

# Операционные системы

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

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Бугерра Сухайеб

24 июня 2025

Российский университет дружбы народов, Москва, Россия

## Цели и задачи работы

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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.

- 1 Выполнить приимеры
- 2 Выполнить дествия 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

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

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

```
buguerra@buguerra:~$  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cd  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv april july  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv july monthly.00  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ ls monthly.00  
july  monthly  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv monthly.00 monthly.01  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mkdir reports  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv monthly.01 reports  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv reports/monthly.01 reports/monthly  
buguerra@buguerra:~$
```

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

```
buguerra@buguerra:~$  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ touch may  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:35 may  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod u+x may  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ ls -l may  
-rwxr--r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:35 may  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod u-x may  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:35 may  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly  
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod g+w abc1  
buguerra@buguerra:~$
```

Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров



## Создание директорий и копирование файлов

```
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cp /usr/include/linux/sysinfo.h ~
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv sysinfo.h equipment
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mkdir ski.plases
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv equipment ski.plases/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv ski.plases/equipment ski.plases/equiplist
buguerra@buguerra:~$ touch abc1
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cp abc1 ski.plases/equiplist2
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cd ski.plases/
buguerra@buguerra:~/ski.plases$ mkdir equipment
buguerra@buguerra:~/ski.plases$ mv equiplist equipment/
buguerra@buguerra:~/ski.plases$ mv equiplist2 equipment/
buguerra@buguerra:~/ski.plases$ cd
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mkdir newdir
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv newdir ski.plases/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv ski.plases/newdir/ ski.plases/plans
buguerra@buguerra:~$
```

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

## Работа с командой chmod

```
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mkdir australia play
buguerra@buguerra:~$ touch my_os feathers
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod 744 australia/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod 711 play/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod 544 my_os
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod 664 feathers
buguerra@buguerra:~$ ls -l
итого 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:36 abc1
drwxr--r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:36 australia
-rw-rw-r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:37 feathers
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 74 июн 24 11:13 git-extended
-rw-r--r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:35 may
drwx--x--x. 1 buguerra buguerra 24 июн 24 11:30 monthly
-r-r--r--. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:37 my_os
drwx--x--x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 11:36 play
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 14 июн 24 11:35 reports
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 28 июн 24 11:36 ski.plases
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 10 июн 24 10:42 work
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 Видео
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 Документы
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 26 июн 24 10:54 Загрузки
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 Изображения
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 Музыка
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 Общедоступные
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 'Рабочий стол'
drwxr-xr-x. 1 buguerra buguerra 0 июн 24 10:32 Шаблоны
buguerra@buguerra:~$
```

```
buguerra@buguerra:~ — less /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:Super User:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/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:/usr/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/usr/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/usr/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System Message Bus:/usr/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/usr/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:999:999>User for geoclue:/var/lib/geoclue:/sbin/nologin
usbmuxd:x:113:113:usbmuxd user:/sbin/nologin
systemd-oom:x:998:998:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/usr/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:114:114>User for polkitd:/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:172:172:RealtimeKit:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:997:994:chrony system user:/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:996:993:Dnsmasq DHCP and DNS server:/var/lib/dnsmasq:/usr/sbin/nologin
gluster:x:995:992:GlusterFS daemons:/run/gluster:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Rpcbind Daemon:/var/lib/rpcbind:/sbin/nologin
pipewire:x:994:991:PipeWire System Daemon:/run/pipewire:/usr/sbin/nologin
unbound:x:993:990:Unbound DNS resolver:/var/lib/unbound:/sbin/nologin
nm-openconnect:x:992:989:NetworkManager user for OpenConnect:/sbin/nologin
rpcuser:x:29:29:RPC Service User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
wsdd:x:991:988:Web Services Dynamic Discovery host daemon:/sbin/nologin
sssd:x:990:986>User for sssd:/run/sss:/sbin/nologin
openvpn:x:989:985:OpenVPN:/etc/openvpn:/sbin/nologin
nm-openvpn:x:988:984:Default user for running openvpn spawned by NetworkManager:/sbin/nologin
flatpak:x:987:983:Flatpak system helper:/usr/sbin/nologin
colord:x:986:982>User for colord:/var/lib/colord:/sbin/nologin
abrt:x:173:173:/etc/abrt:/sbin/nologin
/etc/passwd
```

## Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cp feathers file.old
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv file.old play/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mkdir fun
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cp -R play/ fun/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ mv fun/ play/games
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod u-r feathers
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cat feathers
cat: feathers: Отказано в доступе
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cp feathers feathers2
cp: невозможно открыть 'feathers' для чтения: Отказано в доступе
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod u+r feathers
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod u-x play/
buguerra@buguerra:~$ cd play/
bash: cd: play/: Отказано в доступе
buguerra@buguerra:~$ chmod +x play/
buguerra@buguerra:~$
```

Рис. 7: Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
buguerra@buguerra:~ — 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

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.

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

```
buguerra@buguerra:~ — 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 a
    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.

    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

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

```
buguerra@buguerra:~ — 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 see the filesystem-specific builder manual pages for further details.

OPTIONS
    -t, --type type
        Specify the type of filesystem to be built. If not specified, the default filesystem type (currently ext2) is used.

    fs-options
        Filesystem-specific options to be passed to the real filesystem builder.

    -V, --verbose
        Produce verbose output, including all filesystem-specific commands that are executed. Specifying this option more than once inhibits execution of any filesystem-specific commands. This is really only useful for testing.

    -h, --help
        Display help text and exit.

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

```
buguerra@buguerra:~ — 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 before terminating.

    Most modern shells have a builtin kill command, with a usage rather similar to that of
    the command described here. The --all, --pid, and --queue options, and the possibility to
    specify processes by command name, are local extensions.

    If signal is 0, then no actual signal is sent, but error checking is still performed.

ARGUMENTS
    The list of processes to be signaled can be a mixture of names and PIDs.

    pid
        Each pid can be expressed in one of the following ways:

        n
            where n is larger than 0. The process with PID n is signaled.

        0
            Manual page kill(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```



## Выводы по проделанной работе

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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.