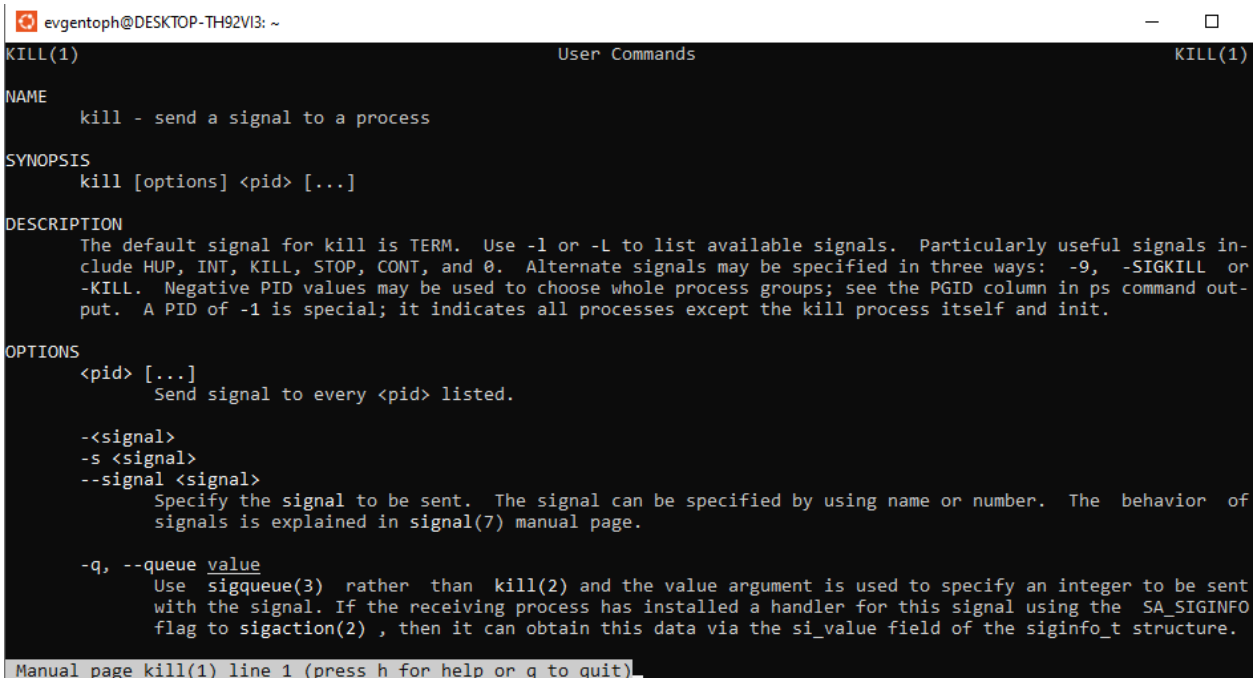
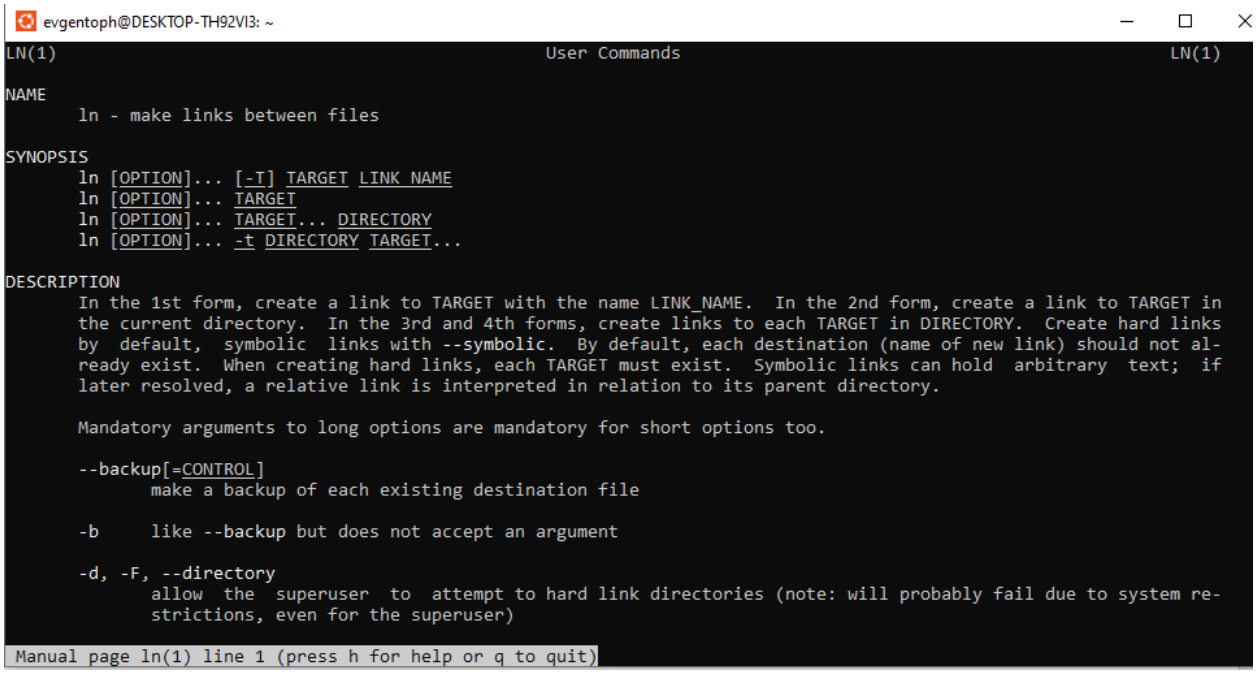
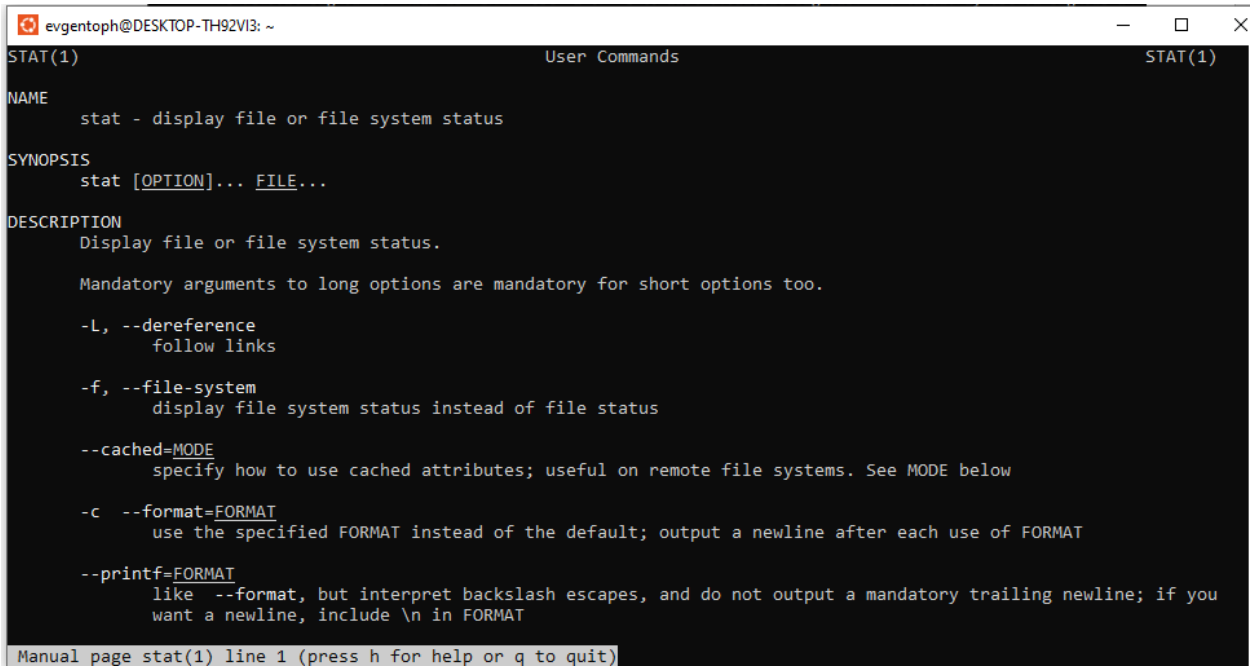
Изучите принципы действия команд

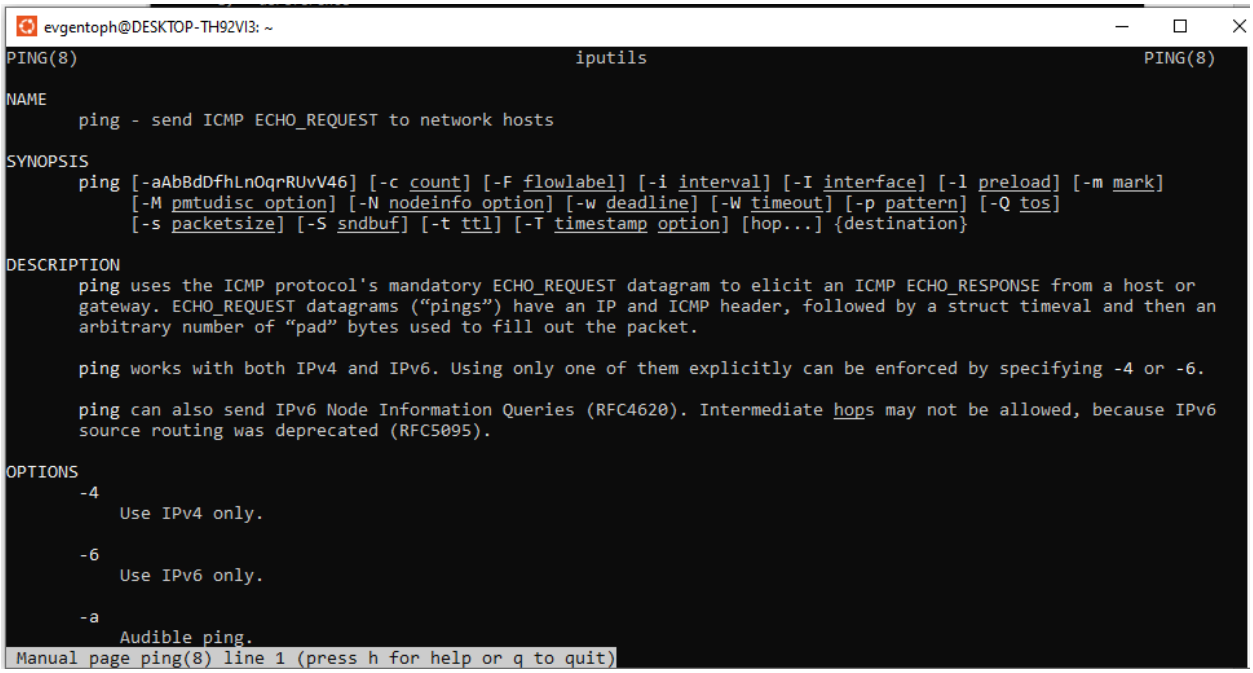
```
WHICH(1)                                General Commands Manual                                WHICH(1)

NAME
       which - locate a command

SYNOPSIS
       which [-a] filename ...

DESCRIPTION
       which  returns  the  pathnames of the files (or links) which would be executed in the current environment, had
       its arguments been given as commands in a strictly POSIX-conformant shell.  It does this by searching the PATH
       for executable files matching the names of the arguments.  It does not canonicalize path names.

OPTIONS
       -a     print all matching pathnames of each argument

EXIT STATUS
       0      if all specified commands are found and executable

       1      if one or more specified commands is nonexistent or not executable

       2      if an invalid option is specified

Debian                                          29 Jun 2016                                    WHICH(1)
 Manual page which(1) line 1/24 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
PS(1)                                   User Commands                                   PS(1)

NAME
       ps - report a snapshot of the current processes.

SYNOPSIS
       ps [options]

DESCRIPTION
       ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.  If you want a repetitive update of the
       selection and the displayed information, use top instead.

       This version of ps accepts several kinds of options:

       1   UNIX options, which may be grouped and must be preceded by a dash.
       2   BSD options, which may be grouped and must not be used with a dash.
       3   GNU long options, which are preceded by two dashes.

       Options of different types may be freely mixed, but conflicts can appear.  There are some synonymous options,
       which are functionally identical, due to the many standards and ps implementations that this ps is compatible
       with.

