

Лабораторная работа 6

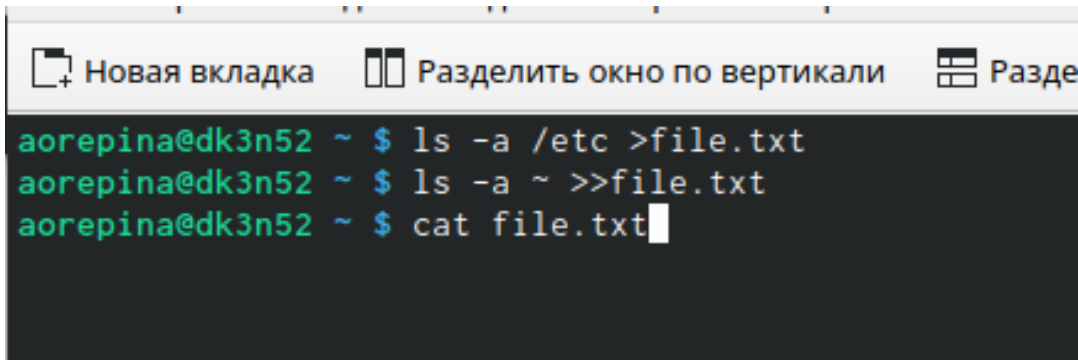
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Цель работы

-Поиск и фильтрация файлов -Обслуживание файловых систем

Запись в файл

Записала в файл file.txt названия файлов, содержащихся в каталоге /etc. Дописала в этот же файл названия файлов, содержащихся в моем домашнем каталоге

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window has a title bar with three buttons: 'Новая вкладка' (New tab), 'Разделить окно по вертикали' (Split window vertically), and 'Разделить' (Split). The terminal shows three lines of commands being executed by a user named 'aorepina' on a host named 'dk3n52'. The first command is 'ls -a /etc >file.txt', the second is 'ls -a ~ >>file.txt', and the third is 'cat file.txt'. The cursor is at the end of the third command.

```
aorepina@dk3n52 ~ $ ls -a /etc >file.txt
aorepina@dk3n52 ~ $ ls -a ~ >>file.txt
aorepina@dk3n52 ~ $ cat file.txt
```

Редактор Gedit

Запустила из консоли в фоновом режиме редактор gedit.

```
aorepina@dk3n52 ~ $ gedit &  
[1] 6125  
aorepina@dk3n52 ~ $  
[1]+  Завершён          gedit  
aorepina@dk3n52 ~ $
```

Работа с командой gedit

Определила идентификатор процесса gedit, используя команду ps, конвейер и фильтр grep.

Команда kill

Прочитала справку (man) команды kill, после чего использовала её для завершения процесса gedit.

```
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 integer 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.

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

kill

Команды df, du

Выполнила команды df и du, предварительно получив более подробную информацию об этих командах, с помощью команды man.

```
DF(1) User Commands DF(1)

NAME
    df - report file system disk space usage

SYNOPSIS
    df [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    This manual page documents the GNU version of df. df displays the amount of disk space available on the file system containing each file name argument. If no file name is given, the space available on all currently mounted file systems is shown. Disk space is shown in 1K blocks by default, unless the environment variable POSIXLY_CORRECT is set, in which case 512-byte blocks are used.

    If an argument is the absolute file name of a disk device node containing a mounted file system, df shows the space available on that file system rather than on the file system containing the device node. This version of df cannot show the space available on unmounted file systems, because on most kinds of systems doing so requires very nonportable intimate knowledge of file system structures.

OPTIONS
    Show information about the file system on which each FILE resides, or all file systems by default.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -a, --all
        include pseudo, duplicate, inaccessible file systems

    -B, --block-size=SIZE
        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g., '-BM' prints sizes in units of 1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below

    -h, --human-readable
        print sizes in powers of 1024 (e.g., 1023M)

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

df

du

Выводы

В ходе данной лабораторной работы я изучила инструменты поиска файлов и текстовых данных а также приобрела практические навыки по управлению процессами по проверке диска и обслуживанию файловых систем