

# 12.27 -第三关练习题之正则练习

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12.27

## 第三关练习题之正则练习

### 第1章 取出网卡的ip地址 (ifconfig)

#### 1.1 定位

[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|sed -n '2p' 方法一: **sed**

```
inet addr:10.0.0.201 Bcast:10.0.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
```

[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig|awk 'NR==2' 方法二: **awk**

```
inet addr:10.0.0.201 Bcast:10.0.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
```

[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|grep 'cast' 方法三: **grep**

```
inet addr:10.0.0.201 Bcast:10.0.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0 找唯一
```

#### 1.2 解决:

##### 1.2.1 方法一: sed | (管道) 把目标前后替换为空(相当于删除)

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|sed -n '2p'|sed 's#.*r:##g'|sed 's# B.*##g'
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

##### 1.2.2 方法二: sed '|' (或者)

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|sed -n '2p'|sed -r 's#.*r:|B.*##g'
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

注意把空格也去掉

##### 1.2.3 方法三: sed (后向引用)

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|sed -n '2p'|sed -r 's#.*r:(.*)B.*#\1#g'
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

终结命令

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0 |sed -rn '2s#.*r:(.*) Bca.*#\1#gp'
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

## 1.2.4 方法四: awk -F

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0 |awk 'NR==2' |awk -F "[ :]+" '{print $4}'
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

终结命令

```
'NR==2{print $4}'
```

```
'条件 {命令}'
```

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk -F "[ :]+" 'NR==2{print $4}'
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

## 1.2.5 方法五grep/egrep

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk 'NR==2'|egrep '[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+' -o
```

```
10.0.0.200
```

```
10.0.0.255
```

```
255.255.255.0
```

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk 'NR==2'|egrep '([0-9]+\.)\{3\}[0-9]+' -o
```

```
10.0.0.200
```

```
10.0.0.255
```

```
255.255.255.0
```

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk 'NR==2'|egrep '([0-9]+\.)\{4\}' -o
```

```
10.0.0.200
```

```
10.0.0.255
```

```
255.255.255.0
```

方法六:cut 1. cut -d指定分隔符 -f指定某一列

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk 'NR==2' |cut -d ":" -f2
```

```
10.0.0.201 Beast
```

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk 'NR==2' |cut -d ":" -f2|cut -d " " -f1
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

2. cut sed命令把:替换为空格, cut指定空格为分隔符

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# ifconfig eth0|awk 'NR==2' |sed 's#:# #' |cut -d " " -f13
```

```
10.0.0.201
```

## 1.3 练习:执行ip a s eth0命令取出ip

```
[root@oldboy ~]# ip a s eth0
```

```
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
```

```
link/ether 00:0c:29:9c:08:2c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

inet 10.0.0.201/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global eth0

inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe9c:82c/64 scope link

    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

方法一: awk终极版

```
[root@oldboy ~]# ip a s eth0 |awk '/eth0$/'

    inet 10.0.0.201/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global eth0

[root@oldboy ~]# ip a s eth0 |awk -F "[ /]+" '/eth0$/{print $3}'

10.0.0.201
```

方法二: awk

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# ip a s eth0 |awk 'NR==3' |awk -F "[ /]+" '{print $3}'

10.0.0.200
```

方法三:sed

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# ip a s eth0 |awk 'NR==3' |sed -r 's#.*t (.*)/.*##\1#g'

10.0.0.200
```

## 1.4 总结:

### 1.4.1 理解-F指定分隔符

-F "[ :]+"

先找出[ :]+ 正则匹配到什么内容

egrep '[ :]+'

把找出来的内容作为分隔符

### 1.4.2 理解--连续出现(+)

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '#####1@@@@@2'
```

```
#####1@@@@@2
```

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '#####1@@@@@2' |egrep '#@'
```

```
#####1@@@@@2
```

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '#####1@@@@@2' |egrep '#@' -o
```

```
#
```

```
#
```

```
#
@
@
@

[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]#

[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '#####1@@@@@2' | egrep '#@]+'

#####1@@@@@2

[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '#####1@@@@@2' | egrep '#@]+' -o

#####

@@@@

[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '#####1@@@@@2' | awk -F "#@" '{print $2}'

1
```

## 第2章 过滤出oldboy 和31333741

方法一:

```
[root@oldboy ~]# echo "I am oldboy,myqq is 31333741"|awk -F "[,]" '{print $3,$6}'

oldboy 31333741
```

方法二:

```
[root@oldboy ~]# echo "I am oldboy,myqq is 31333741"|sed -r 's#.*m (.*) .*s (.*)#\1 \2#g'

oldboy 31333741
```

## 第3章 取出/etc/hosts 文件权限

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# stat /etc/hosts

File: `/etc/hosts'

Size: 177      Blocks: 8      IO Block: 4096   regular file

Device: 803h/2051d Inode: 260127   Links: 2

Access: (0644/-rw-r--r--)  Uid: (    0/   root)   Gid: (    0/   root)

Access: 2017-12-21 23:29:37.849768706 +0800

Modify: 2017-05-20 18:18:04.258143406 +0800
```

方法一: sed

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# stat /etc/hosts | sed -n '4p' | sed -r 's#^.*\((.*)/-.*#\1#g'
```

0644

方法二: sed终极版

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# stat /etc/hosts | sed -rn '4s#^.*\((.*)/-.*#\1#gp'
```

0644

方法三: awk

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# stat /etc/hosts | awk -F "[(/]" 'NR==4{print $2}'
```

0644

方法四: 命令本身选项

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# stat -c%a /etc/hosts
```

644

**第4章 已知/oldboy/test.txt 文件内容为:**

**oldboy**

**xizi**

**xiaochao**

请问如何把文件中的空格过滤掉（要求命令行实现） **^\$ . [a-z]**

方法一:

```
[root@oldboy]# grep -v '^$' test.txt
```

oldboy

xizi

xiaochao

方法二:

```
grep '.' test.txt
```

方法三:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# grep '[a-zA-Z]' test.txt
```

oldboy

xizi

xiaochao

方法四: awk ! 取反

```
awk '!/^$/' test.txt
```

方法五: sed d 删除

```
sed '/^$/d' test.txt
```

方法六:

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# sed -rn '/[a-z]/p' test.txt
```

ldboy

xizi

xiaochao

方法七:

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# awk '/[a-z]/' test.txt
```

ldboy

xizi

xiaochao

方法八:

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# sed -n '/./p' test.txt
```

ldboy

xizi

xiaochao

方法九:

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# sed -n '/./p' test.txt
```

ldboy

xizi

xiaochao

## 4.1 总结:

grep 过滤 找东西

sed 过滤 取行 替换 修改文件内容

awk 过滤 取列 计算统计

## 第5章 已知/oldboy/ett.txt 文件内容为:

oldboy

olldbooy

test

请使用 **grep** 或 **egrep** 正则匹配的方式过滤出前两行内容

方法一:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# grep '^o' ett.txt
```

oldboy

olldbooy

方法二:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# awk '/^o/' ett.txt
```

oldboy

olldbooy

方法三:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# sed -n '/^o/p' ett.txt
```

oldboy

olldbooy

方法四:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# egrep 'ol+dbo+y' ett.txt
```

oldboy

olldbooy

方法五:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# awk '/ol+dbo+y/' ett.txt
```

oldboy

olldbooy

方法六:

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# sed -nr '/ol+dbo+y/p' ett.txt
```

oldboy

olldbooy

方法七:

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# awk '/^[a-o]/' ett.txt
```

oldboy

o1ldbooy

方法八:sed显示某一行用法

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# sed -n '1,2p' ett.txt
```

oldboy

o1ldbooy

方法九:awk显示某一行用法

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# awk 'NR=1,NR=2' ett.txt
```

oldboy

o1ldbooy

方法十:sed--排除t开头的行

```
[root@oldboy oldboy]# sed -n '/^[^t]/p' ett.txt
```

oldboy

o1ldbooy

方法十一:find --排除t开头的行

```
1. [root@oldboy oldboy]# grep '^[^t]' ett.txt
```

oldboy

o1ldbooy

```
2. [root@oldboy oldboy]# grep -v '^[^t]' ett.txt
```

oldboy

o1ldbooy

## 第6章 扩展:

6.0.1 系统中默认有centos7没有ifconfig命令, 需要yum安装

```
ip a s eth0====ip address show eth0 查看ip地址
```

6.0.2 单引号、双引号及不加引号的简单区别



### 1. 单引号 所见即所得

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo '$LANG $(hostname) `pwd` {1..5}'  
$LANG $(hostname) `pwd` {1..5}
```

### 2. 双引号 与单引号类似 特殊符号会被解析 !\${}\$`

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo "$LANG $(hostname) `pwd` {1..5}"  
en_US.UTF-8 oldboyedu43-lnb /oldboy {1..5}
```

### 3. 不加引号 和双引号类似 支持通配符

```
[root@oldboyedu43-lnb oldboy]# echo $LANG $(hostname) `pwd` {1..5}  
en_US.UTF-8 oldboyedu43-lnb /oldboy 1 2 3 4 5
```

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