

# Анализ файловой структуры UNIX. Команды для работы с файлами и каталогами

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# Цели и задачи работы

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## Цель лабораторной работы

Ознакомление с файловой системой Linux, её структурой, именами и содержанием каталогов. Приобретение практических навыков по применению команд для работы с файлами и каталогами, по управлению процессами, по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.

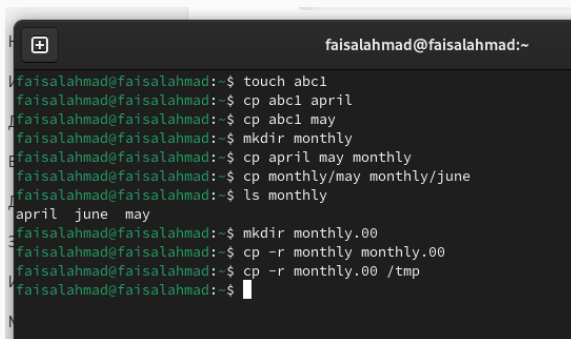
# Задачи лабораторной работы

- 1 Выполнить примеры
- 2 Выполнить действия по работе с каталогами и файлами
- 3 Выполнить действия с правами доступа
- 4 Получить дополнительные сведения при помощи справки по командам.

# **Процесс выполнения лабораторной работы**

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# Выполнение примеров



```
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ touch abc1  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp abc1 april  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp abc1 may  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mkdir monthly  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp april may monthly  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp monthly/may monthly/june  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ ls monthly  
april  june  may  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mkdir monthly.00  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp -r monthly monthly.00  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp -r monthly.00 /tmp  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$
```

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

# Выполнение примеров

```
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ mv april july
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ mv july monthly.00
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ ls monthly.00
july  monthly
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ mv monthly.00 monthly.01
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ mkdir reports
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ mv monthly.01 reports
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$ mv reports/monthly.01 reports/monthly
faisalalahmad@faisalalahmad:~$
```

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

# Выполнение примеров

```
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ touch may  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 faissalahmad faissalahmad 0 map 16 14:04 may  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ chmod u+x may  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ ls -l may  
-rwxr--r--. 1 faissalahmad faissalahmad 0 map 16 14:04 may  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ chmod u-x may  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 faissalahmad faissalahmad 0 map 16 14:04 may  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ mkdir monthly  
mkdir: невозможно создать каталог «monthly»: Файл существует  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$ chmod g+w abcl  
faissalahmad@faissalahmad:~$
```

Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров



# Создание директорий и копирование файлов

```
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp /usr/include/linux/sysinfo.h ~
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv sysinfo.h equipment
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mkdir ski.places
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv equipment ski.places/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv ski.places/equipment ski.places/equiplist
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ touch abc1
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp abc1 ski.places/equiplist2
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cd ski.places/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~/ski.places$ mkdir equipment
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~/ski.places$ mv equiplist equipment/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~/ski.places$ mv equiplist2 equipment/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~/ski.places$ cd
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mkdir newdir
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv newdir ski.places/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv ski.places/newdir/ ski.places/plans
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$
```

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

# Работа с командой chmod

```
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mkdir australia play
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ touch my_os feathers
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod 744 australia/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod 711 play/
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod 544 my_os
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod 664 feathers
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ ls -l
итого 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 14:05 abcl
drwxr--r--. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 14:06 australia
-rw-rw-r--. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 14:06 feathers
-rw-r--r--. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 14:04 may
drwx--x--x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 24 map 16 14:03 monthly
-r-xr--r--. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 8 map 16 14:06 my_os
drwx--x--x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 8 map 16 14:06 play
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 14 map 16 14:04 reports
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 28 map 16 14:06 ski.places
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 10 map 16 13:48 work
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Видео
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Документы
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Загрузки
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Изображения
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Музыка
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Общедоступные
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 'Рабочий стол'
drwxr-xr-x. 1 faisalahmad faisalahmad 0 map 16 12:41 Шаблоны
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$
```

