

FreeBSD'ın Kurulumu

Abstract

FreeBSD kurulumu bu belgeyle açıklanmaktadır!!! Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz.

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1. Giriş

login: kullanıcısını oluşturmak, root kullanıcısını oluşturmak. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz.

Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. **login:** kullanıcısını oluşturmak -

```
# exit
```

Bu belgeyi okuyarak FreeBSD'ın kurulumunu öğrenebilir, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. **Enter** kullanıcısını oluşturmak, kurulumu kolaylaştırabilir ve hata ayıklama yöntemlerini öğrenebilirsiniz. **exit** veya **EXIT** kullanıcısını oluşturmak -

FreeBSD shutdown (shut down) options -

```
# /sbin/shutdown -h now
```

FreeBSD restart options -

```
# /sbin/shutdown -r now
```

FreeBSD

```
# /sbin/reboot
```

Pressing **Ctrl + Alt + Delete** on FreeBSD will reboot the system. FreeBSD's default behavior is to reboot the system when **/sbin/reboot** or **Ctrl + Alt + Delete** is pressed. FreeBSD will reboot the system when **FreeBSD** is installed and the system is running.

2. Root User Access and Passwords

The root user is the superuser of the system. The root user has full access to the system. The root user is also the user who can install and configure the system.

```
# adduser
```

The `adduser` command is used to create a new user. It prompts for a username, password, and other details. Pressing **Enter** at the end of the command will execute it. The configuration file `/etc/adduser.conf` contains the default settings for the `adduser` command.

The `wheel` group is a group of users who have administrative access to the system. It is the default group for the root user. The `wheel` group is also the group that is used to access the system via `su`.

```
Login group is "jack". Invite jack into other groups: wheel
```

The `su` command is used to switch to the root user. It prompts for the password of the user you want to switch to. The root user is the user who can install and configure the system.

Pressing **Ctrl + C** will cancel the `adduser` command. Pressing **n** will cancel the `su` command. Pressing **q** will exit the `adduser` command. Pressing **n** will cancel the `su` command. Pressing **q** will exit the `adduser` command.

root 帳號 jill 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號

exit 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 root 帳號 帳號; 帳號 root 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號

su 帳號 帳號 帳號 root 帳號 帳號 帳號 /etc/group 帳號 帳號 jack 帳號 帳號 wheel 帳號 帳號 Vi 帳號 ee 帳號 Vi 帳號 ee 帳號 FreeBSD' 帳號 ee 帳號

rmuser 帳號 帳號

3. 帳號 帳號

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id

帳號 帳號, 帳號 帳號

pwd

帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號

ls

帳號 帳號 帳號 帳號

ls -F

帳號 * / 帳號 @ 帳號

ls -l

- 帳號, 帳號 帳號

ls -a

root 帳號 -a 帳號 帳號

cd

cd .. 帳號 space 帳號 /usr/local/ cd /usr/local 帳號 cd ~ 帳號 home 帳號 /usr/home/jack /cdrom 帳號 ls 帳號


```
# mv rc.conf rc.conf.orig
# cp rc.conf.orig rc.conf
```

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက်, **mv** ကို အသုံးပြု၍ ပုံမှန် `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်ကို `rc.conf.orig` ဖိုလ်အဖြစ် ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးပြီး, `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်ကို ပုံမှန် `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်အဖြစ် ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်ကို ပုံမှန် `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်အဖြစ် ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးပြီး `rc.conf.myedit` ဖိုလ်ကို (ပုံမှန် `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်ကို ပုံမှန် `rc.conf` ဖိုလ်အဖြစ် ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်) ဖြစ်သည်။

```
# mv rc.conf.orig rc.conf
```

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်များ ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်များ ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

```
# vi filename
```

Arrow key ကို အသုံးပြု၍ ဖိုလ်ကို ဖတ်ရှုခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ **ESC** ကို အသုံးပြု၍ **vi** ကို ရပ်စဲခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ **vi** ကို ရပ်စဲခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

x

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

dd

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ (ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။; ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။)

i

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

a

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

a ကို **i** ကို အသုံးပြု၍ ဖိုလ်ကို ဖတ်ရှုခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ **ESC** ကို အသုံးပြု၍ **vi** ကို ရပ်စဲခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ **vi** ကို ရပ်စဲခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

:w

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ဖိုလ်ကို ပြန်လည်အမည်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

:wq

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် **vi** ကို ရပ်စဲခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

:q!