       Note that ps -aux is distinct from ps aux.  The POSIX and UNIX standards require that ps -aux print all
       processes owned by a user named x, as well as printing all processes that would be selected by the -a option.
       If the user named x does not exist, this ps may interpret the command as ps aux instead and print a warning.
       This behavior is intended to aid in transitioning old scripts and habits.  It is fragile, subject to change,
       and thus should not be relied upon.

       By default, ps selects all processes with the same effective user ID (euid=EUID) as the current user and
 Manual page ps(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

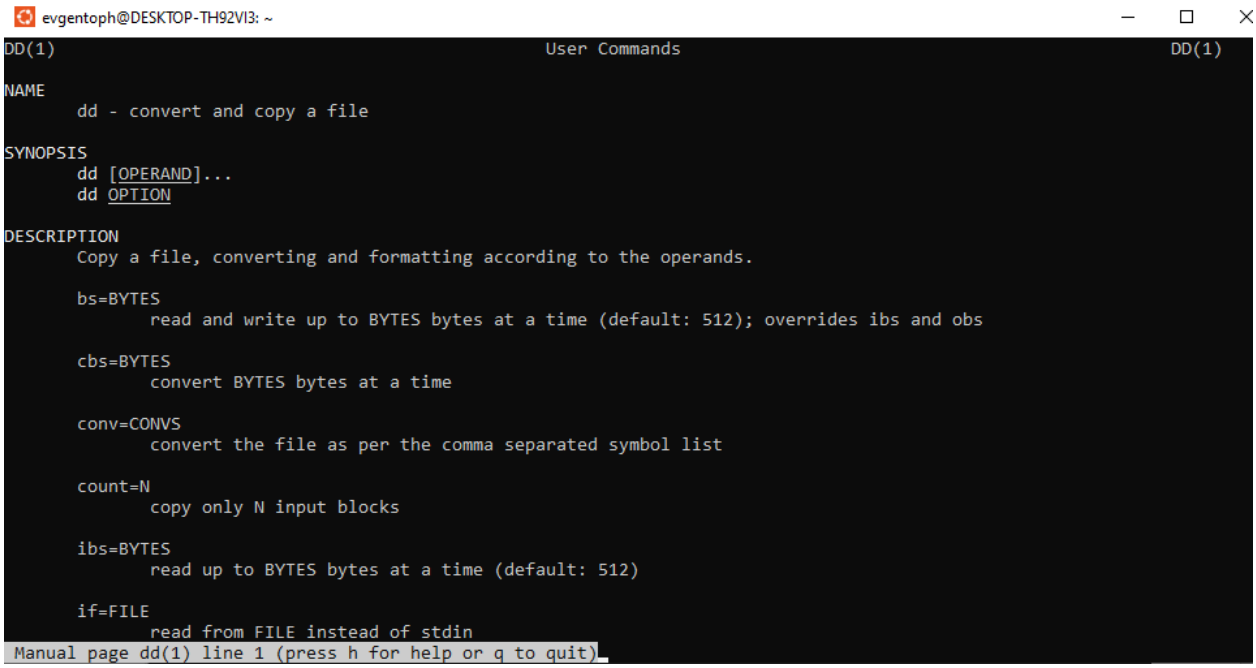

evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
KILL(1) User Commands KILL(1)
NAME
kill - send a signal to a process
SYNOPSIS
kill [options] <pid> [...]
DESCRIPTION
The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available signals. Particularly useful signals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate 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 command 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_SIGINFO flag to sigaction(2) , then it can obtain this data via the si_value field of the siginfo_t structure.
Manual page kill(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)


evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
LN(1) User Commands LN(1)
NAME
ln - make links between files
SYNOPSIS
ln [OPTION]... [-T] TARGET LINK_NAME
ln [OPTION]... TARGET
ln [OPTION]... TARGET... DIRECTORY
ln [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY TARGET...
DESCRIPTION
In the 1st form, create a link to TARGET with the name LINK_NAME. In the 2nd form, create a link to TARGET in the current directory. In the 3rd and 4th forms, create links to each TARGET in DIRECTORY. Create hard links by default, symbolic links with --symbolic. By default, each destination (name of new link) should not already exist. When creating hard links, each TARGET must exist. Symbolic links can hold arbitrary text; if later resolved, a relative link is interpreted in relation to its parent directory.
