

Számítógép architektúrák

BSc

2.Gyak.

2023.10.04

Készítette:

Soltész Viktor

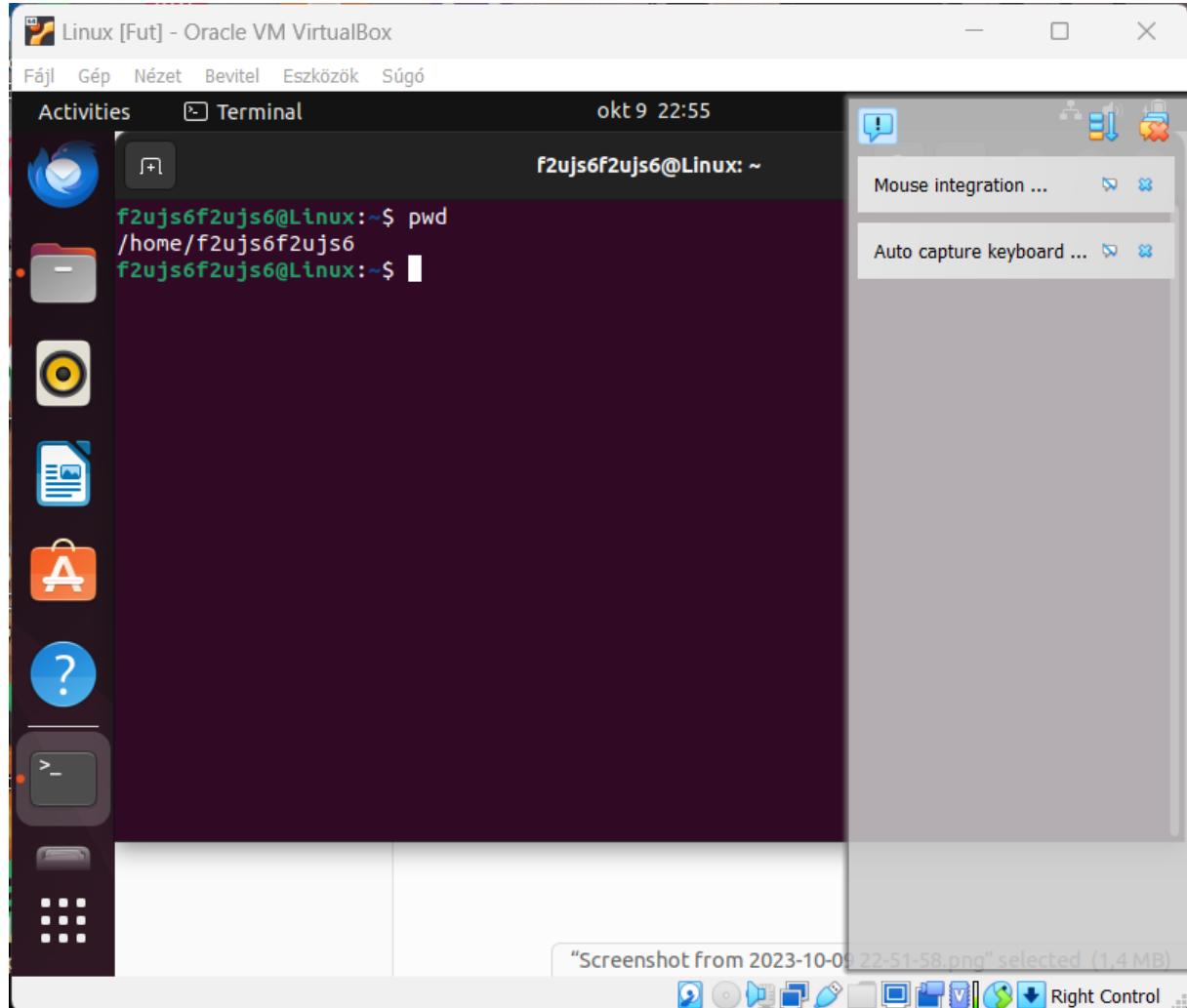
GBP

F2UJS6

Miskolc, 2023

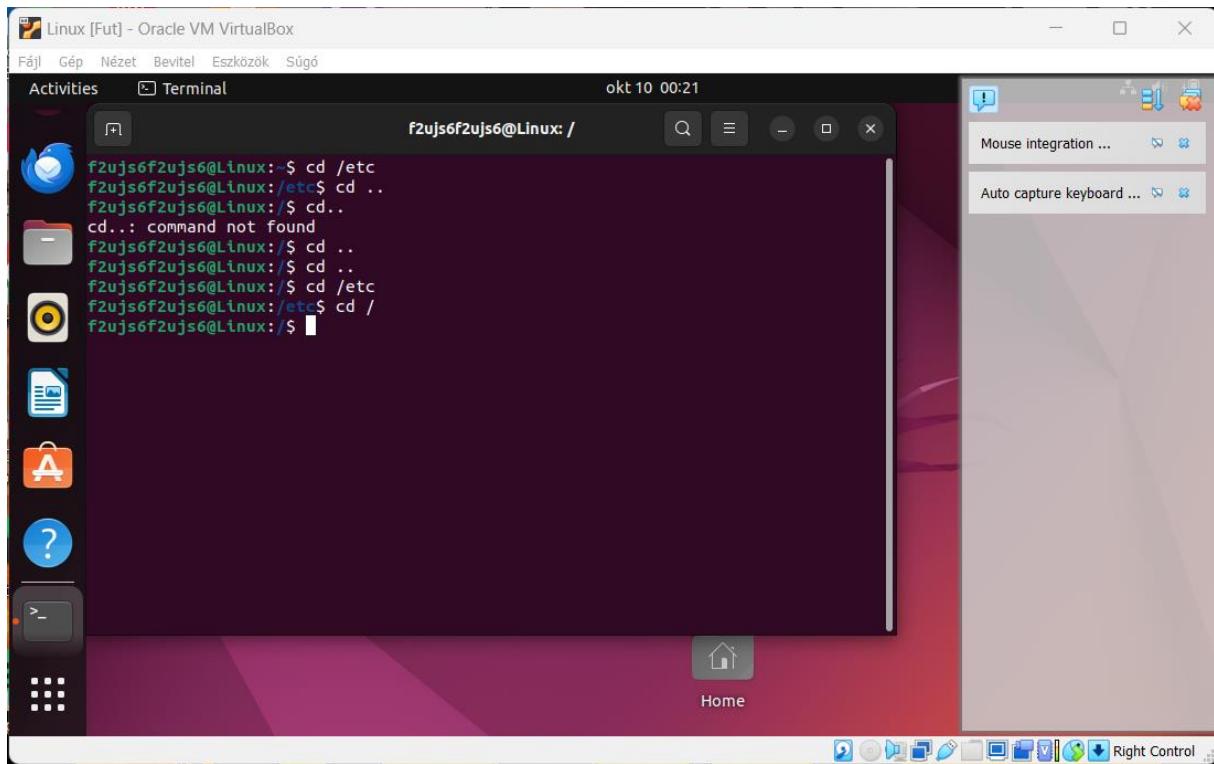
1.feladat - Melyik az aktuális jegyzék?

pwd



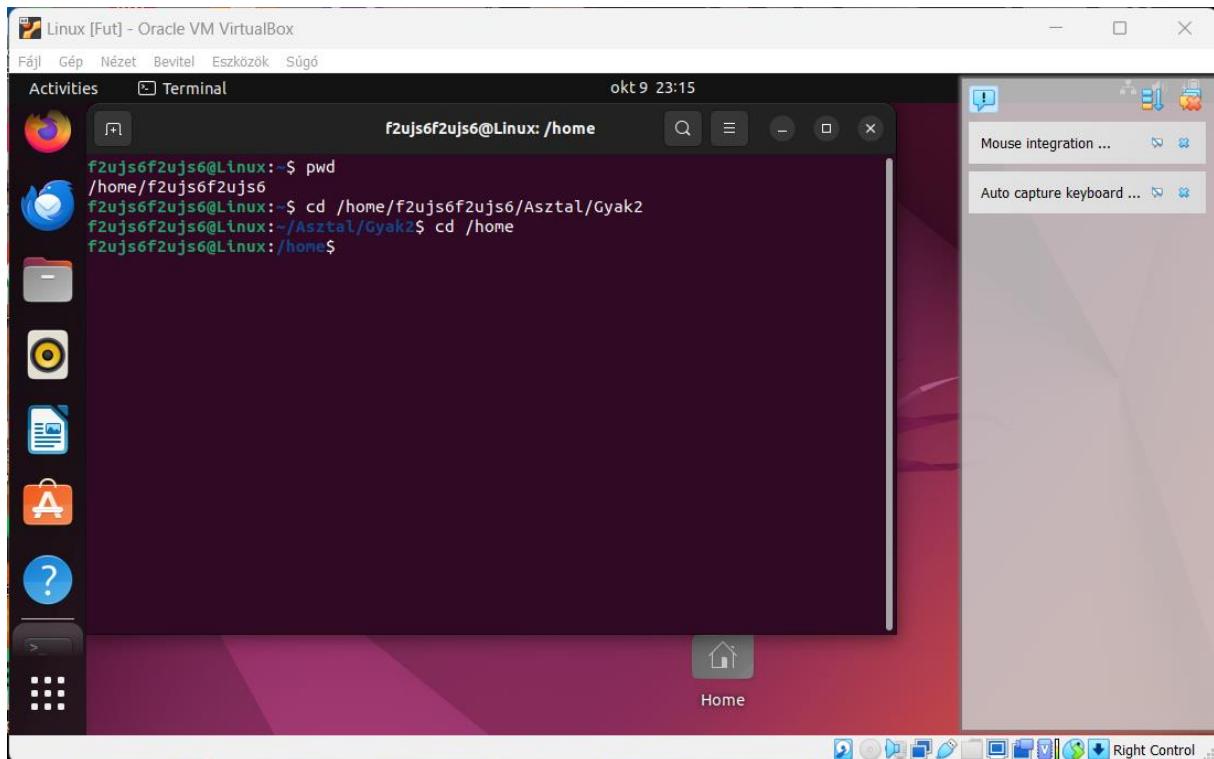
2.feladat Lépj en a gyökérjegyzékbe!

