

Презентация по лабораторной работе №10

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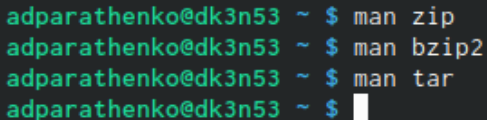
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Цель работы

Изучить основы программирования в оболочке ОС UNIX/Linux.
Научиться писать небольшие командные файлы.

Ход лабораторной работы

- 1) Изучаем команды архивирования с помощью команды `man` (рис. 1)
- (рис. 4)



```
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ man zip  
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ man bzip2  
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ man tar  
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $
```

Figure 1: Команда `man`

```
ZIP(1L)                                                                 ZIP(1L)

NAME
    zip - package and compress (archive) files

SYNOPSIS
    zip [-aABcdDeEffghjklLmoqrRSTuvVwXyz!@#] [--longoption ...] [-b path] [-n suffixes] [-t date] [-tt date]
    [zipfile [file ...]] [-xi list]

    zipcloak (see separate man page)
    zipnote (see separate man page)
    zipsplit (see separate man page)

    Note: Command line processing in zip has been changed to support long options and handle all options and
    arguments more consistently. Some old command lines that depend on command line inconsistencies may no
    longer work.

DESCRIPTION
    zip is a compression and file packaging utility for Unix, VMS, MSDOS, OS/2, Windows 9x/NT/XP, Minix, Atari,
    Macintosh, Amiga, and Acorn RISC OS. It is analogous to a combination of the Unix commands tar(1) and com-
    press(1) and is compatible with PKZIP (Phil Katz's ZIP for MSDOS systems).

    A companion program (unzip(1L)) unpacks zip archives. The zip and unzip(1L) programs can work with ar-
    chives produced by PKZIP (supporting most PKZIP features up to PKZIP version 4.6), and PKZIP and PKUNZIP
```

Figure 2: Команда zip

```
bzip2(1)                                General Commands Manual                                bzip2(1)

NAME
    bzip2, bunzip2 - a block-sorting file compressor, v1.0.8
    bzcatt - decompresses files to stdout
    bzip2recover - recovers data from damaged bzip2 files

SYNOPSIS
    bzip2 [ -cdfkqstvwVL123456789 ] [ filenames ... ]
    bunzip2 [ -fkvsVL ] [ filenames ... ]
    bzcatt [ -s ] [ filenames ... ]
    bzip2recover filename

DESCRIPTION
    bzip2 compresses files using the Burrows-Wheeler block sorting text compression algorithm, and Huffman coding. Compression is generally considerably better than that achieved by more conventional LZ77/LZ78-based compressors, and approaches the performance of the PPM family of statistical compressors.

    The command-line options are deliberately very similar to those of GNU gzip, but they are not identical.

    bzip2 expects a list of file names to accompany the command-line flags. Each file is replaced by a compressed version of itself, with the name "original_name.bz2". Each compressed file has the same modification date, permissions, and, when possible, ownership as the corresponding original, so that these properties can be correctly restored at decompression time. File name handling is naive in the sense that there is no mechanism for preserving original file names, permissions, ownerships or dates in filesystems which
```

Figure 3: Команда bzip2

Задание 1

```
TAR(1)                                GNU TAR Manual                                TAR(1)

NAME
    tar - an archiving utility

SYNOPSIS
    Traditional usage
    tar {A|c|d|r|t|u|x}[GnSkUWOmpsMBiajJzZhPlRvwo] [ARG...]

    UNIX-style usage
    tar -A [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE

    tar -c [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
    tar -d [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
    tar -t [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
    tar -r [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
    tar -u [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
    tar -x [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

    GNU-style usage
    tar {--catenate|--concatenate} [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE

    tar --create [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

    tar {--diff|--compare} [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

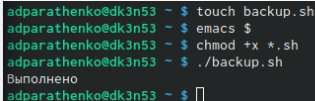
    tar --delete [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

    tar --append [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]
```

Figure 4: Команда tar

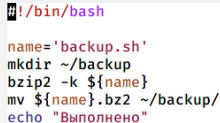
Задание 1

- 2) Создаём файл backup.sh и открываем его в редакторе emacs. Пишем скрипт кода. Меняем права доступа к файлу с помощью команды chmod. Запускаем файл backup.sh (рис. 5) - (рис. 6)



```
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ touch backup.sh
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ emacs $
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ chmod +x *.sh
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ ./backup.sh
Выполнено
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $
```