Рис. 5: Настройка прав доступа

# Файл /etc/passwd

```
root:x:0:0:Super User:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/usr/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/usr/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System Message Bus:/usr/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-coredump:x:998:998:systemd Core Dumper:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-oom:x:997:997:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:193:193:systemd Resolver:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:996:996:systemd Time Synchronization:/usr/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/sbin/nologin
```

Рис. 6: Файл /etc/passwd

# Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp feathers file.old  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv file.old play/  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mkdir fun  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp -R play/ fun/  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ mv fun/ play/games  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod u-r feathers  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cat feathers  
cat: feathers: Отказано в доступе  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cp feathers feathers2  
cp: невозможно открыть 'feathers' для чтения: Отказано в доступе  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod u+r feathers  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod u-x play/  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ cd play/  
bash: cd: play/: Отказано в доступе  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$ chmod +x play/  
faisalahmad@faisalahmad:~$
```

Рис. 7: Работа с файлами и правами доступа

# Справка по командам

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

Рис. 8: Команда mount

```
ESCK(8)                                     System Administration                                     ESCK(8)

NAME
    fsck - check and repair a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    fsck [-lsAVRTMNP] [-r [fd]] [-C [fd]] [-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/hdc1, /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

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

Рис. 9: Команда fsck

```
mkfs(8)                                System Administration                                mkfs(8)

NAME
    mkfs - build a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    mkfs [options] [-t type] [fs-options] device [size]

DESCRIPTION
    This mkfs frontend is deprecated in favour of filesystem specific mkfs.<type> utils.

    mkfs is used to build a Linux filesystem on a device, usually a hard disk partition. The device argument is either the device name (e.g., /dev/hda1, /dev/sdb2), or a regular file that shall contain the filesystem. The size argument is the number of blocks to be used for the filesystem.

    The exit status returned by mkfs is 0 on success and 1 on failure.

    In actuality, mkfs is simply a front-end for the various filesystem builders (mkfs.fstype) available under Linux. The filesystem-specific builder is searched for via your PATH environment setting only. Please see the filesystem-specific builder manual pages for further details.

OPTIONS
    -t, --type type
        Specify the type of filesystem to be built. If not specified, the default filesystem type (currently ext2) is used.

    fs-options
        Filesystem-specific options to be passed to the real filesystem builder.

    -V, --verbose
        Produce verbose output, including all filesystem-specific commands that are executed. Specifying this option more than once inhibits execution of any filesystem-specific commands. This is really only useful for testing.

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

Рис. 10: Команда mkfs

# Справка по командам

```
KILL(1)                                     User Commands                                     KILL(1)

NAME
    kill - terminate a process

SYNOPSIS
    kill [-signal|-s signal|-p] [-q value] [-a] [--timeout milliseconds signal] [--]
    pid|name...

    kill -l [number] | -L

DESCRIPTION
    The command kill sends the specified signal to the specified processes or process groups.

    If no signal is specified, the TERM signal is sent. The default action for this signal is to terminate the process. This signal should be used in preference to the KILL signal (number 9), since a process may install a handler for the TERM signal in order to perform clean-up steps before terminating in an orderly fashion. If a process does not terminate after a TERM signal has been sent, then the KILL signal may be used; be aware that the latter signal cannot be caught, and so does not give the target process the opportunity to perform any clean-up before terminating.

    Most modern shells have a builtin kill command, with a usage rather similar to that of the command described here. The --all, --pid, and --queue options, and the possibility to specify processes by command name, are local extensions.

    If signal is 0, then no actual signal is sent, but error checking is still performed.

ARGUMENTS
    The list of processes to be signaled can be a mixture of names and PIDs.

    pid
        Each pid can be expressed in one of the following ways:

        n
            where n is larger than 0. The process with PID n is signaled.

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

Рис. 11: Команда kill



## **Выводы по проделанной работе**

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В ходе данной работы мы ознакомились с файловой системой Linux, её структурой, именами и содержанием каталогов. Научились совершать базовые операции с файлами, управлять правами их доступа для пользователя и групп. Ознакомились с Анализом файловой системы. А также получили базовые навыки по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.