cd /



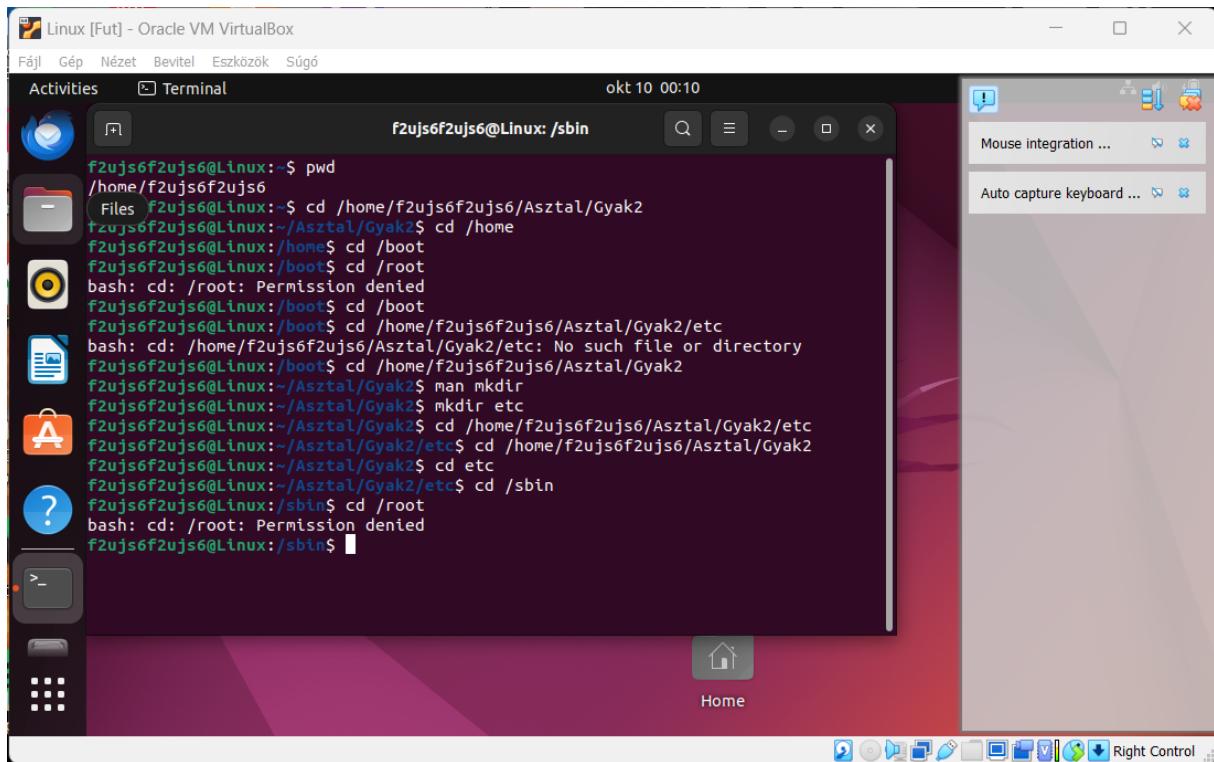
3.feladat Lépj a saját home jegyzékébe!

cd /home



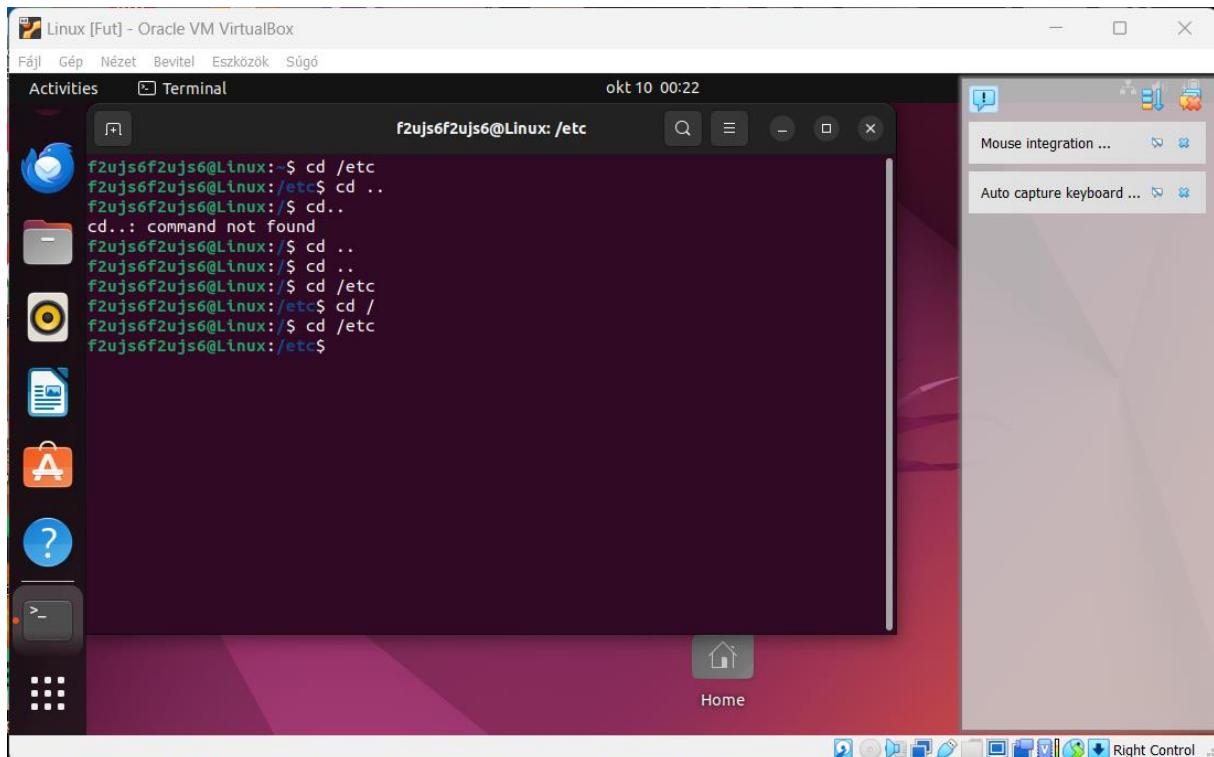
4. feladat Lépj a rendszergazda home jegyzékébe (a jogosultsági rendszer valószínűleg megakadályozza majd)!

cd /root



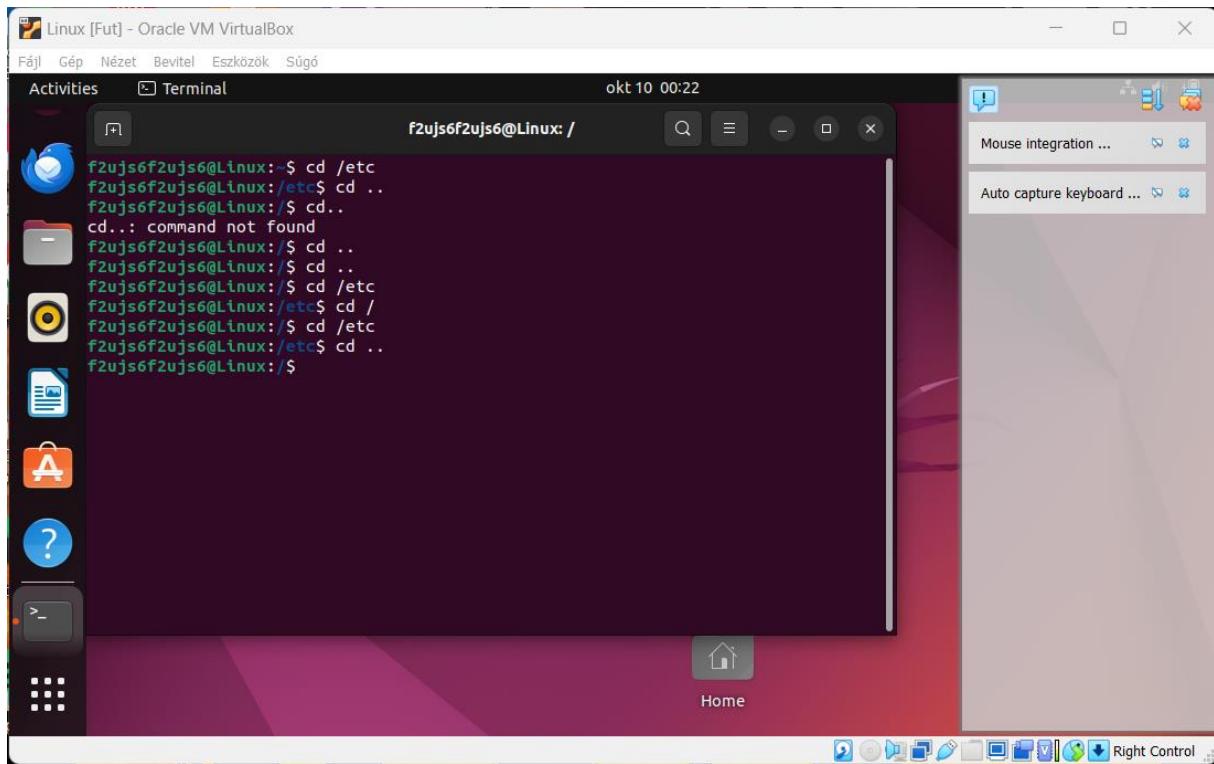
5.feladat Lépjön a gyökérjegyzékből nyíló etc jegyzékbe!