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
--backup[=CONTROL]
make a backup of each existing destination file
-b like --backup but does not accept an argument
-d, -F, --directory
allow the superuser to attempt to hard link directories (note: will probably fail due to system restrictions, even for the superuser)
Manual page ln(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

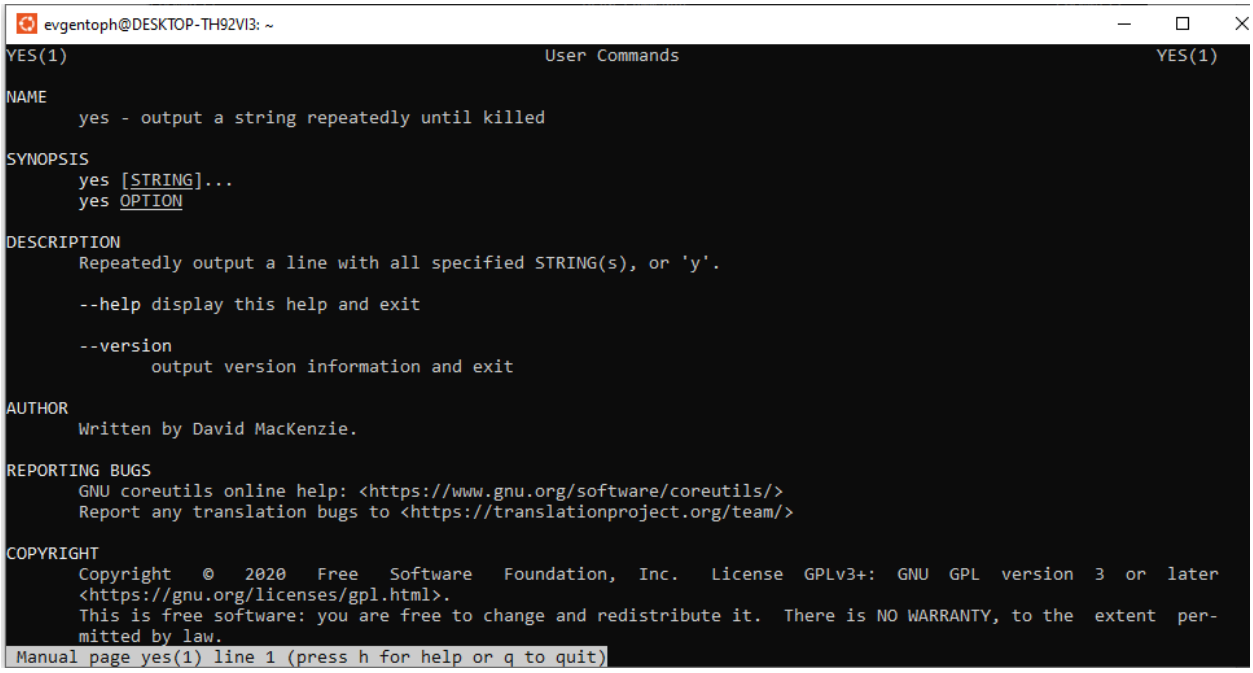

evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
STAT(1) User Commands STAT(1)
NAME
stat - display file or file system status
SYNOPSIS
stat [OPTION]... FILE...
DESCRIPTION
Display file or file system status.
