

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

Ахмед МД Булбул НКАбд-04-22¹

8 марта, 2023, Москва, Россия

¹Российский Университет Дружбы Народов

Цели и задачи работы

Цель лабораторной работы

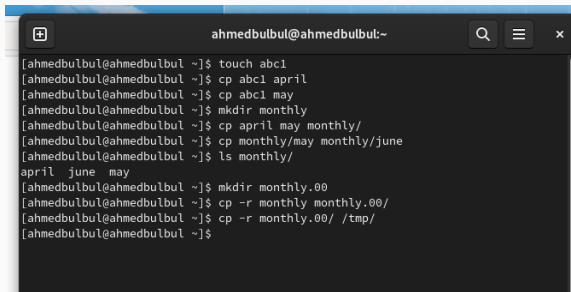
Ознакомление с файловой системой Linux, её структурой, именами и содержанием каталогов. Приобретение практических навыков по применению команд для работы с файлами и каталогами, по управлению процессами, по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.

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

Выполнение примеров



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

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

Выполнение примеров

```
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv april july  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv july monthly.00/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ ls monthly.00  
july  monthly  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv monthly.00/ monthly.01  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mkdir reports  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv monthly.01 reports/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv reports/monthly.01/ reports/monthly  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$
```

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

Выполнение примеров

```
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ touch may  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 map  8 16:53 may  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod u+x may  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ ls -l may  
-rwxr--r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 map  8 16:53 may  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod u-x may  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 map  8 16:53 may  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod g+w abc1  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$
```

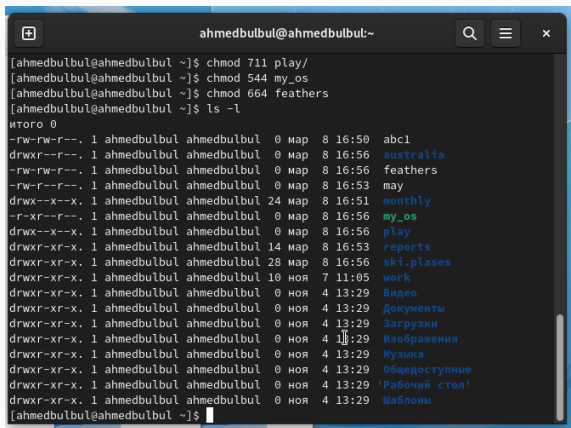
Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров

Создание директорий и копирование файлов

```
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cp /usr/include/linux/sysinfo.h ~  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv sysinfo.h equipment  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mkdir ski.plases  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv equipment ski.plases/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv ski.plases/equipment ski.plases/equiplist  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cp abc1 ski.plases/equiplist2  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cd ski.plases/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ski.plases]$ mkdir equipment  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ski.plases]$ mv equiplist equipment/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ski.plases]$ mv equiplist2 equipment/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ski.plases]$ cd  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mkdir newdir  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv newdir/ ski.plases/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv ski.plases/newdir ski.plases/plans  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$
```

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

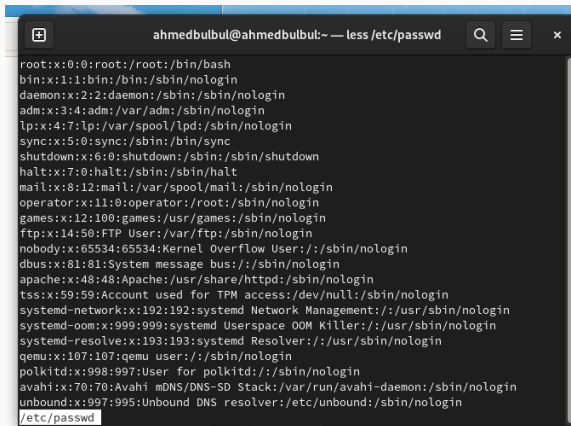
Работа с командой chmod



```
ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod 711 play/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod 544 my_os  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod 664 feathers  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ ls -l  
итого 0  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 мар 8 16:50 abc1  
drwxr--r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 мар 8 16:56 australia  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 мар 8 16:56 feathers  
-rw-r--r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 мар 8 16:53 may  
drwx--x--x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 24 мар 8 16:51 monthly  
-r-xr--r--. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 мар 8 16:56 my_os  
drwx--x--x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 мар 8 16:56 play  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 14 мар 8 16:53 reports  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 28 мар 8 16:56 ski.places  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 10 ноя 7 11:05 work  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Видео  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Документы  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Загрузки  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Изображения  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Музыка  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Общедоступные  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 'Рабочий стол'  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 ahmedbulbul ahmedbulbul 0 ноя 4 13:29 Шаблоны  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$
```

Рис. 5: Настройка прав доступа

Файл /etc/passwd

A terminal window titled 'ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — less /etc/passwd'. The window displays the contents of the /etc/passwd file, showing system users and their configurations. The entries are: root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash, bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin, daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin, adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin, lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/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:/sbin/nologin, operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin, games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin, ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin, nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/:/sbin/nologin, dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin, apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin, tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/dev/null:/sbin/nologin, systemd-networkd:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/:/usr/sbin/nologin, systemd-oom:x:999:999:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/:/usr/sbin/nologin, systemd-resolve:x:193:193:systemd Resolver:/:/usr/sbin/nologin, qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/:/sbin/nologin, polkitd:x:998:997:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin, avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin, unbound:x:997:995:Unbound DNS resolver:/etc/unbound:/sbin/nologin. The file path /etc/passwd is highlighted at the bottom of the terminal window.

