leave a feetback

About the course

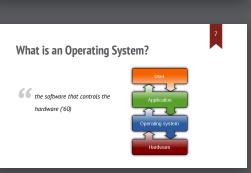
- General structure of the course
- Bibliography
- · Further details about course and lab:

http://www.cs.ubbclui.ro/~sanda/html/current_Teaching/SO1e/

General structure of the course (cont.) 2. Unix operating system: system calls, internal structures System calls: open, close, Iseek, read, write, dup, dup2 File Protection · Unix Processes; the structure of a process · Process management system calls: fork, wait, exit, exect

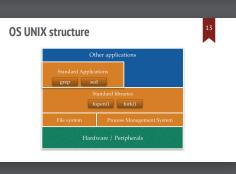
Process Communications: pipe, popen, FIFO Unix administration elements Weeks 10-14 General structure of the course (cont.) 4. General Theory of Operating Systems * Types of computing systems and operating systems. Classifications I/O channel, multiple buffer zones. Multiprogramming * The general structure and functions of an operating system Process planning Memory Manageme

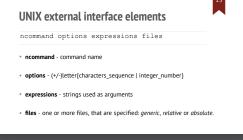
• The schedule exchange between internal and secondary memory



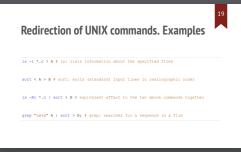












General structure of the course 1. Unix operating system: external interfaces · Useful shell commands and external · The general structure of the operating « Regular expressions, file specification, generic specifications The upper structure of the Unix · Filters; general principles sort, awk, sed, directories

Shell Command Processors

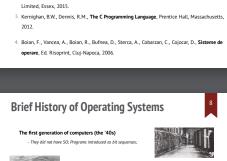
Bibliography

Users, O'Reilly, USA, 2007.

General structure of the course (cont.) 3. File systems for operating systems · Schedule of the access to the magnetic disk • Internal structure of the DOS disk and its file system; FAT table Internal structure of the WindowsNT & 2000 disk and its file system; NTFS mechanism, MFT file The internal structure of the Unix disk and its file system; the i-node mechanism

Mounting concept

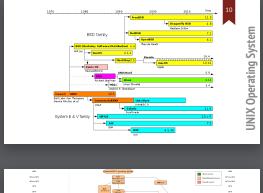
Hard links and symbolic links

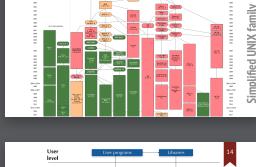


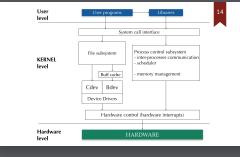
1. Albing, C., Vossen, J.P., Newhman, C., bash Cookbook: Solutions and Examples for bash

2. Stallings, W., Operating Systems: Internals and Desing Principles, Pearson Education











- Error messages





Name and specification of UNIX files Any number of ASCII characters (upper and lower case letters, decimal digits, ", '_')

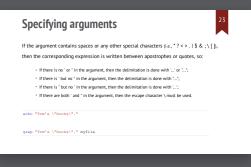
- - UNIX is case sensitive!
 - Absolute by the path from the root directory Relative - by the relative path to the current directory Generic - uses the following syntaxes: *, ?, [string], [!string]

DOS, OS/2, Windows UNIX case sensitive ignored sensitive path separator separator for PATH

CR/LF

Differences between DOS, OS/2, Windows and

line separator in text files



First commands - working with files cat # displaying one or more files (by concatenation) mkdir (-p) # make directory cp (-r) # copy files and/or directories rm (-f, -r) # deleting files rmdir # deleting directories file # displaying a file type find # search for files in a directory structure

First commands - working with files. \emph{find} find path [expression] find / -mass foo.txt -type f # search all files named "foo.txt" find /mser/al -mass cockbook -type d # search all directories in '/users/al' find .-type f -mass "-java" # search ail files beseth the current directory that and with the extension .java # search for files which are writable by either their owner or their group: find . - pear M220 find . - pear M240, grw find . - pear m /s-ww, grw

The End



$\textbf{First commands} \ \textbf{-} \ \textbf{working with files.} \ \textbf{\textit{find}}$

find path [expression]

- \$ 2. Search by TYPE files of the type: b-block , c-character, d-directory, f-regular file, l-symbolic link, p-FIFO, s-socket
- \sharp 3. Search by ACCESS RIGHTS using the octal representation (e.g., 664), or the symbolic form: u, g, o, a and r, w, x find . -perm 664 # search files with 664 permissions (read and write for owner and group, and read for others)

First commands (cont.) # paging display

more [-n] [+n] [+/template] file

more -25 f \dagger [-n] - changes to n the default 23 line of display screen; more +100 fis $\ensuremath{^{\dagger}}$ [+n] - the display starts with the n-th line of the file;

more +/331 fis $\frac{1}{2}$ [+/template] - the display starts with the line containing the specified character string.



