**“Київський фаховий коледж зв’язку”**

**Циклова комісія Комп’ютерної та програмної інженерії**

**ЗВІТ ПО ВИКОНАННЮ**

**ЛАБОРАТОРНОЇ РОБОТИ №3**

**з дисципліни: «Операційні системи»**

**Тема: “Знайомство з базовими командами CLI-режиму в Linux”**

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**Київ 2023**

Мета роботи:

1. Знайомство з базовими командами CLI-режиму в Linux.

2. Знайомство з базовими текстовими командами в термінальному режимі роботи в різних ОС.

Матеріальне забезпечення занять

1. ЕОМ типу IBM PC.

2. ОС сімейства Windows (Windows 7).

3. Віртуальна машина – Virtual Box (Oracle).

4. Операційна система GNU/Linux – CentOS.

**Хід роботи**

**Готував матеріал студент: Міньков І.**

1. **Які типи команд існують в оболонці Bash?**

In the Bash shell (Bourne Again Shell), there are several types of commands. Here are the main types of commands in the Bash shell:

Built-in Commands: These are commands that are built directly into the Bash shell and are executed without launching separate programs. Some examples of built-in commands include cd (change directory), echo (output text), pwd (print working directory), and export (set environment variables).

External Commands: These are commands that are represented as standalone executable files or programs located in system directories or other locations specified in the PATH variable. Examples of external commands include ls (list files), grep (search for text in files), and cat (concatenate and display file content).

Pseudo-Commands: These are special commands that are not executable programs but are used to control the shell or change its behavior. Examples of pseudo-commands include exit (exit the shell), source or . (execute a script within the current shell context), and history (display command history).

Variable Commands: The Bash shell allows the creation of variables that can be used within commands. For example, you can use a variable to store a directory path and then use that variable within a command.

Aliases: Bash permits the creation of aliases, which are short and custom command shortcuts for longer or complex commands. For instance, you can create an alias like alias ll='ls -l' to abbreviate the ls -l command.

These types of commands collectively provide a powerful interface for interacting with the Bash shell and the Linux or Unix operating system.

**Готував матеріал студент: Міньков І.**

1. **Що таке змінні оточення? Які вони бувають. Як їх можна переглянути в терміналі?**

Environment variables are special variables that store information about the configuration and settings of an operating system and its working environment. They are used to store information that can be utilized by programs and processes during their execution. Environment variables can define various aspects, including paths to system directories, usernames, language settings, shell configurations, and more.

Some common environment variables include:

PATH: Specifies the paths to directories where the operating system looks for executable program files. When you enter a command in the terminal, the system checks the paths defined in the PATH variable to find the corresponding executable file.

HOME: Indicates the path to the home directory of the current user.

USER: Contains the username of the current user.

LANG: Defines the language localization for program text output.

SHELL: Specifies the path to the shell used by the user.

TERM: Determines the type of terminal being used and affects terminal settings and text display.

To view the values of environment variables in the terminal, you can use various commands. For example:

To view all environment variables, you can use the printenv or env command:

To view the value of a specific environment variable, you can use the echo command followed by the variable name, either with or without the dollar sign:

These commands help you inspect information about environment variables that define the configuration and parameters of your shell and operating system.

**Готував матеріал студент: Міньков І.**

1. **Опишіть змінну $PS1. Як в терміналі переглянути її вміст?**

The $PS1 variable in the Bash shell defines the command prompt, which is displayed before each user-entered command in the terminal. It determines how the terminal prompt looks and can be customized to display various information, such as the username, hostname, current directory, and more.

Typically, the $PS1 variable is set in shell configuration files like .bashrc or .bash\_profile and can appear as a string containing various escape sequences and special characters. For example, a typical $PS1 value might look like this:

\u@\h:\w\$

Where:

\u displays the username.

\h displays the hostname (computer name).

\w displays the current working directory.

\$ displays the $ character (indicating a regular user) or # (indicating a superuser or administrator, if you are in a system with administrator privileges).

To view the contents of the $PS1 variable in the terminal, you can use the echo command with the variable name, either with or without the dollar sign:

echo $PS1

This command will output the value of the $PS1 variable, which defines how the terminal prompt is displayed.

**Готував матеріал студент: Міньков І.**

**4. Як можна змінити значення змінної $PS1? Що при цьому відбудеться в рядку запрошенні в bash (рядок запрошення перед початком кожної команди). Як змінити значення цієї змінної не на поточний сеанс, а за замовчуванням?**

To change the value of the $PS1 variable in the Bash shell, you can set a new prompt string using the PS1 variable. This can be done directly in the terminal for the current session or by making changes in one of the shell configuration files (e.g., .bashrc or .bash\_profile) to apply the changes by default every time you start a new shell session.

To change the $PS1 value for the current session:

PS1="new\_prompt\_string"

For example:

PS1="\u@\h:\w\$ "

This command will set a new prompt string that displays the username, hostname, current working directory, and the $ symbol at the end. The changes will immediately reflect in your current session.

To make changes to $PS1 by default, you should add the appropriate command to your shell's configuration file (e.g., .bashrc or .bash\_profile). This command will be executed every time you start a new shell session. For example, add the following line to your .bashrc file:

export PS1="\u@\h:\w\$ "

After making these changes and either restarting your shell or opening a new terminal, the new prompt string will be used by default in every new shell session.