cd /etc



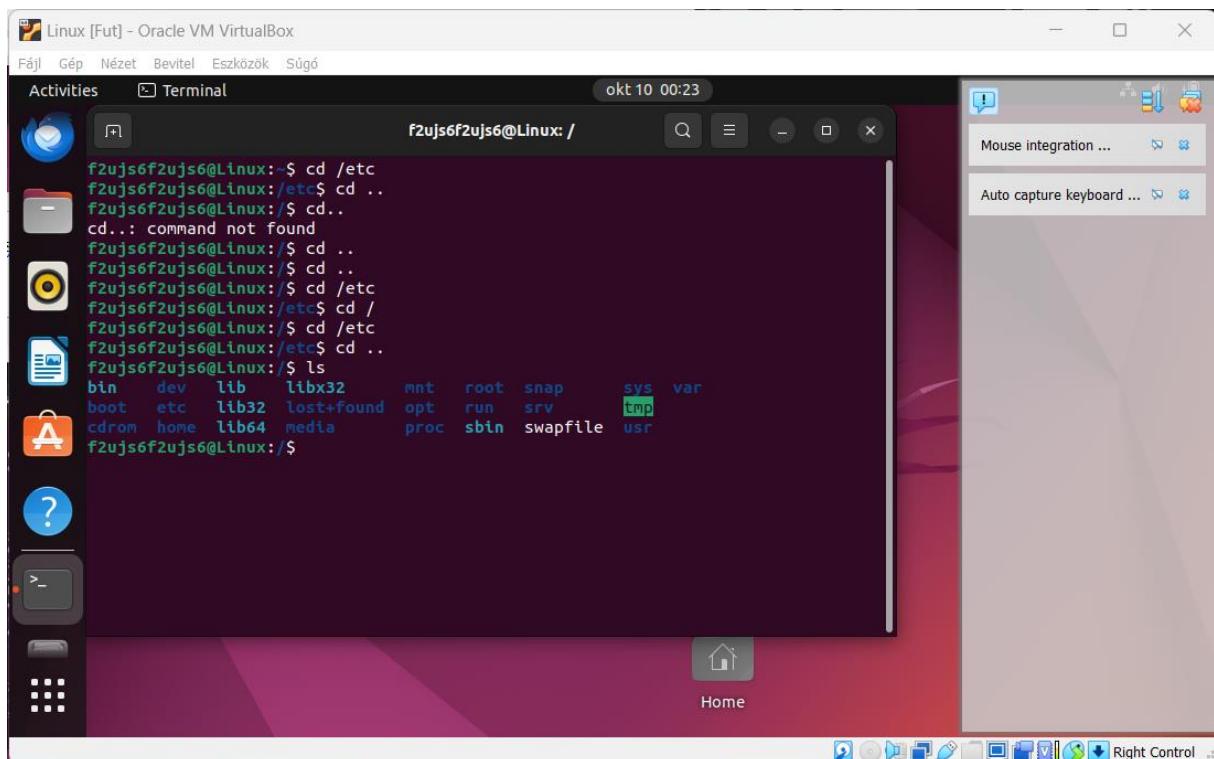
6.feladat Lépjön vissza egy szinttel feljebb!

cd ..



7.feladat Jelenítse meg az aktuális jegyzék tartalomjegyzékét!

ls



8. feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc, majd a /var/log jegyzék tartalomjegyzékét is (részletes adatokkal)!

cd /etc

ls

cd /var/log

ls

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a dark theme. A terminal window is open in the center, displaying the output of the 'ls' command in the '/etc' directory. The terminal title is 'Terminal' and the date and time are 'okt 10 00:29'. The desktop background features a grid of icons for various system applications like acpi, adduser.conf, alternatives, anacrontab, apg.conf, apt, avahi, bash.bashrc, bash_completion, bash_completion.d, bindresvport.blacklist, binfmt.d, bluetooth, brlapi.key, brltty, brltty.conf, ca-certificates, ca-certificates.conf, ca-certificates.conf.dpkg-old, chatscripts, console-setup, cracklib, cron.d, cron.daily, cron.hourly, cron.monthly, crontab, cron.weekly, cups, cupshelpers, dbus-1, dconf, debconf.conf, debian_version, default, deluser.conf, depmod.d, dhcp, dictionaries-common, doke, hostid, hostname, hosts, hosts.allow, hosts.deny, hp, ifplugd, init, init.d, initramfs-tools, inputrc, insserv.conf.d, ipp-usb, iproute2, issue, issue.net, kernel, kernel-img.conf, kerneloops.conf, ldap, ld.so.cache, ld.so.conf, ld.so.conf.d, legal, libao.conf, libaudit.conf, libblockdev, libnl-3, libpaper.d, libreoffice, locale.alias, locale.gen, localtime, logcheck, login.defs, logrotate.conf, logrotate.d, lsb-release, machine-id, magic, magic.mime, mailcap, mailcap.order, manpath.config, mime.types, mksfs.conf, polkit-1, ppp, profile, profile.d, protocols, pulse, python3, python3.10, rc0.d, rc1.d, rc2.d, rc3.d, rc4.d, rc5.d, rc6.d, rcS.d, resolv.conf, rmt, rpc, rsyslog.conf, rsyslog.d, rygel.conf, sane.d, security, selinux, sensors3.conf, sensors.d, services, sgml, shadow, shadow-, shells, skel, snmp, speech-dispatcher, ssh, ssl, subgid, subgid-, subuid, subuid-, sudo.conf, sudoers, sudoers.d, sudo_logsrvd.conf, sudoctl.conf.

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~ cd /etc
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /etc$ ls
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /var/log". The terminal content displays a list of files in the "/var/log" directory, including logrotate.d, ssl, lsb-release, subgid, machine-id, subgid-, magic, subuid, magic.mime, subuid-, mailcap, sudo.conf, default, manpath.config, sudoers, dhcp, mime.types, sudoers.d, dictionaries-common, mke2fs.conf, sysctl.conf, dpkg, ModemManager, sysctl.d, e2scrub.conf, modprobe.d, systemd, emacs, modules, terminfo, environment, environment.d, modules-load.d, thermald, ethertypes, nanorc, thunderbird, firefox, netconfig, timezone, fonts, netplan, tmpfiles.d, fprintd.conf, network, ucf.conf, fstab, networkd-dispatcher, udev, fuse.conf, NetworkManager, udisks2, fwupd, networks, ufw, gai.conf, newt, update-manager, gdb, nftables.conf, update-motd.d, gdm3, nsswitch.conf, update-notifier, geoclue, openvpn, UPower, ghostsript, opt, usb_modeswitch.conf, glvnd, os-release, usb_modeswitch.d, gnome, PackageKit, vim, groff, pam.conf, vmware-tools, group, pam.d, vtrgb, group-, papersize, vulkan, grub.d, passwd, wpa_supplicant, grub_shadow, passwd-, wgetrc, gshadow, passwd, gtk-2.0, pm, xattr.conf, gshadow-, gtk-3.0, pki, xdg, hdparm.conf, pm, xml, host.conf, pnm2ppa.conf, zsh_command_not_found, alternatives.log, btmp, dpkg.log, hp, openvpn, unattended-upgrades, wtmp, apt, cups, faillog, installer, private, vboxadd-install.log, auth.log, dist-upgrade, fontconfig.log, journal, speech-dispatcher, vboxadd-setup.log, boot.log, dmesg, gdm3, kern.log, syslog, vboxadd-setup.log.1, bootstrap.log, dmesg.0, gpu-manager.log, lastlog, ubuntu-advantage.log, vboxpostinstall.log.

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /etc$ cd /var/log
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/var/Log$ ls
alternatives.log  btmp      dpkg.log      hp          openvpn      unattended-upgrades  wtmp
apt              cups      faillog     installer    private      vboxadd-install.log
auth.log         dist-upgrade  fontconfig.log  journal    speech-dispatcher  vboxadd-setup.log
boot.log         dmesg     gdm3        kern.log    syslog      vboxadd-setup.log.1
bootstrap.log   dmesg.0    gpu-manager.log lastlog    ubuntu-advantage.log  vboxpostinstall.log
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/var/Log$
```

9.feladat Lépjön a saját home jegyzékébe! Hozzon létre egy új aljegyzéket, a neve legyen Teszt!