Figure 5: Операции в терминале



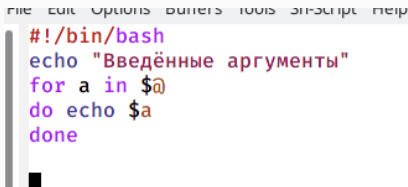
```
#!/bin/bash

name='backup.sh'
mkdir ~/backup
bzip2 -k ${name}
mv ${name}.bz2 ~/backup/
echo "Выполнено"
```

Figure 6: Скрипт кода

Задание 2

- 1) Создаём файл prog2.sh и открываем его в редакторе emacs. Пишем скрипт кода. Меняем права доступа к файлу с помощью команды chmod. Запускаем файл prog2.sh с некоторыми аргументами (рис. 7) - (рис. 8)

The image shows a screenshot of a text editor window with a menu bar at the top containing 'File', 'Edit', 'Options', 'Buffers', 'Tools', 'Scripts', and 'Help'. The main area displays a shell script with the following lines:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Введённые аргументы"
for a in $@
do echo $a
done
```

Figure 7: Скрипт кода

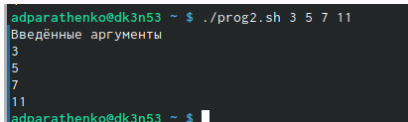
The image shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is 'adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ \$'. The user has entered './prog2.sh 3 5 7 11'. The output of the script is displayed on the next lines: 'Введённые аргументы', '3', '5', '7', and '11'. The prompt is now 'adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ \$'.

Figure 8: Запуск файла

Задание 3

- 1) Создаём файл progl.sh и открываем его в редакторе emacs.
Пишем скрипт кода. Меняем права доступа к файлу с помощью команды chmod. Запускаем файл progl.sh с некоторыми аргументами (рис. 9) - (рис. 10)

```
#!/bin/bash

a="$1"
for i in ${a}/*
do
    if test -d $i
    then echo $i " is a directory"
    else echo $i " is a file:"
        if test -r $i
        then echo "readable "
        elif test -w $i
        then echo "changable"
        else echo "neither readable nor changable"
        fi
    fi
done
```

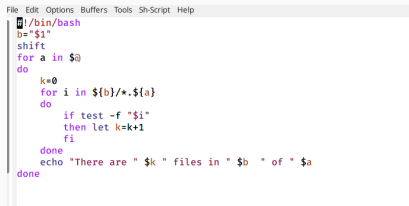
Figure 9: Скрипт кода

```
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ ./progl.sh ~
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/$ is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/$~ is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/backup is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/backup.sh is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/backup.sh~ is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/bin is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/docs is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/GNUstep is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/image is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/#lab07.sh# is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/lab07.sh is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/lab07.sh~ is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/#lab10.sh# is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/lab10.sh is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/lab1.zip is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/may is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/monthly is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/my_os is a file:
readable
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/plans is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/play is a directory
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko/prog2.sh is a file:
```

Figure 10: Запуск файла

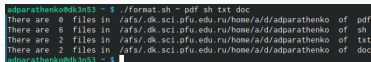
Задание 4

- 1) Создаём файл `format.sh` и открываем его в редакторе `emacs`.
Пишем скрипт кода. Меняем права доступа к файлу с помощью команды `chmod`. Запускаем файл `format.sh` с некоторыми аргументами (рис. 11) - (рис. 12)



```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Sh-Script Help
#!/bin/bash
b="$1"
shift
for a in $@
do
    k=0
    for i in ${b}/*.${a}
    do
        if test -f "$i"
        then let k=k+1
        fi
    done
    echo "There are " $k " files in " $b " of " $a
done
```

Figure 11: Скрипт кода



```
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $ ./format.sh ~ pdf sh txt doc
There are 0 files in /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko of pdf
There are 6 files in /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko of sh
There are 2 files in /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko of txt
There are 2 files in /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/d/adparathenko of doc
adparathenko@dk3n53 ~ $
```

Figure 12: Запуск файла

Вывод

Изучила основы программирования в оболочке ОС UNIX/Linux, а также научилась писать небольшие командные файлы.