

HoGent

BEDRIJF
EN
ORGANISATIE

Besturingssystemen

Labo 2

Labo 2: Linux leren kennen

- ▶ Hulp zoeken → Linux Fundamentals Chapter 5
- ▶ Werken op de command-line → Linux Fundamentals Chapter 6.1 + 6.5
- ▶ De plaats van bestanden op een Linux-systeem → Linux Fundamentals Chapter 9
- ▶ Werken met bestanden en directories → Linux Fundamentals Chapter 6.6 + 6.7 + 7.5
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- ▶ Pathname expansion → Linux Fundamentals Chapter 14
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Hulp zoeken

<code>man ...</code>	The manual page of a command or a configuration file or a daemons (= background program)
<code>man -k apropos</code>	Shows a list of man pages containing a string
<code>whereis</code>	The location of a manpage can be revealed with whereis

Werken op de command-line

ls

List the contents of a directory

-a: show all files, means including all hidden files

-l: long listing

-h: shows the file size in a more human readable format

Werken met bestanden en directories

<code>mkdir</code>	To create a directory <code>-p</code> : <code>mkdir</code> will create parent directories as needed
<code>rmdir</code>	To remove a directory <code>-p</code> : <code>rmdir</code> will recursively remove directories
<code>rm</code>	To remove a file <code>-i</code> : to prevent yourself from accidentally removing a file <code>-r</code> : remove directories and their contents recursively

Bestanden

touch	A way to create a file
echo	Display a line of tekst
cp	<p>Copy a file</p> <p>You can copy multiple files into a directory: the last argument must be a directory</p> <p>-r: to copy complete directories (recursive copying of all files in all subdirectories)</p>
mv	To rename a file or to move a file to another directory

Pathname expansion

*	Any combination of characters (even none) . For example <code>ls file*</code>
?	Exactly one character. For example <code>ls file?</code>
[]	Matching any of the characters between []. For example <code>ls file[0-9]</code> . For example <code>ls file[!5]</code>

Links

- ▶ An **inode** is a data structure that contains metadata about of a file (not only the content is stored)
- ▶ **Inode table** contains all of the inodes and is created when you create the file
- ▶ Each inode has a unique number: the **inode number**
- ▶ A **directory** is a special kind of file that contains a table which maps filenames to inodes.
- ▶ When we create a **hard link** to a file, an extra entry is added in the directory. A new file name is mapped to an existing node.
- ▶ **Symbolic links** do not link to inodes, but create a name to name mapping

Links

ln

Create a hard link

-s: create a soft link