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Linux.

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- touch - fsck - mkfs - kill
- mount - cat - less - ls
- chmod - rm - cp - mv



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```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ mkdir feathers
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cd feathers
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/feathers $ touch file.old
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/feathers $ cd
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cp -r ~/feathers ~/file.old
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ mv ~/file.old ~/play
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cp -r ~/play ~/fun
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ mv ~/fun ~/play
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cd play
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/play $ mv fun games
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/play $ ls
file.old  games
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/play $
```

. 1:





```

2.1.      /usr/include/sys/io.h      equipment. 2.2.
      ~/ski.plases. 2.3.      equipment      ~/ski.plases. 2.4.
~/ski.plases/equipment ~/ski.plases/equiplist.

```

```
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$ cp /usr/include/sys/io.h equipment
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$ ls
44 Architecture_PC  GNUstep    newdir     public_html Видео      Изображения  'Рабочий стол'
5  equipment        main       play       tmp        Документы    Музыка        Шаблоны
6  feathers        main.cpp   public     work       Загрузки     Общедоступные

aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$ mkdir ~/ski.plases
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$ mv equipment ski.plases
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$ mv ~/ski.plases/equipment ~/ski.plases/equiplist
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$ ls ski.plases
equiplist
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~$
```

2:

- 2.5. abc1 ~/ski.plases, equiplist2.
- 2.6. equipment ~/ski.plases. 2.7.
- ~/ski.plases/equiplist equiplist2 ~/ski.plases/equipment. 2.8.
- ~/newdir ~/ski.plases plans.

```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ touch abc1
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cp -r ~/ski.plases equiplist2
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cd ~/ski.plases
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ cp ~/abc1 equiplist2
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist equiplist2
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir equipment
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mv equiplist equiplist2 equipment
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls equipment
equiplist equiplist2
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir ~/newdir
mkdir: невозможно создать каталог «/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/a/aagorbatchev/newdir»: Файл существует
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mv ~/newdir plans
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equipment plans
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $
```



chmod,

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3.1

drwxr-r- ... australia

```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod g-x australia
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod o-x australia
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l australia
итого 0
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ ls-l
bash: ls-l: команда не найдена
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
итого 60
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 ноя 23 19:16 44
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 8 16:42 5
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 11 16:29 6
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbatchev studsci 0 мар 15 18:24 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 сен 28 12:43 Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:28 australia
```

. 4:

drwx-x-x ... play

```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod o-r play
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
итого 60
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 ноя 23 19:16 44
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 8 16:42 5
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 11 16:29 6
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbatchev studsci 0 мар 15 18:24 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 сен 28 12:43 Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:28 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:25 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:21 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 3 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 11 16:08 GNUstep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 aagorbatchev studsci 16104 сен 20 16:42 main
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbatchev studsci 173 сен 20 16:42 main.cpp
drwxr-x--x 3 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:22 play
drwxr-xr-x 3 aagorbatchev root 2048 сен 5 2023 public
```

. 5:

3.3

-r-xr-r- ... my_os

```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u-w my_os
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u+w my_os
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
итого 62
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 ноя 23 19:16 44
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек  8 16:42 5
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 11 16:29 6
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbatchev studsci   0 мар 15 18:24 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 сен 28 12:43 Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:28 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:25 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:21 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 3 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 дек 11 16:08 GNUstep
-rwxr-xr-x 1 aagorbatchev studsci 16104 сен 20 16:42 main
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbatchev studsci  173 сен 20 16:42 main.cpp
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:30 my_os
drwxr-x--x 3 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:22 play
drwxr-xr-x 3 aagorbatchev root    2048 сен  5 2023 public
lrwxr-xr-x 1 aagorbatchev root    18 фев 16 16:50 public_html -> public/publi
drwxr-xr-x 4 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:27 ski_places
```

. 6:

-rw-rw-r- ... feathers

```
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $ cat ~/feathers  
cat: /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/a/aagorbachev/feathers: Это каталог
```

. 7:



4.1. /etc/password. () 4.2. ~/feathers
 ~/file.old.ls 4.3. ~/file.old ~/play. 4.4. ~/play
 ~/fun. 4.5. ~/fun ~/play games.

```
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $ cp ~/feathers
cp: после '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/aagorbachev/feathers' пропущен операнд, задающий целевой фай
л
По команде «cp --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
```

. 8:

4.6. `~/feathers`

`~/feathers`

`cat? 4.8.`

4.7. ,

`~/feathers?`

по команде «ср — help» можно получить дополнительную информацию

```
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u-r feathers
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u+r feathers
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 9:

4.9. ~/feathers .

```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u-x ~/play
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ cd play
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/play $ ls -l
итого 2
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbatchev studsci    0 map 15 18:21 file.old
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbatchev studsci 2048 map 15 18:22 games
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~/play $
```

. 10:

4.10.

