Front matter

lang: ru-RU title: Основы интерфейса взаимодействия пользователя с системой Unix на уровне командной строки author: | Арсоева Залина НБИбд-01-21\inst{1}

institute: | \inst{1}Российский Университет Дружбы Народов

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Formatting

mainfont: PT Serif romanfont: PT Serif sansfont: PT Sans monofont: PT Mono toc: false slide_level: 2 theme: metropolis header-includes:

- \metroset{progressbar=frametitle,sectionpage=progressbar,numbering=fraction}
- '\makeatletter'
- '\beamer@ignorenonframefalse'
- '\makeatother' aspectratio: 43 section-titles: true

Цель работы

Приобретение практических навыков взаимодействия пользователя с системой по-средством командной строки.

Выполнение лабораторной работы

```
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ pwd
/home/zalinaarsoeva
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ cd /tmp
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora tmp]$ ls
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-chronyd.service-zUciQr
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-dbus-broker.service-HIWbLG
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-dbus-broker.service-HIWbLG
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-dbus-broker.service-AIIWbLG
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-low-memory-monitor.service-hIzohu
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-bower-profiles-daemon.service-9MEHZ8
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-power-profiles-daemon.service-9MEHZ8
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-switcheroo-control.service-p79z55
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-systemd-logind.service-p79z55
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-systemd-logind.service-p180Q0
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-systemd-oomd.service-b180Q0
systemd-private-d1025455710b4ad59cd5f63805b9belb-systemd-resolved.service-a3f1bU
sys
```

Определяю, если ли в каталогах подкаталог с именем cron, его нет. А также создам одной командой три новых каталога, а потом удалю ранее созданый каталог newdir

```
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora tmp]$ cd ~
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ ls
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ mkdir newdir
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ cd ~
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ ls
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ cd newdir
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora newdir]$ mkdir morefun
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora newdir]$ ls
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora newdir]$ cd
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ mkdir letters, memos, misk
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ ls
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ rm -r letters, memos, misk
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ ls
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ cd
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ rm -r newdir
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ ls
```

С помощью команды man определяю опции команды ls, cd, pwd, mkdir, rmdir, rm.