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-L, --dereference
follow links
-f, --file-system
display file system status instead of file status
--cached=MODE
specify how to use cached attributes; useful on remote file systems. See MODE below
-c --format=FORMAT
use the specified FORMAT instead of the default; output a newline after each use of FORMAT
--printf=FORMAT
like --format, but interpret backslash escapes, and do not output a mandatory trailing newline; if you want a newline, include \n in FORMAT
Manual page stat(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

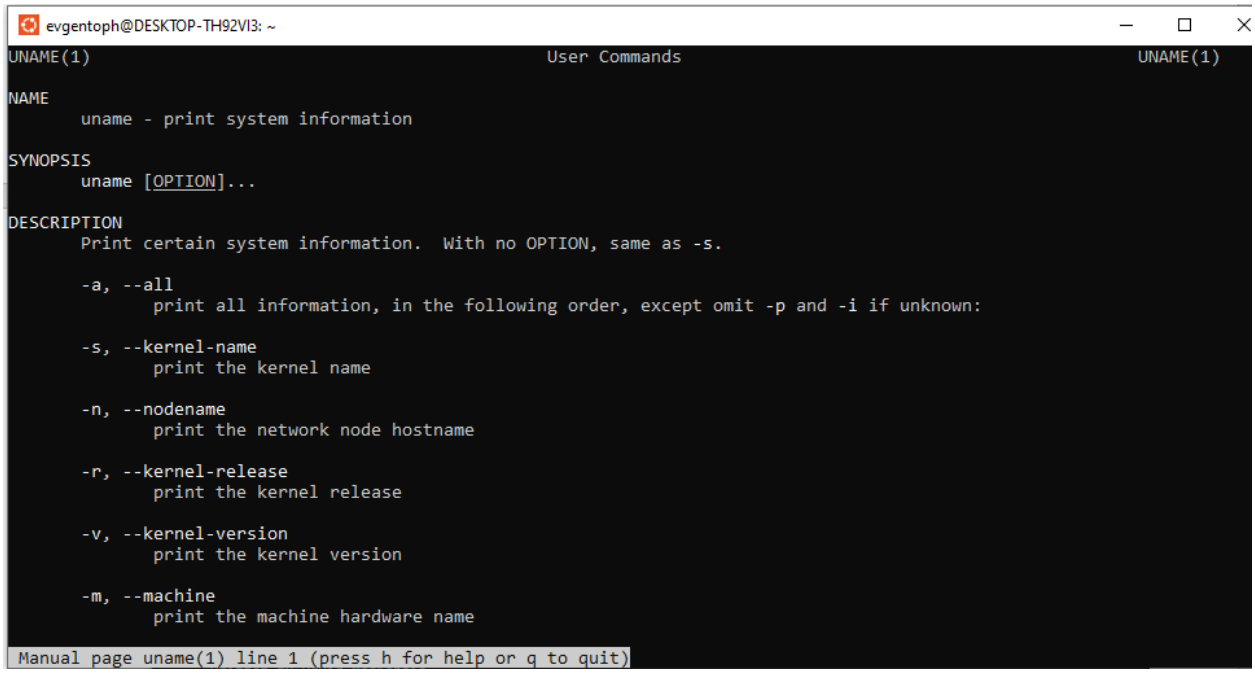

evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
PING(8) iputils PING(8)
NAME
ping - send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts
SYNOPSIS
ping [-aAbBdDfhLnOqrRUvV46] [-c count] [-F flowlabel] [-i interval] [-I interface] [-l preload] [-m mark]
[-M pmtudisc_option] [-N nodeinfo_option] [-w deadline] [-W timeout] [-p pattern] [-Q tos]
[-s packetsize] [-S sndbuf] [-t ttl] [-T timestamp_option] [hop...] {destination}
DESCRIPTION
ping uses the ICMP protocol's mandatory ECHO_REQUEST datagram to elicit an ICMP ECHO_RESPONSE from a host or gateway. ECHO_REQUEST datagrams ("pings") have an IP and ICMP header, followed by a struct timeval and then an arbitrary number of "pad" bytes used to fill out the packet.
ping works with both IPv4 and IPv6. Using only one of them explicitly can be enforced by specifying -4 or -6.
ping can also send IPv6 Node Information Queries (RFC4620). Intermediate hops may not be allowed, because IPv6 source routing was deprecated (RFC5095).
OPTIONS
-4
Use IPv4 only.
-6
Use IPv6 only.
-a
Audible ping.
