ├── pwd  
│   └── zero  
├── sbin         # 系统命令  
└── usr         # 用户应用程序和文件  
    ├── bin  
    ├── include  
    ├── lib  
    └── local
```

常用命令 III

```
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ cat abc.txt  
first email abc@gmail.com  
cdz__@nwpu.edu.cn second email  
line c  
line b  
another email zhong@qq.com  
  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ grep gmail abc.txt  
first email abc@gmail.com  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ grep -E "[a-z_]+@[a-z]+.[a-z.]" abc.txt  
first email abc@gmail.com  
cdz__@nwpu.edu.cn second email  
another email zhong@qq.com  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ grep -E "[a-z_]+@[a-z]+.[a-z.]" abc.txt  
cdz__@nwpu.edu.cn second email  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ grep -E "[a-z_]+@[a-z]+.[a-z.]+$" abc.txt  
first email abc@gmail.com  
another email zhong@qq.com  
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$
```

查看帮助 |

如何了解这些命令:

- ▶ 查看命令帮, `ls --help` 或者 `ls -h`

```
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:~$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-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 C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
--block-size=SIZE       scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                        '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                        1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
-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);
                        with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                        otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C                      list entries by columns
--color[=WHEN]         colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default
                        if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below
-d, --directory        list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired             generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f                      do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
-F, --classify         append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
--file-type            likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD          across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                        single-column -l, verbose -l, vertical -C
--full-time            like -l --time-style=full-iso
-g                      like -l, but do not list owner
```

查看帮助 II

▶ 查看手册, 如 man ls

```
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~  
LS(1) User Commands LS(1)  
NAME  
ls - list directory contents  
SYNOPSIS  
ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...  
DESCRIPTION  
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of  
-cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.  
  
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.  
  
-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 C-style escapes for nongraphic characters  
  
--block-size=SIZE  
scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of 1,048,576  
bytes; see SIZE format below  
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

查看帮助 III

```
yzz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: -
GIT(1)                               Git Manual                               GIT(1)
NAME
  git - the stupid content tracker

SYNOPSIS
  git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
    [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
    [-p|--paginate|--no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
    [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
    [--super-prefix=<path>]
    <command> [<args>]

DESCRIPTION
  Git is a fast, scalable, distributed revision control system with an unusually rich command set that provides both high-level operations and full access to internals.

  See gittutorial(7) to get started, then see giteveryday(7) for a useful minimum set of commands. The Git User's Manual[1] has a more in-depth introduction.

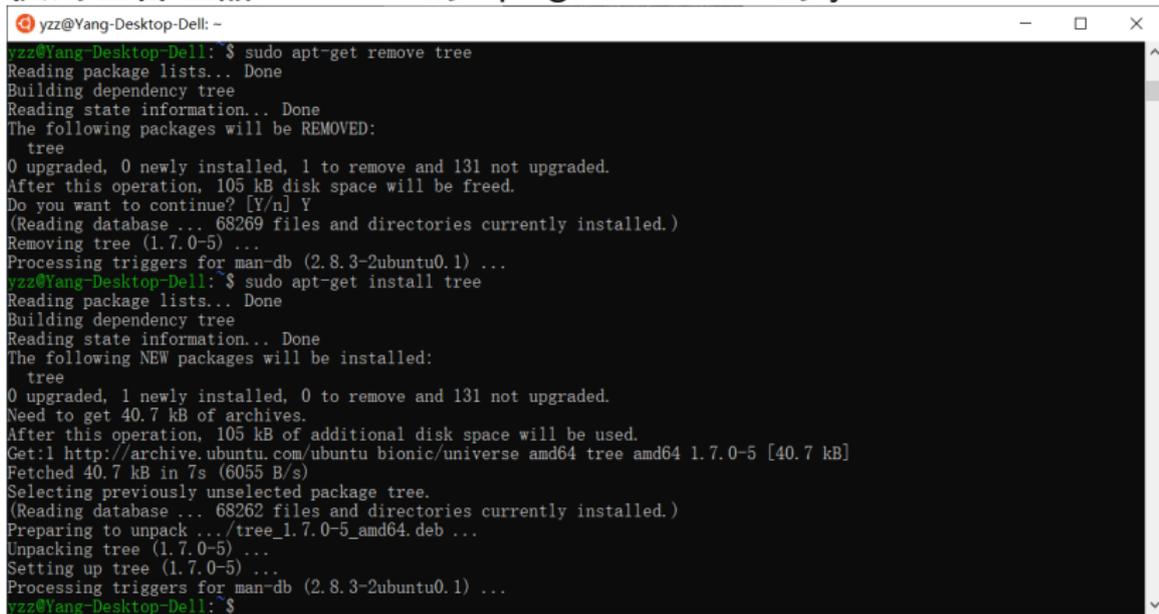
  After you mastered the basic concepts, you can come back to this page to learn what commands Git offers. You can learn more about individual Git commands with "git help command". gitcli(7) manual page gives you an overview of the command-line command syntax.

  A formatted and hyperlinked copy of the latest Git documentation can be viewed at
  https://git.github.io/htmldocs/git.html.

OPTIONS
  --version
Manual page git(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

安装软件

- ▶ 使用包管理器, Ubuntu 的 apt-get, CentOS 的 yum