```
cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
```

```
mkdir Teszt
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "Activities Terminal" and the command prompt is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~". The terminal displays the following command and its output:

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd /var/log
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/var/log$ ls
alternatives.log      btmp          dpkg.log        hp           openvpn        unattended-upgrades   wtmp
apt                  cups          faillog        installer    private        vboxadd-install.log
auth.log              dist-upgrade  fontconfig.log journal    speech-dispatcher  vboxadd-setup.log
boot.log              dmesg        qdm3          kern.log     syslog        vboxadd-setup.log.1
bootstrap.log         dmesg.0      gpu-manager.log lastlog    ubuntu-advantage.log  vboxpostinstall.log
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/var/log$ cd /home
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/home$ mkdir Teszt
mkdir: cannot create directory 'Teszt': Permission denied
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/home$ mkdir Teszt
mkdir: cannot create directory 'Teszt': Permission denied
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/home$ pwd
/home
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/home$ cd/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
bash: cd/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6: No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:/home$ cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:-$ mkdir Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:-$
```

10. feladat Egyetlen parancssal hozzon létre ebben két újabb jegyzéket, T1-et és T2-t!

mkdir /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1, /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T2

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~/Teszt". The terminal content shows the user navigating through the file system, specifically trying to create a directory named "Teszt" in their home directory. The user receives permission denied errors for both the absolute path and the relative path "Tezt".

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Fájl Gép Nézet Bevitel Eszközök Súgó
Activities Terminal okt 10 00:54
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~/Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /etc$ cd /var/log
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /var/log$ ls
alternatives.log  btmp      dpkg.log      hp        openvpn      unattended-upgrades  wtmp
apt              cups       faillog      installer  private      vboxadd-install.log
auth.log         dist-upgrade  fontconfig.log journal   speech-dispatcher  vboxadd-setup.log
boot.log         dmesg     gdm3        kern.log    syslog      vboxadd-setup.log.1
bootstrap.log    dmesg.0   gpu-manager.log lastlog   ubuntu-advantage.log  vboxpostinstall.log
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /var/log$ cd /home
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /home$ mkdir Teszt
mkdir: cannot create directory 'Teszt': Permission denied
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /home$ mkdir Teszt
mkdir: cannot create directory 'Teszt': Permission denied
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /home$ pwd
/home
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /home$ cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
bash: cd: /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6: No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: /home$ cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: $ mkdir Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: $ man mkdir
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: $ mkdir /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1, /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T2
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: $ pwd
/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: $ cd Tezt
bash: cd: Tezt: No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: $ cd Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~/Teszt$ ls
T1, T2
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~/Teszt$
```

11.feladat Rajzoltassa ki a jegyzékstruktúrát a tree parancccsal!

tree

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~/Teszt". The session content is as follows:

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/home$ pwd
/home
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/home$ cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
bash: cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6: No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/home$ cd /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ mkdir Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ man mkdir
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ mkdir /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1, /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T2
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ pwd
/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd Teszt
bash: cd: Teszt: No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ls
T1, T2
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ tree
Command 'tree' not found, but can be installed with:
snap install tree # version 1.8.0+pkg-3fd6, or
apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1
See 'snap info tree' for additional versions.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ man tree
No manual entry for tree
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ^C
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ^M
: command not found
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1
E: /var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontend zárolási fájl nem nyitható meg - open (13: Permission denied)
E: Unable to acquire the dpkg frontend lock (/var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontend), are you root?
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1
E: /var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontend zárolási fájl nem nyitható meg - open (13: Permission denied)
E: Unable to acquire the dpkg frontend lock (/var/lib/dpkg/lock-frontend), are you root?
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd root
bash: cd: root: No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd /root
bash: cd: /root: Permission denied
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ login
login: Cannot possibly work without effective root
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ pwd
/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ tree
Command 'tree' not found, but can be installed with:
snap install tree # version 1.8.0+pkg-3fd6, or
apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1
See 'snap info tree' for additional versions.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$
```

12.feladat Egyetlen parancssal hozzon létre a Teszt jegyzékből nyíló három, egymásból nyíló jegyzéket: Unix/Linux/Debian néven!

`mkdir -p /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian`

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~/Teszt". The terminal content displays a series of commands and their outputs, primarily related to the "mkdir" command and its usage. The user navigates to the "/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt" directory, lists the contents, and attempts to create various directories. It shows that "tree" is not installed, and provides help for "mkdir" and its long options. The terminal also displays the GNU coreutils online help and reporting information.

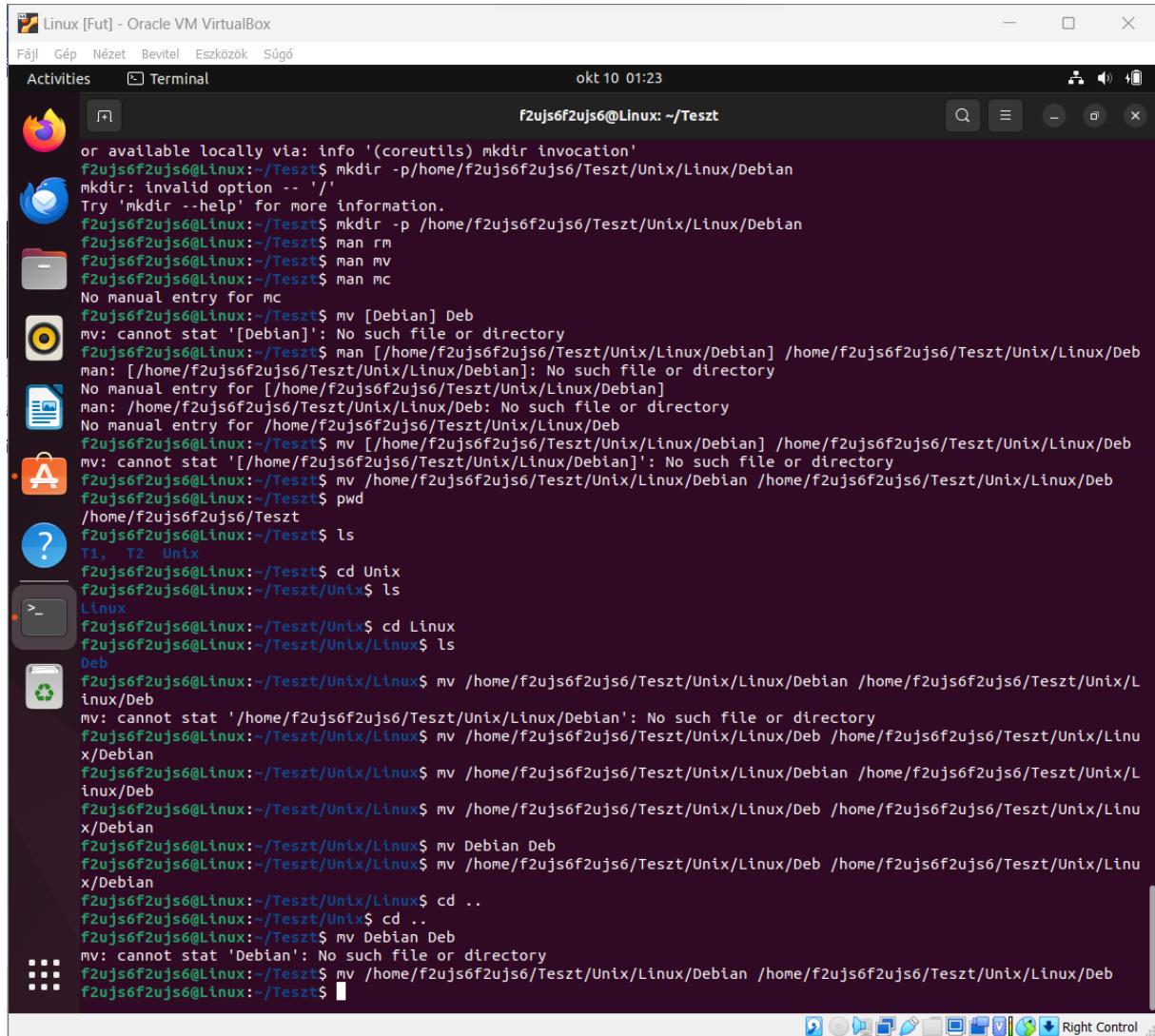
```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ cd Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ pwd
/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ tree
Command 'tree' not found, but can be installed with:
snap install tree # version 1.8.0+pkg-3fd6, or
apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1
See 'snap info tree' for additional versions.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: cannot create directory '/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir /Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: cannot create directory '/Unix/Linux/Debian': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: cannot create directory 'Unix/Linux/Debian': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ man mkdir
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir -p /Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: cannot create directory '/Unix': Permission denied
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir -p/Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: invalid option -- '/'
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir
mkdir: missing operand
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir --help
Usage: mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...
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
  -v, --verbose    print a message for each created directory
  -Z              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

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) mkdir invocation'
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir -p /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: invalid option -- '/'
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir -p /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$
```

13.feladat Nevezze át a Debian jegyzéket Deb-re!

