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Linux.

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- touch - fsck - mkfs - kill
- mount - cat - less - ls
- chmod - rm - cp - mv



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```

atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cp ~/feathers ~/file.old
cp: не указан -r; пропускается каталог '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/t/atdashkina/feathers'
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cp -r ~/feathers ~/file.old
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ mv ~/file.old ~/play
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cp -r ~/play ~/fun
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ mv ~/fun ~/play
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ mv ~/fun/play ~/fun/games
mv: не удалось выполнить stat для '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/t/atdashkina/fun/play': Нет такого фай
ла или каталога
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ ls
bin      play      work      Документы      Музыка      'Снимки экрана'
feathers  public    архив      Загрузки      Общедоступные  Шаблоны
home     public_html  Видео      Изображения    'Рабочий стол'
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cd play
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/play $ mv fun games
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/play $ ls
file.old  games
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/play $

```

. 1:





```
2.1.      /usr/include/sys/io.h      equipment. 2.2.
          ~/ski.plases. 2.3.      equipment      ~/ski.plases. 2.4.
~/ski.plases/equipment  ~/ski.plases/equiplist.
```

```
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ cp /usr/include/sys/io.h equipment
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ ls
bin          home          Видео          Изображения    'Рабочий стол'
equipment    play          work           Документы      Музыка          'Снимки экрана'
feathers     public       архив          Загрузки       Общедоступные  Шаблоны
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ mkdir ~/ski.plases
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ ls
bin          home          архив          Загрузки       Общедоступные  Шаблоны
equipment    play          ski.plases     Видео          Изображения    'Рабочий стол'
feathers     public       work           Документы      Музыка          'Снимки экрана'
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ mv equipment ski.plases
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ mv ~/ski.plases/equipment ~/ski.plases/equiplist
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$ ls ski.plases
equiplist
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~$
```

. 2:

- 2.5. abc1 ~/ski.plases, equiplist2.
- 2.6. equipment ~/ski.plases. 2.7.
- ~/ski.plases/equiplist equiplist2 ~/ski.plases/equipment. 2.8.
- ~/newdir ~/ski.plases plans.

```

atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ touch abc1
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cp ~/ski.plases equiplist2
cp: не указан -r; пропускается каталог '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/t/atdashkina/ski.plases'
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cp -r ~/ski.plases equiplist2
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ cd ~/ski.plases
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ cp equiplist2
cp: после 'equiplist2' пропущен операнд, задающий целевой файл
По команде «cp --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ cp ~/abc1 equiplist2
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist  equiplist2
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir equipment
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist  equiplist2  equipment
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ mv equiplist equiplist2 equipment
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ ls equipment
equiplist  equiplist2
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir ~/newdir
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ mv ~/newdir plans
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equipment  plans
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~/ski.plases $

```



chmod,

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3.1

drwxr-r- ... australia

```
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ chmod g-x australia
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ chmod o-x australia
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ ls -l australia
итого 0
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ ls -l
итого 41
-rw-r--r-- 1 atdashkina studsci 0 map 13 15:06 abc1
drwxr--r-- 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 15:13 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 1 13:54 bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 15:07 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 14:52 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 3 atdashkina studsci 2048 фев 26 11:41 home
drwxr-xr-x 3 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 14:59 play
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 1 14:29 public
```

. 4:

drwx-x-x ... play

```
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ chmod o-r play
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ ls -l
итого 41
-rw-r--r-- 1 atdashkina studsci  0 map 13 15:06 abc1
drwxr--r-- 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 15:13 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map  1 13:54 bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 15:07 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 14:52 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 3 atdashkina studsci 2048 фев 26 11:41 home
drwxr-x--x 3 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 14:59 play
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map  1 14:20 public
```

. 5:

3.3

-r-xr-r- ... my_os

```
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ chmod u-w my_os
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ chmod u*x my_os
chmod: неверный режим: «u*x»
По команде «chmod --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ chmod u+x my_os
atdashkina@dk3n31 ~ $ ls -l
итого 43
-rw-r--r-- 1 atdashkina studsci    0 мар 13 15:06 abc1
drwxr--r-- 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 мар 13 15:13 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 мар  1 13:54 bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 мар 13 15:07 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 мар 13 14:52 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 3 atdashkina studsci 2048 фев 26 11:41 home
dr-xr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 мар 13 15:16 my_os
```

. 6:

-rw-rw-r- ... feathers

```
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ cat ~/feathers
cat: /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/a/t/atdashkina/feathers: Это каталог
```

. 7:



4.1. /etc/password. () 4.2. ~/feathers
 ~/file.old.ls 4.3. ~/file.old ~/play. 4.4. ~/play
 ~/fun. 4.5. ~/fun ~/play games.

```
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ cp feathers
cp: после 'feathers' пропущен операнд, задающий целевой файл
По команде «cp --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
```

. 8:

4.6. ~/feathers . 4.7. ,
~/feathers cat? 4.8. , ~/feathers?