```
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ sudo apt-get remove tree
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages will be REMOVED:
 tree
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 1 to remove and 131 not upgraded.
After this operation, 105 kB disk space will be freed.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
(Reading database ... 68269 files and directories currently installed.)
Removing tree (1.7.0-5) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$ sudo apt-get install tree
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 tree
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 131 not upgraded.
Need to get 40.7 kB of archives.
After this operation, 105 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 tree amd64 1.7.0-5 [40.7 kB]
Fetched 40.7 kB in 7s (6055 B/s)
Selecting previously unselected package tree.
(Reading database ... 68262 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack ../tree_1.7.0-5_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking tree (1.7.0-5) ...
Setting up tree (1.7.0-5) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell: ~$
```

- ▶ 编译源码安装, 阅读软件的 README.txt 和 Install 文件

示例

找出当前目录下所有内容包含"Gauss"的"*.*"文件。

```
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:/mnt/e/work/00-fem4fpde3d$ find ./ -name "*.m" | xargs grep "Gauss" | cut -d: -f1 | uniq
./bt_exa/solver/solver_sp_fem.m
./core/simplexquad.m
./core/triquad.m
./spectral/get_errors.m
./spectral/JacobiGauss.m
./spectral/JacobiGaussLobatto.m
./spectral/spectral_mass_matrix.m
./spectral/spectral_stiff_matrix.m
./spectral/test.m
./spectral/test2.m
./spectral/test3.m
./spectral/weight.m
yz@Yang-Desktop-Dell:/mnt/e/work/00-fem4fpde3d$
```

程序的 I/O 流²

- ▶ 标准输入流 (stdin, 0)
- ▶ 标准输出流 (stdout, 1)
- ▶ 标准错误流 (stderr, 2)

管道"`|`" 连通上一个程序的标准输入和下一个程序的输入。

²和输入输出相关的另一个概念是重定向

管道概念中的 Unix 哲学

DO ONE THING AND DO IT WELL

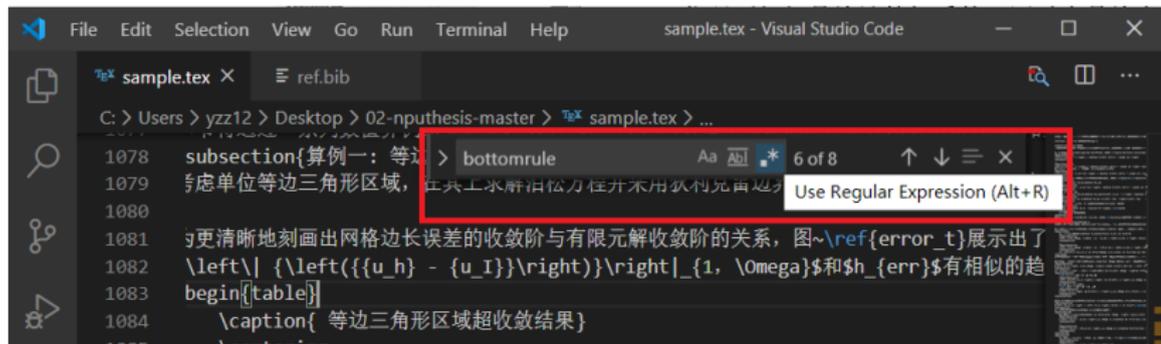
- ▶ 一个程序只做一件事
- ▶ 程序设计的模块化
一个函数或类只做一件事³
 - ▶ 命名要简洁有意义 (见名知义)
 - ▶ 函数要短小精悍 (只做一件事)
- ▶ 工作时一次做好一件事
Do one thing at a time, and do it well



¹Coding 建议: 良好的注释. 代码不仅仅是给计算机看的, 同时也是给人看的. (我们的目标是不写注释. 一周后: 这是啥? 谁写的? 写的啥?)

正则表达式 (Regular Expression)

例子 $[a-z]^+@[a-z]^+.[a-z]^+$



正则表达式

正则表达式是一个字符串, 定义了用于匹配某些字符串的规则. 这个字符串一般称作模式 (pattern).

模式	匹配的字符串	不匹配的字符串
a	a	b
a.b	aab, acb, a0b, a-b, ...	cab
a*b	b, ab, aab, ...	c, ac
a.*b	ab, acb, aab, ...	b, cb

点 '.' 和 '*' 具有特殊意义, 叫做元字符

.	匹配任意一个字符.
[list]	匹配 list 中的任何一个字符, 如 [abc] 匹配 a 或 b 或 c.
?	表示前面的字符重复至多 1 次.
*	表示前面的字符重复任意多次, 包括 0 次.
+	表示前面的字符至少重复一次, 如 a+ 匹配 aa 不匹配 a.
{m}	表示前面的字符匹配 m 次
{m,}	表示前面的字符匹配至少 m 次
{,n}	表示前面的字符匹配至多 m 次
{m,n}	表示前面的字符至少 m 次, 至多 n 次
^	匹配行首
\$	匹配行尾

- ▶ 或: patternA | patternB
gd|good 匹配 gd 或 good.
- ▶ 组: (pattern)
g(la|oo)d 匹配 glad 或 good.

PBS

HPC 集群上的作业调度软件 PBS (Portable Batch System)

作业控制和监测:	qsub	提交作业
	qdel	删除作业
	qstat	显示作业状态

提交作业