```
mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb
```



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment within Oracle VM VirtualBox. The desktop has a dark theme with various icons for file operations like copy, paste, cut, and move. A terminal window is open in the Activities overview, showing a command-line session:

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) mkdir invocation'
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir -p /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian
mkdir: invalid option -- '/'
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mkdir -p /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ man rm
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ man mv
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ man mc
No manual entry for mc
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv [Debian] Deb
mv: cannot stat '[Debian]': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ man [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian] [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]
man: [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]: No such file or directory
No manual entry for [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]
man: /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb: No such file or directory
No manual entry for /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian] [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]
mv: cannot stat '[/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ pwd
/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ls
T1, T2 Unix
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd Unix
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix$ ls
Linux
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd Linux
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv Deb
mv: cannot stat '/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb]
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb]
```

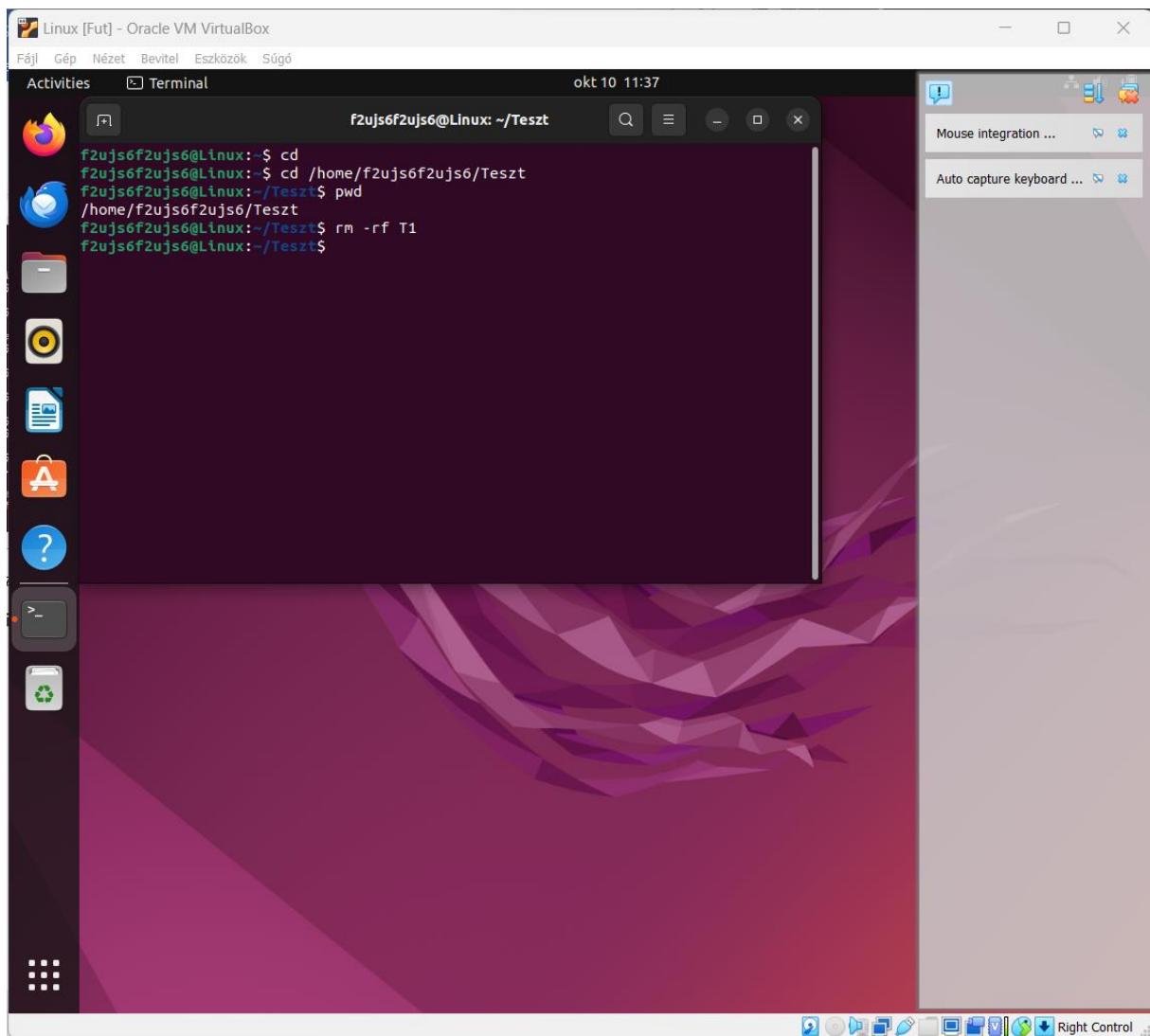
14.feladat Helyezze át a Deb jegyzéket a T1-be!

```
mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1/Deb
```