Manual page ping(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

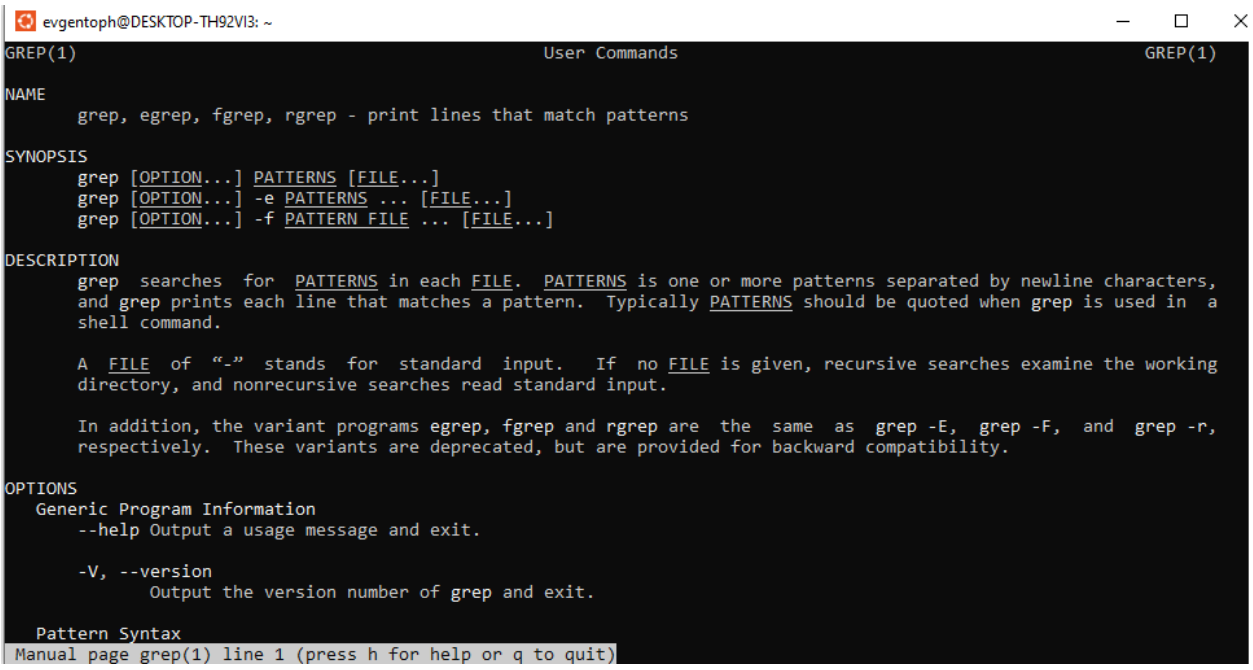

evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
CHMOD(1) User Commands CHMOD(1)
NAME
chmod - change file mode bits
SYNOPSIS
chmod [OPTION]... MODE[,MODE]... FILE...
chmod [OPTION]... OCTAL-MODE FILE...
chmod [OPTION]... --reference=RFILE FILE...
DESCRIPTION
This manual page documents the GNU version of chmod. chmod changes the file mode bits of each given file according to mode, which can be either a symbolic representation of changes to make, or an octal number representing the bit pattern for the new mode bits.
The format of a symbolic mode is [ugoa...][[-+=][perms...]...], where perms is either zero or more letters from the set rwxXst, or a single letter from the set ugo. Multiple symbolic modes can be given, separated by commas.
A combination of the letters ugoa controls which users' access to the file will be changed: the user who owns it (u), other users in the file's group (g), other users not in the file's group (o), or all users (a). If none of these are given, the effect is as if (a) were given, but bits that are set in the umask are not affected.
The operator + causes the selected file mode bits to be added to the existing file mode bits of each file; - causes them to be removed; and = causes them to be added and causes unmentioned bits to be removed except that a directory's unmentioned set user and group ID bits are not affected.
The letters rwxXst select file mode bits for the affected users: read (r), write (w), execute (or search for
Manual page chmod(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)


evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
DD(1) User Commands DD(1)
NAME
dd - convert and copy a file
SYNOPSIS
dd [OPERAND]...
dd OPTION
DESCRIPTION
Copy a file, converting and formatting according to the operands.
bs=BYTES
read and write up to BYTES bytes at a time (default: 512); overrides ibs and obs
cbs=BYTES
convert BYTES bytes at a time
conv=CONVS
convert the file as per the comma separated symbol list
count=N
copy only N input blocks
ibs=BYTES
read up to BYTES bytes at a time (default: 512)
if=FILE
read from FILE instead of stdin
Manual page dd(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)


evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
CHOWN(1) User Commands CHOWN(1)
NAME
chown - change file owner and group
SYNOPSIS
chown [OPTION]... [OWNER][:[GROUP]] FILE...
chown [OPTION]... --reference=RFILE FILE...