```
qsub [options] <script.job>
```

作业文件示例

```
#!/bin/bash

### set job name
#PBS -N example-job
### set output files
#PBS -o example.stdout
#PBS -e example.stderr
### set queue name
#PBS -q example-queue
### set number of nodes
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4

cd /home/yzz
cat README.txt
```

网络资源

- ▶ 鸟哥的私房菜
http://cn.linux.vbird.org/linux_basic/linux_basic.php
- ▶ 正则表达式 <https://deerchao.cn/tutorials/regex/regex.htm>
- ▶ Vim <https://coolshell.cn/articles/5426.html>

建议阅读章节 I

鸟哥的私房菜基础篇

- ▶ 第一章 Linux 是什么
 - ▶ 浏览.
- ▶ 第二章 Linux 如何学习
 - ▶ 浏览.
- ▶ 第五章首次登陆与在线求助
 - ▶ 学习 man 的用法
- ▶ 第七章 Linux 文件与目录管理
 - ▶ 了解 Linux 目录结构
 - ▶ 学习切换和查看目录: cd, ls
- ▶ 第九章文件与文件系统的压缩与打包
 - ▶ 学习 tar 命令
- ▶ 第十章 vim 程序编辑器
 - ▶ 学习 vim 基本操作命令
 - ▶ 或者看[这里](#)
 - ▶ 或者放弃本章, 尝试 Emacs.

建议阅读章节 II

- ▶ 第十一章认识与学习 BASH
 - ▶ 熟悉本章介绍的各种命令
- ▶ 第十二章正则表达式与文件格式化处理
 - ▶ 掌握正则表达式 (regular expression) 的基本语法
 - ▶ 也可以看这里
- ▶ 第十三章学习 Shell Scripts
 - ▶ 掌握脚本编写方法
- ▶ 第二十二章软件安装：原始码与 Tarball
 - ▶ 了解编译过程和 make
- ▶ 第二十三章软件安装：RPM, SRPM 与 YUM 功能
 - ▶ 了解软件安装方法

谢谢大家, 欢迎提问.