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv [/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian] /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb  
mv: cannot stat '[/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian]': No such file or directory  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ pwd  
/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ls  
T1, T2 Unix  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd Unix  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix$ ls  
Linux  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix$ cd Linux  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ ls  
Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb  
mv: cannot stat '/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian': No such file or directory  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv Debian Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt/Unix/Linux$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv Debian Deb  
mv: cannot stat 'Debian': No such file or directory  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Debian /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1/Deb  
mv: cannot move '/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb' to '/home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1/Deb': No such file or directory  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd Unix  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd Linux  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ls  
Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd ..  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ cd ..  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ ls  
T1, T2 Unix  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv T1, T1  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$ mv /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/Unix/Linux/Deb /home/f2ujs6f2ujs6/Teszt/T1/Deb  
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~/Teszt$
```

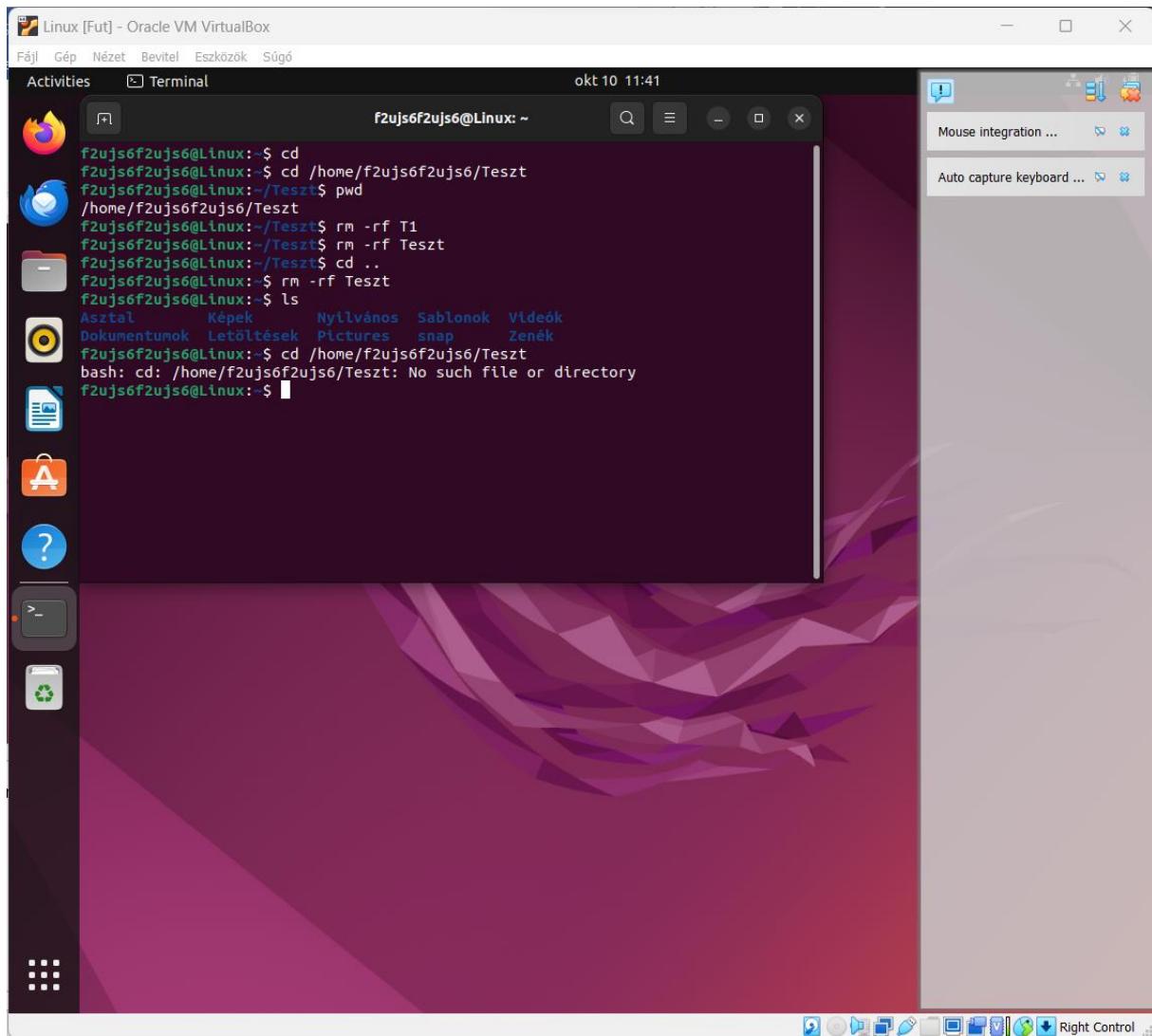
15.feladat Törölje a T1 jegyzéket!

rm -rf T1

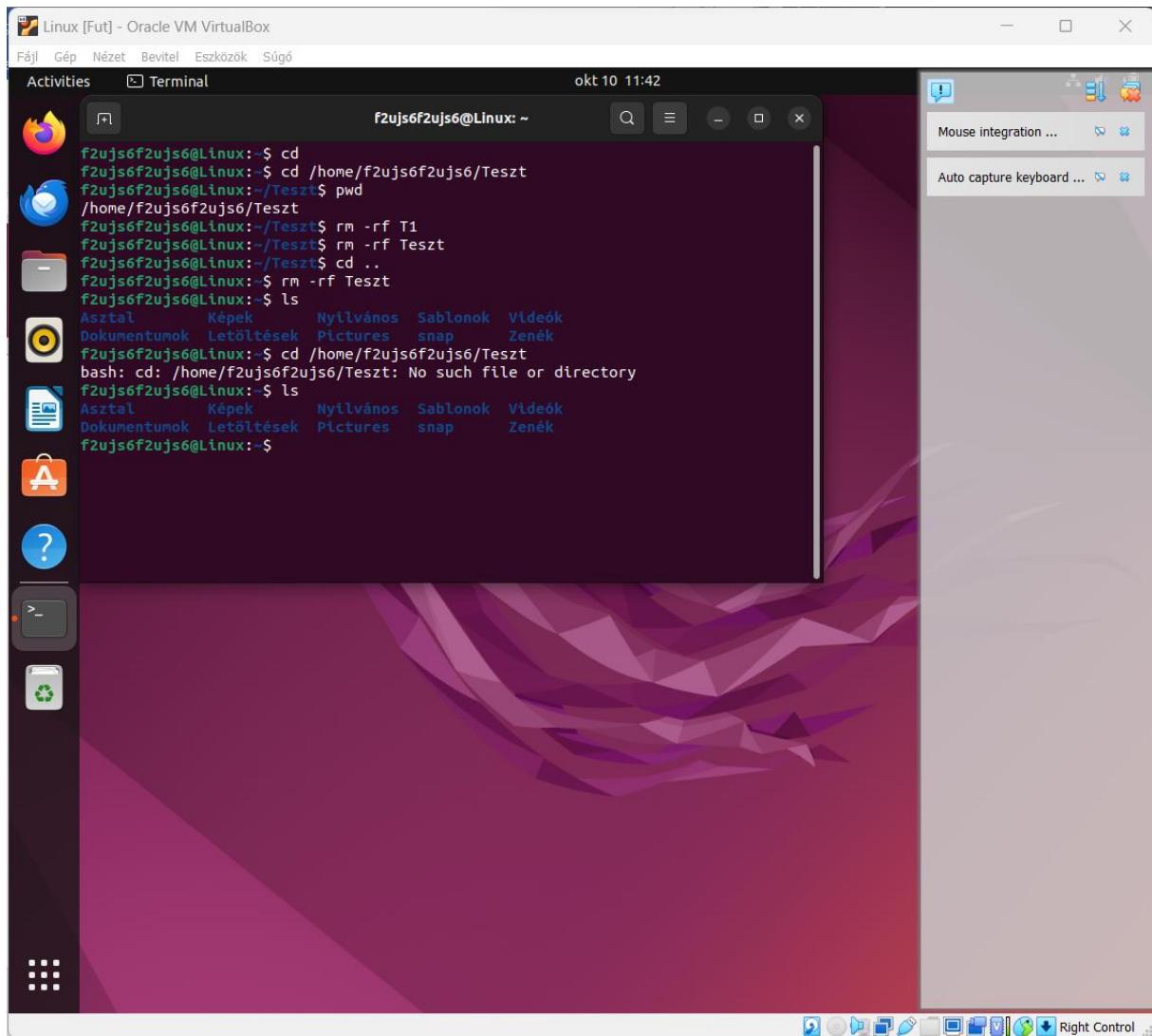


16.feladat Egyetlen parancssal törölje a Teszt jegyzéket!

rm -rf Teszt

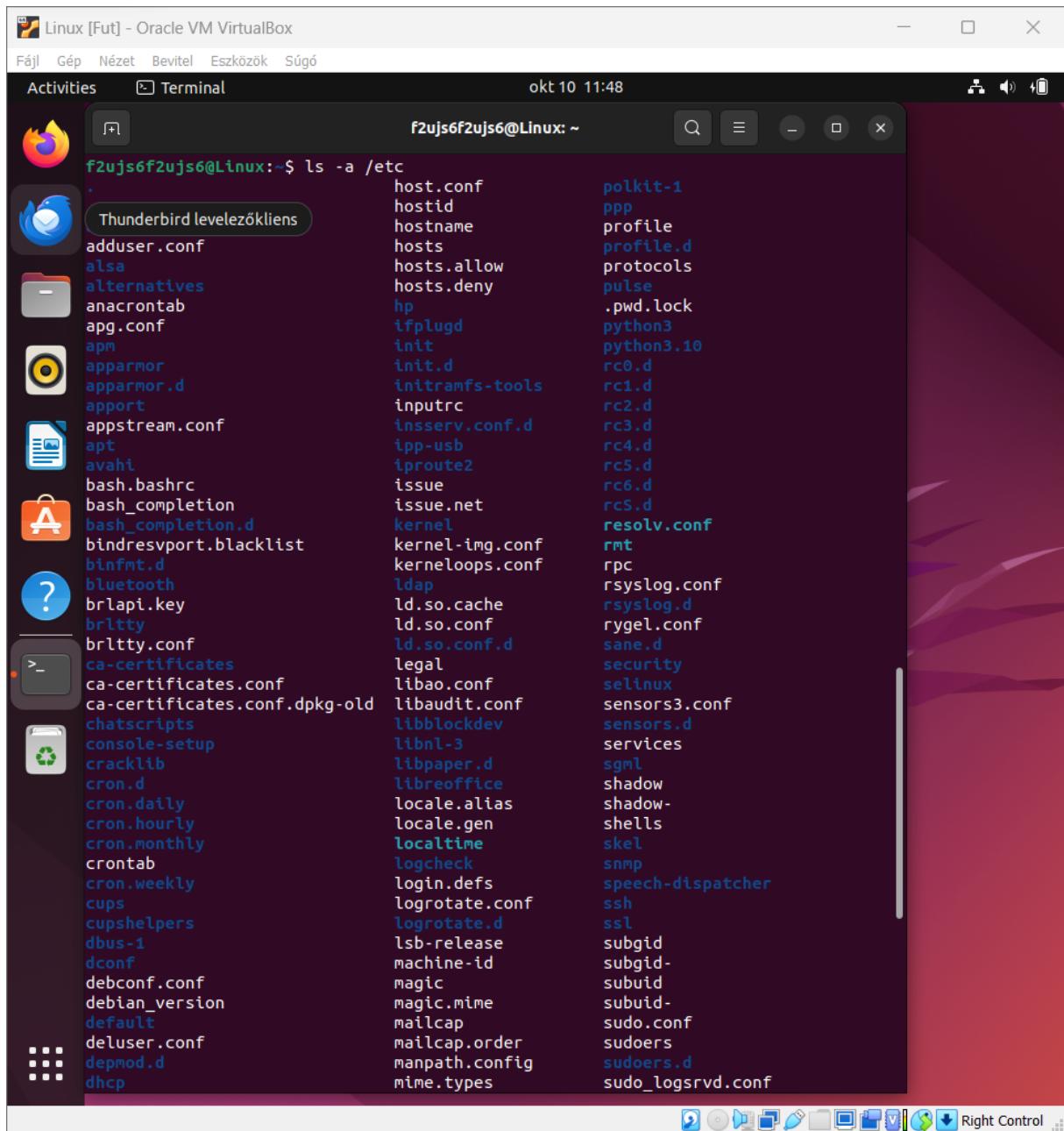


17.feladat Jelenítse meg az aktuális jegyzék tartalmát!



18. feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc jegyzék tartalmát részletesen!

`ls -a /etc`



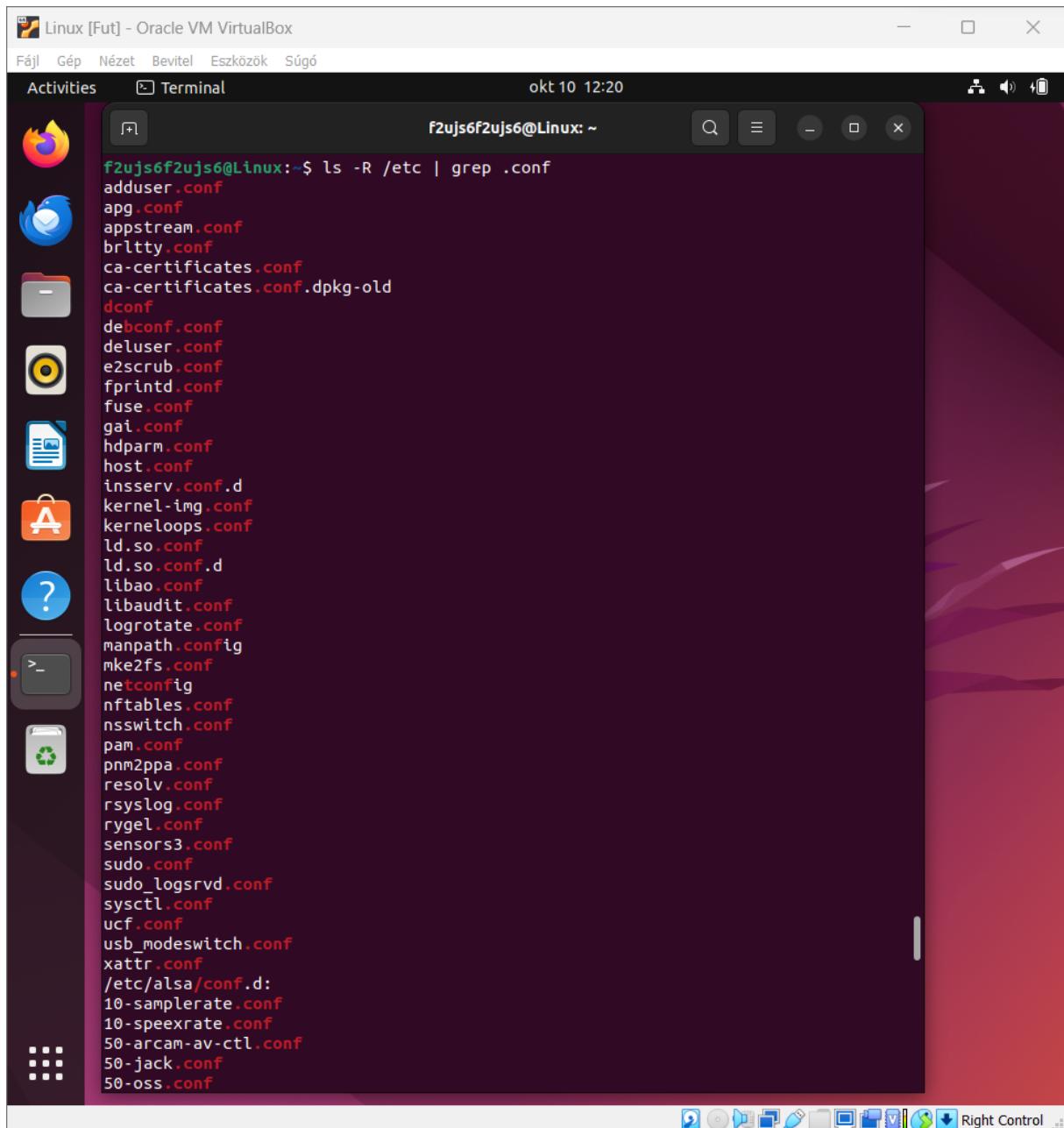
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a dark purple background. A terminal window is open in the center, titled 'f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~'. The terminal displays the output of the command 'ls -R /etc | grep .conf', listing numerous configuration files in the /etc directory. The terminal window has a standard Linux interface with a title bar, a scroll bar, and a status bar at the bottom.

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~
libreoffice
locale.alias
locale.gen
localtime
logcheck
login.defs
logrotate.conf
logrotate.d
lsb-release
machine-id
magic
magic.mime
mailcap
mailcap.order
manpath.config
mime.types
mke2fs.conf
ModemManager
modprobe.d
modules
modules-load.d
mtab
nanorc
netconfig
netplan
network
networkd-dispatcher
NetworkManager
networks
newt
nftables.conf
nsswitch.conf
openvpn
opt
os-release
PackageKit
pam.conf
pam.d
papersize
passwd
passwd-
pcmcia
perl
pk
pm
pnm2ppa.conf
shadow
shadow-
shells
skel
snmp
speech-dispatcher
ssh
ssl
subgid
subgid-
subuid
subuid-
sudo.conf
sudoers
sudoers.d
sudo_logsrvd.conf
sysctl.conf
sysctl.d
systemd
terminfo
thermald
thunderbird
timezone
tmpfiles.d
ubuntu-advantage
ucf.conf
udev
udisks2
ufw
update-manager
update-motd.d
update-notifier
UPower
usb_modeswitch.conf
usb_modeswitch.d
vim
vmware-tools
vtRGB
vulkan
wgetrc
wpa_supplicant
X11
xattr.conf
xdg
xml
zsh_command_not_found

f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~$
```

