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

```

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ mkdir ~/ski.places
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ mv equipment ski.places
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ mv ~/ski.places/equipment ~/ski.places/equiplist
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ ls ski.places
equiplist
agbuterin@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.

```

agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ touch abc1
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ cp -r ~/ski.plases equiplist2
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ cd ~/ski.plases
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ld
ld: отсутствуют входные файлы
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ cp ~/abc1 equiplist2
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist equiplist2
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir equipment
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mv equiplist equiplist2 equipment
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls equipment
equiplist equiplist2
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir ~/newdir
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ mv ~/newdir plans
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equipment plans
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/ski.plases $

```



chmod,

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3.1

drwxr-r- ... australia

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod g-x australia
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod o-x australia
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l australia
-rw-r--r-- 1 agbuterin studsci 0 map 15 17:19 abc1
drwxr--r-- 2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:23 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 1 16:20 bin
drwxr-xr-x 13 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 1 17:36 blog
```

. 4:

drwx-x-x ... play

```
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 'Рабочий стол'
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 мар 14 18:43 'Снимки экрана'
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 Шаблоны
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod o-r play
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
итого 43
-rw-r--r--  1 agbuterin studsci    0 мар 15 17:19 abc1
drwxr--r--  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 мар 15 17:23 australia
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 мар  1 16:20 bin
drwxr-xr-x 13 agbuterin studsci 2048 мар  1 17:36 blog
```

. 5:

3.3

-r-xr-r- ... my_os

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ mkdir my_os
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u-w my_os
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u+w my_os
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
total 45
-rw-r--r--  1 agbuterin studsci    0 map 15 17:19  abc1
drwxr--r--  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:23  australia
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  1 16:20   bin
drwxr-xr-x 13 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  1 17:36   blog
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:19  equiplist2
```

. 6:

-rw-rw-r- ... feathers

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

. 7:



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

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 - $ cp feathers
cp: после 'feathers' пропущен операнд, задающий целевой файл
По команде «cp --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
agbuterin@dk2n25 - $
```

. 8:

4.6. `~/feathers` . 4.7. ,
`~/feathers` `cat?` 4.8. , `~/feathers?`

По команде «`ср --help`» можно получить дополнительную информацию.

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u-r feathers
```

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u+r feathers
```

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 9:

4.9. ~/feathers .

```
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u-x ~/play
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ cd play
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/play $ ls -l
итого 7
-rw-r--r-- 1 agbuterin studsci  0 map 15 17:13 file.old
drwxr-xr-x 2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:14 games
-rw-r--r-- 1 agbuterin studsci 5086 map 15 17:15 ski.plases
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/play $
```

. 10:

4.10.

~/play

. 4.11.

~/play.

?

(

```

agbuterin@dk2n25 ~/play $ cd
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ chmod u+x ~/play
agbuterin@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l
итого 45
-rw-r--r--  1 agbuterin studsci    0 map 15 17:19  abc1
drwxr--r--  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:23  australia
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  1 16:20   bin
drwxr-xr-x 13 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  1 17:36   blog
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:19   equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:11   feathers
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  7 14:21   letters
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:25   my_os
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  7 14:21   nenos
drwxr-xr-x  2 agbuterin studsci 2048 map  7 14:21   nisk
drwxr-x--x  3 agbuterin studsci 2048 map 15 17:16   play

```

. 11:

4.12.

~/play

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```

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 [[d]]] [-C [[d]]] [-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/sdc1, /dev/sdb2), a mount point (e.g., /, /usr, /home), or a
    filesystem label or UUID specifier (e.g., UUID=8868abf6-88c5-4a83-98b8-bfc24057f7bd 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)

```

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)

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

. 16: man mkfs



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