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် **vi** ကို ရပ်စဲခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

/text

text ကို ဖြစ်နိုင်သမျှ ဖြစ်နိုင်သမျှ ဖြစ်နိုင်သမျှ **/** ကို **Enter** ကို အသုံးပြု၍ *text* ကို ရှာဖွေခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။


```
% cp chmod.txt /mnt
```

`ls /mnt` 命令可以列出 `/mnt` 目录下的文件。如果看到 `chmod.txt` 文件，说明复制成功。此外，还可以使用 `/sbin/dmesg` 命令查看系统消息。

```
% /sbin/dmesg > dmesg.txt
```

系统消息通常包含硬件检测和驱动加载的信息。在 FreeBSD 中，可以通过 `FreeBSD Generals Questions` 网站或 freebsd-questions@FreeBSD.org 邮件列表寻求帮助。关于 `dmesg` 命令的更多用法，可以参考 `FreeBSD 手册`。

在 `root` 权限下，可以执行 `umount /mnt` 命令来卸载文件系统。

```
# /sbin/umount /mnt
```

在配置打印服务时，需要安装 `print` 软件包。在 FreeBSD 中，可以通过 `pkg install print` 命令安装。此外，还需要配置 `/etc/printcap` 文件，并设置 `/var/spool/output` 目录。可以使用 `mkdir lpd` 命令创建该目录。

配置完成后，可以使用 `lp` 或 `lpr` 命令打印文件。如果遇到问题，可以参考 `FreeBSD 手册` 中的相关章节。

7. 文件系统管理

df

显示磁盘空间使用情况。

ps aux

显示当前系统的进程列表。

rm filename

删除文件 `filename`。

rm -R dir

dir 目錄的遞歸刪除。這與 `rm -R dir` 相同——即遞歸刪除目錄及其內容。

ls -R

遞歸列出目錄及其內容。這與 `ls -R` 相同。要將輸出重定向到文件，請使用 `ls -AFR > where.txt`。要列出 / 目錄，請使用 `ls -AFR /`。

passwd

更改 root 用戶的密碼。

man hier

查看有關文件系統分層結構的詳細信息。

`find` 命令在 /usr 目錄中搜索文件。

```
# find /usr -name "filename"
```

將 *filename* 替換為要搜索的文件名。* 表示通配符。要搜索 /usr 目錄及其子目錄中的所有文件，請使用 `find /usr -name *`。

有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 *Unix for the Impatient (2nd ed., Addison-Wesley, 1996)*。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 [Unix Reference Desk](#)。

8. 目錄管理

本節介紹如何管理目錄。在 FreeBSD 中，目錄是文件系統的一部分。要創建新目錄，請使用 `mkdir` 命令。要刪除目錄及其內容，請使用 `rmdir` 或 `rm -R` 命令。要列出目錄及其內容，請使用 `ls` 命令。要更改目錄的權限，請使用 `chmod` 命令。要更改目錄的所有權，請使用 `chown` 命令。要將文件移動到目錄，請使用 `mv` 命令。要將文件複製到目錄，請使用 `cp` 命令。要將文件重命名，請使用 `mv` 命令。要將文件重命名為目錄，請使用 `mv` 命令。要將文件重命名為目錄，請使用 `mv` 命令。

有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 *Unix for the Impatient (2nd ed., Addison-Wesley, 1996)*。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 [Unix Reference Desk](#)。

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```
setenv XNLSPATH /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/nls
```

XXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXX XXXXXX XX XKeysymDB XXXXX X nls XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX /usr/X11R6/lib/X11 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
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9. XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX

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tcsh XXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX Arrow Key XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXX XXX X XXXXX XXX XXXXX XX XXXXX
XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXXXX tab XXXXXXX (csh XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Esc) XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX
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1. XXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXX XXX XXXXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXX
XXXXXXXX rehash XXXXXXX XXXX X XXX which tcsh (tcsh XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX) XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XX)
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