19.feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc jegyzék conf kiterjesztésű fájljait!

ls -R /etc | grep .conf



20. feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc könyvtár azon fájljait, melyek p-vel kezdődnek!

```
ls -d /etc/[p]*
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~". The terminal content displays the output of the "ls -d /etc/*[f]" command, listing various directory entries under the /etc path. The desktop background is a dark purple/red color, and the taskbar at the bottom shows several application icons.

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~
Activities Terminal okt 10 12:29
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~
common-password      gdm-smartcard-sssd-exclusive    sudo
common-session       gdm-smartcard-sssd-or-password  sudo-i
common-session-noninteractive login                  su-l
cron                 newusers
cups                other
gdm-autologin        passwd
/etc/pcmcia: config.opts
/etc/perl: Net
/etc/pki: fwupd fwupd-metadata
/etc/pm: sleep.d
/etc/polkit-1: localauthority localauthority.conf.d
/etc/ppp: chap-secrets ip-pre-up ip-up.d ipv6-up options.pptp
          ip-down   ip-pre-up.d ipv6-down  ipv6-up.d pap-secrets
          ip-down.d ip-up     ipv6-down.d options   peers
/etc/profile.d: 01-locale-fix.sh      debuginfod.csh      vte-2.91.sh
                apps-bin-path.sh  debuginfod.sh      vte.csh
                bash_completion.sh gnome-session_gnomerc.sh xdg_dirs_desktop_session.sh
                cedilla-portuguese.sh im-config_wayland.sh
/etc/pulse: client.conf client.conf.d daemon.conf default.pa default.pa.d system.pa
/etc/python3: debian_config
/etc/python3.10: sitecustomize.py
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~$ ls -d /etc/*[f]
/etc/pam.conf      /etc/passwd- /etc/pm           /etc/printcap   /etc/pulse
/etc/pam.d         /etc pcmcia /etc/pnm2ppa.conf /etc/profile   /etc/python3
/etc/papersize     /etc/perl   /etc/polkit-1      /etc/profile.d /etc/python3.10
/etc/passwd        /etc/pki    /etc/ppp          /etc/protocols
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~$
```

21. feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc jegyzék azon fájljait, melyek f-re végződnek!

```
ls -d /etc/*[f]
```

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~". The terminal content displays the output of several "ls -d" commands. The first command lists directories starting with 'p':

```
/etc/pki:  
fwupd fwupd-metadata
```

The second command lists directories starting with 'pm':

```
/etc/pm:  
sleep.d
```

The third command lists directories starting with 'polkit-1':

```
/etc/polkit-1:  
localauthority localauthority.conf.d
```

The fourth command lists directories starting with 'ppp':

```
/etc/ppp:  
chap-secrets ip-pre-up ip-up.d ipv6-up options.pptp  
ip-down ip-pre-up.d ipv6-down ipv6-up.d pap-secrets  
ip-down.d ip-up ipv6-down.d options peers
```

The fifth command lists directories starting with 'profile.d':

```
/etc/profile.d:  
01-locale-fix.sh debuginfod.csh vte-2.91.sh  
apps-bin-path.sh debuginfod.sh vte.csh  
bash_completion.sh gnome-session_gnomerc.sh xdg_dirs_desktop_session.sh  
cedilla-portuguese.sh im-config_wayland.sh
```

The sixth command lists directories starting with 'pulse':

```
/etc/pulse:  
client.conf client.conf.d daemon.conf default.pa default.pa.d system.pa
```

The seventh command lists directories starting with 'python3':

```
/etc/python3:  
debian_config
```

The eighth command lists directories starting with 'python3.10':

```
/etc/python3.10:  
sitecustomize.py
```

The ninth command lists all files in the /etc directory:

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[!f]
```

The terminal window has a dark theme and includes a dock at the bottom with various icons.

22.feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc jegyzék azon fájljait, melyek első karaktere p, a harmadik s és d-re végződnek!

ls -d /etc/p?s*d

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux: ~". The command history in the terminal shows various attempts to list files in the /etc directory using wildcards, demonstrating permission errors for certain files and directories. The desktop background is a red and purple abstract design.