```
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~/play $ cd
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ chmod u-r feathers
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ chmod u+r feathers
```

. 9:

4.9. ~/feathers .

```
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ chmod u-x ~/play
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ cd play
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~/play $ ls -l
итого 2
-rw-r--r-- 1 atdashkina studsci    0 map 13 14:53 file.old
drwxr-xr-x 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 14:55 games
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~/play $ cd
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ chmod u-x ~/play
```

. 10:

4.10.

~/play

. 4.11.

~/play.

?

(

```

atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ chmod u+x ~/play
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ ls-l
bash: ls-l: команда не найдена
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ ls -l
итого 43
-rw-r--r-- 1 atdashkina studsci  0 map 13 15:06 abc1
drwxr--r-- 2 atdashkina studsci 2048 map 13 15:13 australia

```

. 11:

4.12.

~/play

.

```

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

DESCRIPTION
    All files accessible in a Unix system are arranged in one big tree, the file hierarchy, rooted at /. These
    files can be spread out over several devices. The mount command serves to attach the filesystem found on
    some device to the big file tree. Conversely, the umount(8) command will detach it again. The filesystem is
    used to control how data is stored on the device or provided in a virtual way by network or other services.

    The standard form of the mount command is:

        mount -t type device dir

    This tells the kernel to attach the filesystem found on device (which is of type type) at the directory
    dir. The option -t type is optional. The mount command is usually able to detect a filesystem. The root
    permissions are necessary to mount a filesystem by default. See section "Non-superuser mounts" below for
    more details. The previous contents (if any) and owner and mode of dir become invisible, and as long as
    this filesystem remains mounted, the pathname dir refers to the root of the filesystem on device.

    If only the directory or the device is given, for example:

        mount /dir

    then mount looks for a mountpoint (and if not found then for a device) in the /etc/fstab file. It's
    possible to use the --target or --source options to avoid ambiguous interpretation of the given argument.
    For example:

        mount --target /mountpoint

    The same filesystem may be mounted more than once, and in some cases (e.g., network filesystems) the same

```



man

mount, fsck, mkfs, kill

```

fsck(8)                                System Administration                                fsck(8)

NAME
    fsck - check and repair a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    fsck [-lsavwnomp] [-r [fs]] [-o [fs]] [-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 a filesystem label or UUID specifier
    (e.g., UUID=866ab6f8-8dc5-4ad3-9b58-bfc24b57f7bd 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 -r option is not specified, fsck will default
    to checking filesystems in /etc/fstab serially. This is equivalent to the -Aa options.

    The exit status returned by fsck is the sum of the following conditions:

    0      No errors

    1      Filesystem errors corrected

    2      System should be rebooted

    4      Filesystem errors left uncorrected

    8      Operational error

    16     Usage or syntax error

    32     Checking canceled by user request

    128    Shared-library error

    The exit status returned when multiple filesystems are checked is the bit-wise OR of the exit statuses for
    each filesystem that is checked.

    In actuality, fsck is simply a front-end for the various filesystem checkers (fsck.fstype) available under
    Linux. The filesystem-specific checker is searched for in the PATH environment variable. If the PATH is
    undefined then fallback to /sbin.

    Please see the filesystem-specific checker manual pages for further details.

```

. 13: man

man mount

. **14:** man mount

```

KILL(1)                                     User Commands                               KILL(1)

NAME
    kill - send a signal to a process

SYNOPSIS
    kill [options] <pid> [...]

DESCRIPTION
    The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available signals. Particularly useful signals
    include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified in three ways: -9, -SIGKILL
    or -KILL. Negative PID values may be used to choose whole process groups; see the PGID column in ps com-
    mand output. A PID of -1 is special; it indicates all processes except the kill process itself and init.

OPTIONS
    <pid> [...]
        Send signal to every <pid> listed.

    -<signal>
    -s <signal>
    --signal <signal>
        Specify the signal to be sent. The signal can be specified by using name or number. The behavior
        of signals is explained in signal(7) manual page.

    -q, --queue <value>
        Use sigqueue(3) rather than kill(2) and the value argument is used to specify an integer to be sent
        with the signal. If the receiving process has installed a handler for this signal using the SA_SIG-
        INFO flag to sigaction(2), then it can obtain this data via the si_value field of the siginfo_t
        structure.

    -l, --list [<signal>]
        List signal names. This option has optional argument, which will convert signal number to signal
        name, or other way round.

    -L, --table
        List signal names in a nice table.

NOTES
    Your shell (command line interpreter) may have a built-in kill command. You may need to run the
    command described here as /bin/kill to solve the conflict.

EXAMPLES
    kill -9 -1
        Kill all processes you can kill.

    kill -l 11
        Translate number 11 into a signal name.

    kill -L
        List the available signal choices in a nice table.

    kill 123 543 2341 3453
        Send the default signal, SIGTERM, to all those processes.

```

```
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ man mount
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ man fsck
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ man mkfs
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $ man kill
atdashkina@dk2n24 ~ $
```

. 16: man mkfs



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