~/play

. 4.11.

~/play.

?

(

```

aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u+x ~/play
aagorbachev@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
итого 62
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbachev studsci 2048 ноя 23 19:16 44
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbachev studsci 2048 дек  8 16:42 5
drwxr-xr-x 2 aagorbachev studsci 2048 дек 11 16:29 6
-rw-r--r-- 1 aagorbachev studsci   0 мар 15 18:24 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 aagorbachev studsci 2048 сен 28 12:43 Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 aagorbachev studsci 2048 мар 15 18:28 australia

```

. 11:

4.12.

~/play

.

```

MOUNT(8)                                System Administration                                MOUNT(8)
NAME
    mount - mount a filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    mount [-h|-V]

    mount [-l] [-t fstype]

    mount -a [-ffnrsvw] [-t fstype] [-O optlist]

    mount [-fnrsvw] [-o options] device|mountpoint

    mount [-fnrsvw] [-t fstype] [-o options] device mountpoint

    mount --bind|--rbind|--move olddir newdir

    mount --make=[shared|slave|private|unbindable|rshared|rslave|rprivate|runbindable] mountpoint

DESCRIPTION
    All files accessible in a Unix system are arranged in one big tree, the file hierarchy, rooted at /. These files can be spread out over several devices. The mount command serves to attach the filesystem found on some device to the big file tree. Conversely, the umount(8) command will detach it again. The filesystem is used to control how data is stored on the device or provided in a virtual way by network or other services.

    The standard form of the mount command is:

        mount -t type device dir

    This tells the kernel to attach the filesystem found on device (which is of type type) at the directory dir. The option -t type is optional. The mount command is usually able to detect a filesystem. The root permissions are necessary to mount a filesystem by default. See section "Non-superuser mounts" below for more details. The previous contents (if any) and owner and mode of dir become invisible, and as long as this filesystem remains mounted, the pathname dir refers to the root of the filesystem on device.

    If only the directory or the device is given, for example:

        mount /dir

```



man

mount, fsck, mkfs, kill

```

fsck(8)                                System Administration          fsck(8)
NAME
    fsck - check and repair a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    fsck [-laVRTWMP] [-r [fs]] [-C [fs]] [-t fstype] [filesystem...] [--] [fs-specific-options]

DESCRIPTION
    fsck is used to check and optionally repair one or more Linux filesystems. filesystem can be a
    device name (e.g., /dev/sda1, /dev/sdb2), a mount point (e.g., /, /usr, /home), or a
    filesystem label or UUID specifier (e.g., UUID=8832abf6-8855-4a43-980a-bfc24057770d or
    LABEL=root). Normally, the fsck program will try to handle filesystems on different physical
    disk drives in parallel to reduce the total amount of time needed to check all of them.

    If no filesystems are specified on the command line, and the -A option is not specified, fsck
    will default to checking filesystems in /etc/fstab serially. This is equivalent to the -As
    options.

    The exit status returned by fsck is the sum of the following conditions:

    0      No errors

    1      Filesystem errors corrected

    2      System should be rebooted

    4      Filesystem errors left uncorrected

    8      Operational error

    16     Usage or syntax error

    32     Checking canceled by user request

    128    Shared-library error

Manual page fsck(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

. 13: man

man mount

. **14:** man mount

```

KILL(1)                                User Commands                                KILL(1)
NAME
    kill - send a signal to a process

SYNOPSIS
    kill [options] <pid> [...]

DESCRIPTION
    The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available signals. Particularly
    useful signals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified
    in three ways: -9, -SIGKILL or -KILL. Negative PID values may be used to choose whole process
    groups; see the PGID column in ps command output. A PID of -1 is special; it indicates all
    processes except the kill process itself and init.

OPTIONS
    <pid> [...]
        Send signal to every <pid> listed.

    -<signal>
    -s <signal>
    --signal <signal>
        Specify the signal to be sent. The signal can be specified by using name or number.
        The behavior of signals is explained in signal(7) manual page.

    -q, --queue value
        Use sigqueue(3) rather than kill(2) and the value argument is used to specify an inte-
        ger to be sent with the signal. If the receiving process has installed a handler for
        this signal using the SA_SIGINFO flag to sigaction(2), then it can obtain this data
        via the si_value field of the siginfo_t structure.

    -l, --list [signal]
        List signal names. This option has optional argument, which will convert signal number
        to signal name, or other way round.

    -L, --table
        List signal names in a nice table.

NOTES
    Your shell (command line interpreter) may have a built-in kill command. You may need
    to run the command described here as /bin/kill to solve the conflict.

EXAMPLES
    kill -9 -1
        Kill all processes you can kill.

```

Manual page kill(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ man mount  
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ man fsck  
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ man mkfs  
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $ man kill  
aagorbatchev@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 16: man mkfs



Linux, , (), -
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