```
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] ??[s] [d]*  
ls: cannot access '??[s]': No such file or directory  
ls: cannot access '[d]*': No such file or directory  
/etc/gai.conf      /etc/nsswitch.conf   /etc/xattr.conf  
/etc/console-setup /etc/group        /etc/ldap       /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp  
/etc/dhcp          /etc/hp           /etc/mailcap    /etc/printcap  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p?s]  
/etc/alternatives   /etc/ethertypes   /etc/locale.alias /etc/protocols  
/etc/ca-certificates /etc/fonts       /etc/login.defs  /etc/services  
/etc/chatscripts   /etc/group       /etc/mailcap     /etc/shells  
/etc/console-setup  /etc/gss         /etc/mime.types /etc/snmp  
/etc/cups          /etc/hosts       /etc/modules    /etc/sudoers  
/etc/cupshelpers   /etc/hp          /etc/networks   /etc/vmware-tools  
/etc/dhcp          /etc/initramfs-tools /etc/ppp       /etc/printcap  
/etc/emacs          /etc/ldap        /etc/printcap  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] and ??s  
ls: cannot access 'and': No such file or directory  
ls: cannot access '??s': No such file or directory  
/etc/console-setup  /etc/group       /etc/ldap       /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp  
/etc/dhcp          /etc/hp           /etc/mailcap    /etc/printcap  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] ??s  
ls: cannot access '??s': No such file or directory  
/etc/console-setup  /etc/group       /etc/ldap       /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp  
/etc/dhcp          /etc/hp           /etc/mailcap    /etc/printcap  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] ??s  
ls: cannot access '??s': No such file or directory  
/etc/console-setup  /etc/group       /etc/ldap       /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp  
/etc/dhcp          /etc/hp           /etc/mailcap    /etc/printcap  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] ??s  
ls: cannot access '/etc/[??s]': No such file or directory  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/??s  
/etc/gss  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/p?s  
ls: cannot access '/etc/p?s': No such file or directory  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*p?s d*  
ls: cannot access 'd*': No such file or directory  
/etc/chatscripts   /etc/ethertypes  /etc/mime.types  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p]  
/etc/console-setup /etc/group       /etc/ldap       /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp  
/etc/dhcp          /etc/hp           /etc/mailcap    /etc/printcap  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p?s]*d  
/etc/pam.d         /etc/profile.d   /etc/sensors.d /etc/subuid    /etc/sysctl.d  
/etc/passwd        /etc/sane.d     /etc/subgid    /etc/sudoers.d /etc/systemd  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*p?s*d  
/etc/passwd  
f2ujjs6f2ujjs6@Linux:~$
```

23. feladat Jelenítse meg a home jegyzékének tartalmát a benne levő rejtett fájlokkal együtt!

ls -a /home

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~". The terminal content displays several commands using the "ls" command with various patterns to list files and directories in the "/etc" directory. The terminal window has a dark theme with a light background. The desktop background is a red and purple abstract pattern. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons.

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p?s]
ls: cannot access '??[s]': No such file or directory
ls: cannot access '[d]*': No such file or directory
/etc/console-setup /etc/group    /etc/ldap      /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp          /etc/hp       /etc/mailcap   /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p?s]
/etc/alternatives   /etc/ethertypes   /etc/locale.alias /etc/protocols
/etc/ca-certificates /etc/fonts      /etc/login.defs   /etc/services
/etc/chatscripts    /etc/group      /etc/mailcap     /etc/shells
/etc/console-setup   /etc/gss       /etc/mime.types  /etc/snmp
/etc/cups           /etc/hosts     /etc/modules    /etc/sudoers
/etc/cupshelpers   /etc/hp        /etc/networks   /etc/vmware-tools
/etc/dhcp           /etc/initramfs-tools /etc/ppp       /etc/printcap
/etc/emacs          /etc/ldap      /etc/snmp
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] and ??s
ls: cannot access 'and': No such file or directory
ls: cannot access '??s': No such file or directory
/etc/console-setup   /etc/group     /etc/ldap      /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp           /etc/hp        /etc/mailcap   /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] ??s
ls: cannot access '??s': No such file or directory
/etc/console-setup   /etc/group     /etc/ldap      /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp           /etc/hp        /etc/mailcap   /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] [??s]
ls: cannot access '[??s]': No such file or directory
/etc/console-setup   /etc/group     /etc/ldap      /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp           /etc/hp        /etc/mailcap   /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/[??s]
ls: cannot access '/etc/[??s]': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/??s
/etc/gss
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/p?s
ls: cannot access '/etc/p?s': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*p?s d*
ls: cannot access 'd*': No such file or directory
/etc/chatscripts    /etc/ethertypes /etc/mime.types
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p]
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p]
/etc/console-setup   /etc/group     /etc/ldap      /etc/ppp       /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp           /etc/hp        /etc/mailcap   /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/[p?s]*d
/etc/pam.d          /etc/profile.d /etc/sensors.d /etc/subuid     /etc/sysctl.d
/etc/passwd         /etc/sane.d   /etc/subgid    /etc/sudoers.d /etc/systemd
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/p?s*d
/etc/passwd
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -a /home
. ...
f2ujs6f2ujs6
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$
```

24.feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc jegyzék azon fájljait, melyek második karaktere a vagy n!

ls -d /etc/?[an]*

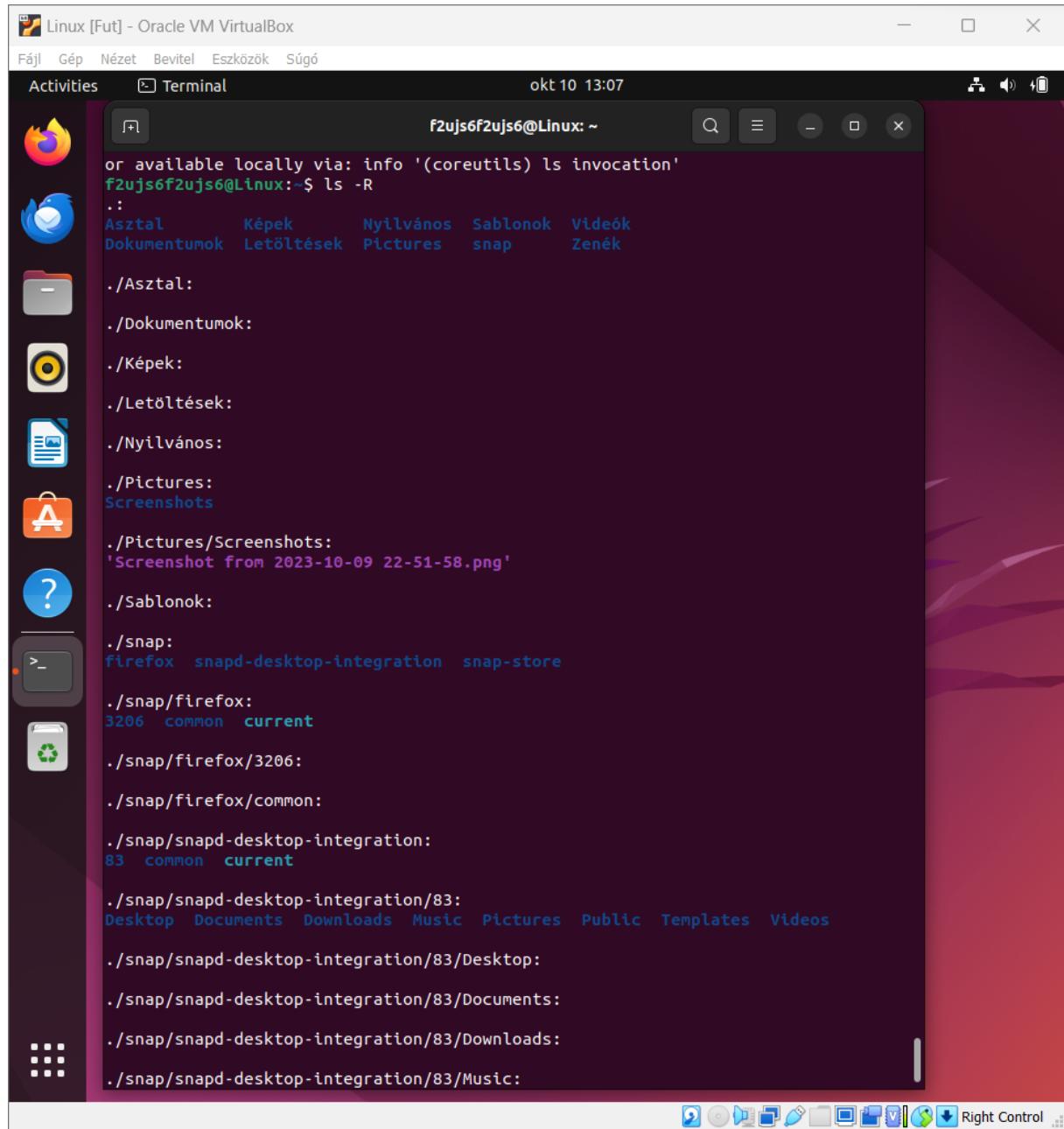
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux: ~". The terminal displays a series of "ls -d" commands being run on the "/etc" directory. The user is testing various patterns to find files where the second character of the filename is either a question mark or an asterisk. The terminal output is as follows:

```
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p] [??s]
ls: cannot access '[??s]': No such file or directory
/etc/console-setup /etc/group /etc/ldap /etc/ppp /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp /etc/hp /etc/mailcap /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/[??s]
ls: cannot access '/etc/[??s]': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/?s
/etc/gss
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/p?s
ls: cannot access '/etc/p?s': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*p?s d*
ls: cannot access 'd*': No such file or directory
/etc/chatscripts /etc/ethertypes /etc/mime.types
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p]
/etc/console-setup /etc/group /etc/ldap /etc/ppp /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp /etc/hp /etc/mailcap /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/[p?s]*d
/etc/pam.d /etc/profile.d /etc/sensors.d /etc/subuid /etc/sysctl.d
/etc/passwd /etc/sane.d /etc/subgid /etc/sudoers.d /etc/systemd
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/p?s*d
/etc/passwd
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -a /home
. ...
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/?[an]
ls: cannot access '/etc/?[an]': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/?[a,n]
ls: cannot access '/etc/?[a,n]': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/?a,n
ls: cannot access '/etc/?a,n': No such file or directory
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/*[p]
/etc/console-setup /etc/group /etc/ldap /etc/ppp /etc/snmp
/etc/dhcp /etc/hp /etc/mailcap /etc/printcap
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$ ls -d /etc/?[an]*
/etc/anacrontab /etc/init /etc/nanorc
/etc/bash.bashrc /etc/init.d /etc/PackageKit
/etc/bash_completion /etc/initramfs-tools /etc/pam.conf
/etc/bash_completion.d /etc/inputrc /etc/pam.d
/etc/ca-certificates /etc/insserv.conf.d /etc/papersize
/etc/ca-certificates.conf /etc/machine-id /etc/passwd
/etc/ca-certificates.conf.dpkg-old /etc/magic /etc/passwd-
/etc/environment /etc/magic.mime /etc/pnm2ppa.conf
/etc/environment.d /etc/mailcap /etc/sane.d
/etc/gai.conf /etc/mailcap.order /etc/snmp
/etc/gnome /etc/manpath.config /etc/xattr.conf
f2ujs6f2ujs6@Linux:~$
```

25.feladat Jelenítse meg a /etc jegyzék azon fájljait, melyek második karaktere nem a és nem n!

26.feladat Jelenítse meg a rendszer összes fájliját és jegyzékét (hosszan fut)!

ls -R



27.feladat Indítsa el a Midnight Commanert!

mc