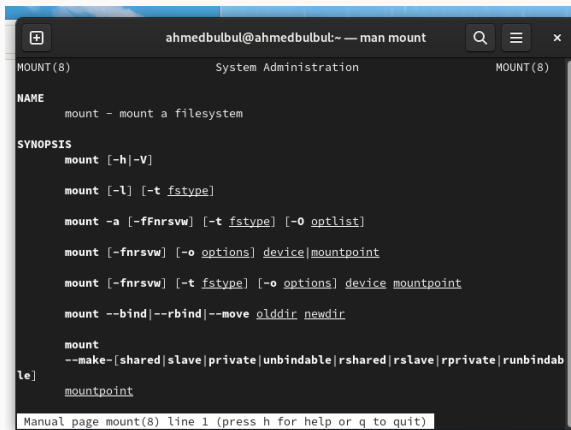
```
ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — less /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/:/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System message bus:/:/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/dev/null:/sbin/nologin
systemd-networkd:x:192:192:systemd Network Management:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-oom:x:999:999:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:193:193:systemd Resolver:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:998:997:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
unbound:x:997:995:Unbound DNS resolver:/etc/unbound:/sbin/nologin
/etc/passwd
```

Рис. 6: Файл /etc/passwd

Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cp feathers file.old  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv file.old play/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mkdir fun  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cp -R play/ fun/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ mv fun/ play/games  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod -r feathers  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cat feathers  
cat: feathers: Отказано в доступе  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cp feathers 12  
cp: невозможно открыть 'feathers' для чтения: Отказано в доступе  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod +r feathers  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod -x play/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ cd play/  
bash: cd: play/: Отказано в доступе  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$ chmod +x play/  
[ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul ~]$
```

Рис. 7: Работа с файлами и правами доступа



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title bar "ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — man mount". The window displays the manual page for the 'mount' command, categorized under "System Administration". The content includes the command name, synopsis, and various options. The synopsis lists several forms of the 'mount' command, including options for file system type, options, device, mount point, and flags like --bind, --rbind, and --move. The bottom of the window shows the status "Manual page mount(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)".

```
ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — man mount

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

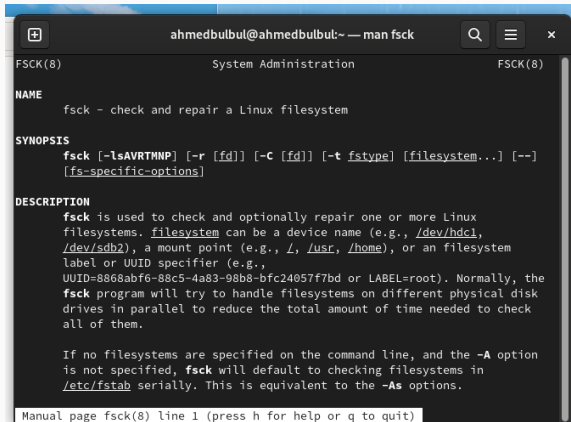
    mount [-fnrsvw] [-t fstype] [-o options] device mountpoint

    mount --bind|--rbind|--move olddir newdir

    mount
    --make-[shared|slave|private|unbindable|rshared|rslave|rprivate|runbindable]
    mountpoint

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

Рис. 8: Команда mount



```
ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — man fsck
FCK(8)                                System Administration                                FCK(8)

NAME
    fsck - check and repair a Linux filesystem

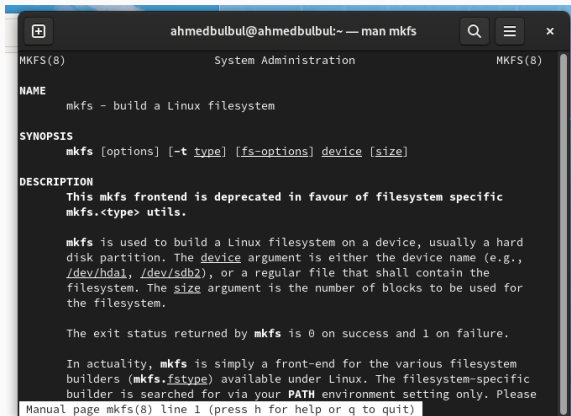
SYNOPSIS
    fsck [-lsAVRTMNP] [-r [fd]] [-C [fd]] [-t fstype] [filesystem...] [--]
    [fs-specific-options]

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 an 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.

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

Рис. 9: Команда fsck



```
ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — man mkfs
MKFS(8)                                System Administration                                MKFS(8)

NAME
    mkfs - build a Linux filesystem

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

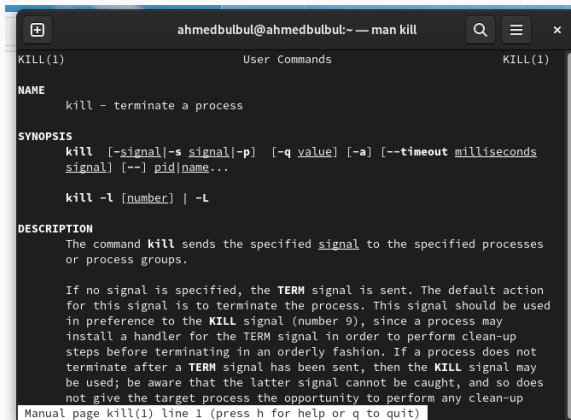
DESCRIPTION
    This mkfs frontend is deprecated in favour of filesystem specific
    mkfs.<type> utils.

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

Рис. 10: Команда mkfs



```
ahmedbulbul@ahmedbulbul:~ — man kill

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

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

Рис. 11: Команда kill

Выводы по проделанной работе

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.