Разница в выводимой на экран информации: Команда ls выводит содержимое каталога. Команда ls -l выводит подробный список, в котором будет отображаться владелец, группа, дата создания, размер и другие параметры. Команда ls -F показывает тип объекта.

```
LS(1)
                                                 User Commands
                                                                                                          LS(1)
NAME
      ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
      ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
      List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if
      none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
      Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
      -a, --all
             do not ignore entries starting with .
      -A, --almost-all
             do not list implied . and ..
      --author
             with -1, print the author of each file
      -b, --escape
             print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=SIZE
             with -1, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
      -B, --ignore-backups
             do not list implied entries ending with ~
             with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with
             -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
      -c
             list entries by columns
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

С помощью команды man определила, какую опцию команды ls нужно использовать для просмотра содержимого не только указанного каталога, но и подкаталогов, входящих в него. A именно: -R, -- recursive list subdirectories recursively

С помощью команды man определила набор опций команды ls, позволяющий отсортировать по времени последнего изменения выводимый список содержимого каталога с развёрнутым описанием файлов. A именно: --time-style=TIME STYLE -t -T -u

Использовала команду man для просмотра описания следующих команд: cd, pwd, mkdir, rmdir, rm.

BASH_BUILTINS(1) General Commands Manual BASH_BUILTINS(1)

NAME

bash, :, ., [, alias, bg, bind, break, builtin, caller, cd, command, compgen, complete, compopt, continue, declare, dirs, disown, echo, enable, eval, exec, exit, export, false, fc, fg, getopts, hash, help, history, jobs, kill, let, local, logout, mapfile, popd, printf, pushd, pwd, read, readonly, return, set, shift, shopt, source, suspend, test, times, trap, true, type, typeset, ulimit, umask, unalias, unset, wait - bash built-in commands, see bash(1)

BASH BUILTIN COMMANDS

Unless otherwise noted, each builtin command documented in this section as accepting options preceded by – accepts –- to signify the end of the options. The :, true, false, and test/[builtins do not accept options and do not treat -- specially. The exit, logout, return, break, continue, let, and shift builtins accept and process arguments beginning with – without requiring --. Other builtins that accept arguments but are not specified as accepting options interpret arguments beginning with – as invalid options and require -- to prevent this interpretation.

: [arguments]

No effect; the command does nothing beyond expanding <u>arguments</u> and performing any specified redirections. The return status is zero.

filename [arguments]

source filename [arguments]

Read and execute commands from <u>filename</u> in the current shell environment and return the exit status of the last command executed from <u>filename</u>. If <u>filename</u> does not contain a slash, filenames in **PATH** are used to find the directory containing <u>filename</u>. The file searched for in **PATH** need not be executable. When **bash** is not in <u>posix mode</u>, the current directory is searched if no file is found in **PATH**. If the **sourcepath** option to the **shopt** builtin command is turned off, the **PATH** is not searched. If any <u>arguments</u> are supplied, they become the positional parameters when <u>filename</u> is executed. Otherwise the positional parameters are unchanged. If the -T option is enabled, **source** inherits any trap on **DEBUG**; if it is not, any **DEBUG** trap string is saved and restored around the call to **source**, and **source** unsets the **DEBUG** trap while it executes. If -T is not set, and the sourced file changes the **DEBUG** trap, the new value is retained when **source** completes. The return status is the status of the last command exited within the script (0 if no commands are executed), and false if <u>filename</u> is not found or cannot be read.

alias [-p] [name[=value] ...]

Alias with no arguments or with the -p option prints the list of aliases in the form alias Manual page cd(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```
PWD(1)
                                                     User Commands
                                                                                                                  PWD(1)
NAME
       pwd - print name of current/working directory
SYNOPSIS
       pwd [OPTION]...
DESCRIPTION
       Print the full filename of the current working directory.
       -L, --logical
              use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks
       -P, --physical
               avoid all symlinks
       --help display this help and exit
       --version
               output version information and exit
       If no option is specified, -P is assumed.
       NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version described here.
       Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.
AUTHOR
       Written by Jim Meyering.
REPORTING BUGS
       GNU coreutils online help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/</a>
       Report any translation bugs to <a href="https://translationproject.org/team/">https://translationproject.org/team/</a>
COPYRIGHT
       Copyright © 2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later
       <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
Manual page pwd(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

MKDIR(1) User Commands MKDIR(1) NAME mkdir - make directories SYNOPSIS mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY... DESCRIPTION Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist. Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too. -m, --mode=MODE set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask -p, --parents no error if existing, make parent directories as needed, with their file modes unaffected by any -m option. -v, --verbose print a message for each created directory set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type --context[=CTX] like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security context to CTX --help display this help and exit --version output version information and exit AUTHOR Written by David MacKenzie. REPORTING BUGS Manual page mkdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```
RMDIR(1)
                                                      User Commands
                                                                                                                 RMDIR(1)
NAME
       rmdir - remove empty directories
SYNOPSIS
       rmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...
DESCRIPTION
       Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.
       --ignore-fail-on-non-empty
               ignore each failure that is solely because a directory
               is non-empty
       -p, --parents
               remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmdir -p a/b/c' is similar to 'rmdir a/b/c a/b a'
       -v, --verbose
               output a diagnostic for every directory processed
       --help display this help and exit
       --version
               output version information and exit
AUTHOR
       Written by David MacKenzie.
REPORTING BUGS
       GNU coreutils online help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
       Report any translation bugs to <a href="https://translationproject.org/team/">https://translationproject.org/team/</a>
COPYRIGHT
       Copyright © 2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
                                                                     License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later
Manual page rmdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
RM(1)
                                                        User Commands
                                                                                                                         RM(1)
NAME
       rm - remove files or directories
SYNOPSIS
       rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
       This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each specified file. By default, it does
       not remove directories.
       If the \underline{-I} or \underline{--interactive=once} option is given, and there are more than three files or the \underline{-r}, \underline{-R}, or \underline{--recursive} are given, then \underline{rm} prompts the user for whether to proceed with the entire operation. If
       the response is not affirmative, the entire command is aborted.
       Otherwise, if a file is unwritable, standard input is a terminal, and the \frac{-f}{2} or \frac{--force}{2} option is not
       given, or the -i or --interactive=always option is given, rm prompts the user for whether to remove the
        file. If the response is not affirmative, the file is skipped.
OPTIONS
       Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).
       -f, --force
               ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
               prompt before every removal
               prompt once before removing more than three files, or when removing recursively; less intrusive
       -I
               than -i, while still giving protection against most mistakes
       --interactive[=WHEN]
               prompt according to WHEN: never, once (-I), or always (-i); without WHEN, prompt always
        --one-file-system
               when removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any directory that is on a file system different from
               that of the corresponding command line argument
Manual page rm(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Основные опции этих команд: cd – команда перемещения по файловой системе. pwd – команда показывающая директорию, в которой находится пользователь. mkdir – команда, создающая новую директорию. rmdir – команда, удаляющая файлы, которые должны быть пустыми. rm - команда, удаляющая файлы или целые деревья каталогов.

Используя информацию, полученную при помощи команды history, выполнила модификацию и исполнение нескольких команд из буфера команд. Команда history q

```
[zalinaarsoeva@fedora ~]$ history
   1 cd
2 /tmp$ cd
   3 pwd
   4 cd Документы
   5 cd tmp
6 ls
   7 /home/zalinaarsoeva
   9 pwd
      cd home
  11 cd /home
  12 pwd
  14 pwd
15 ls
  16 ls Документы
  17 ls home
  18 ls /home
  20 pwd
  22 mkdir tmp
  24 mkdir ttt
  25 cd ttt
  26 pwd
      cd /tmp
  28 pwd
  31 mkdir tmp
32 cd
  33 mkdir tap
   34 cd tap
  35 pwd
      cd /tap
```

```
52 rm −i ~/temp
    rm temp
54 rm /temp
55 rm ~/temp
56 rm −r ~/temp*
57 rm -r ~/lab*
58 mkdir temp lab lab/lab1 lab/lab2 lab/lab3
59 ls
60 cd lab
    cd temp
63 cd ~/temp
65 touch temp/text1.txt
66 touch ~/temp/text.txt
67 touch ~/temp/text2.txt
68 touch ~/temp/text3.txt
70 mcedit text.txt
71 mcedit text2.txt
72 mcedit text3.txt
73 cat /temp
74 cat ~/temp
75 cat ~/temp*
76 cat ~/temp/
77 cat text.txt text2.txt text3.txt
78 cat ~/temp/.txt
79 cat ~/temp/*.txt
80 cp ~/temp/*.txt lab
81 cp ~/temp/*.txt ~/lab
83 ls ~/lab
84 mv -i ~/lab/text.txt ~lab/lab1/firstname.txt
85 cp ~/lab/text.txt ~/lab/firstname.txt
86 mv -i ~/lab/text.txt ~/lab/firstname.txt
    cd lab
89 ls ~/lab
```

Вывод

Мы приобрели практические навыки взаимодействия пользователя с системой посредством командной строки.