DESCRIPTION
This manual page documents the GNU version of chown. chown changes the user and/or group ownership of each given file. If only an owner (a user name or numeric user ID) is given, that user is made the owner of each given file, and the files' group is not changed. If the owner is followed by a colon and a group name (or numeric group ID), with no spaces between them, the group ownership of the files is changed as well. If a colon but no group name follows the user name, that user is made the owner of the files and the group of the files is changed to that user's login group. If the colon and group are given, but the owner is omitted, only the group of the files is changed; in this case, chown performs the same function as chgrp. If only a colon is given, or if the entire operand is empty, neither the owner nor the group is changed.
OPTIONS
Change the owner and/or group of each FILE to OWNER and/or GROUP. With --reference, change the owner and group of each FILE to those of RFILE.
-c, --changes
like verbose but report only when a change is made
-f, --silent, --quiet
suppress most error messages
Manual page chown(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)


evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~
YES(1) User Commands YES(1)
NAME
yes - output a string repeatedly until killed
SYNOPSIS
yes [STRING]...
yes OPTION
DESCRIPTION
Repeatedly output a line with all specified STRING(s), or 'y'.
--help display this help and exit
--version
output version information and exit
AUTHOR
Written by David MacKenzie.
REPORTING BUGS
GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
COPYRIGHT
Copyright © 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Manual page yes(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)





Создайте рабочую директорию и перейдите в нее

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$ mkdir dir2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$ cd dir2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Определить версию

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ uname --version
uname (GNU coreutils) 8.32
Copyright (C) 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Written by David MacKenzie.
```

Запись в файл

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ touch file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ uname --version >> file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file1
uname (GNU coreutils) 8.32
Copyright (C) 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Written by David MacKenzie.
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

PATH и запись в тот же файл

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ echo $PATH >> file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file1
uname (GNU coreutils) 8.32
Copyright (C) 2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <https://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.

Written by David MacKenzie.
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/mnt/c/Program Files/WindowsApp
s/CanonicalGroupLimited.Ubuntu_2204.1.7.0_x64__79rhkp1fndgsc:/mnt/c/Program Files (x86)/Razer Chroma SDK/bin:/mnt/c/Prog
ram Files/Razer Chroma SDK/bin:/mnt/c/Program Files (x86)/Razer/ChromaBroadcast/bin:/mnt/c/Program Files/Razer/ChromaBro
adcast/bin:/mnt/c/ProgramData/Oracle/Java/javapath:/mnt/c/Windows/system32:/mnt/c/Windows:/mnt/c/Windows/System32/Wbem:/
mnt/c/Windows/System32/WindowsPowerShell/v1.0/:/mnt/c/Windows/System32/OpenSSH/:/mnt/c/Program Files (x86)/NVIDIA Corpor
ation/PhysX/Common:/mnt/c/Program Files/NVIDIA Corporation/NVIDIA NvDLISR:/mnt/c/Windows/system32/config/systemprofile/A
ppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps:/mnt/d/python/Scripts/:/mnt/d/python/:/mnt/c/Python1337/Scripts/:/mnt/c/Python1337/:/
mnt/c/Users/step_/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps:/mnt/d/VSCode/Microsoft VS Code/bin:/mnt/d/pyCharm/PyCharm Communi
ty Edition 2022.2.2/bin:/snap/bin
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Определение архитектуры процессора

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ uname > file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file1
Linux
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Изменения прав и полные сведения

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ touch file2 file3
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls
file1  file2  file3
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ chmod u-rw file2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file2
cat: file2: Permission denied
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ chmod u+rw file2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ echo gg >> file2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file2
gg
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 evgentoph evgentoph 6 Dec 17 02:10 file1
-rw-r--r-- 1 evgentoph evgentoph 3 Dec 17 02:15 file2
-rw-r--r-- 1 evgentoph evgentoph 0 Dec 17 02:12 file3
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ chmod o-r file3
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 evgentoph evgentoph 6 Dec 17 02:10 file1
-rw-r--r-- 1 evgentoph evgentoph 3 Dec 17 02:15 file2
-rw-r----- 1 evgentoph evgentoph 0 Dec 17 02:12 file3
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

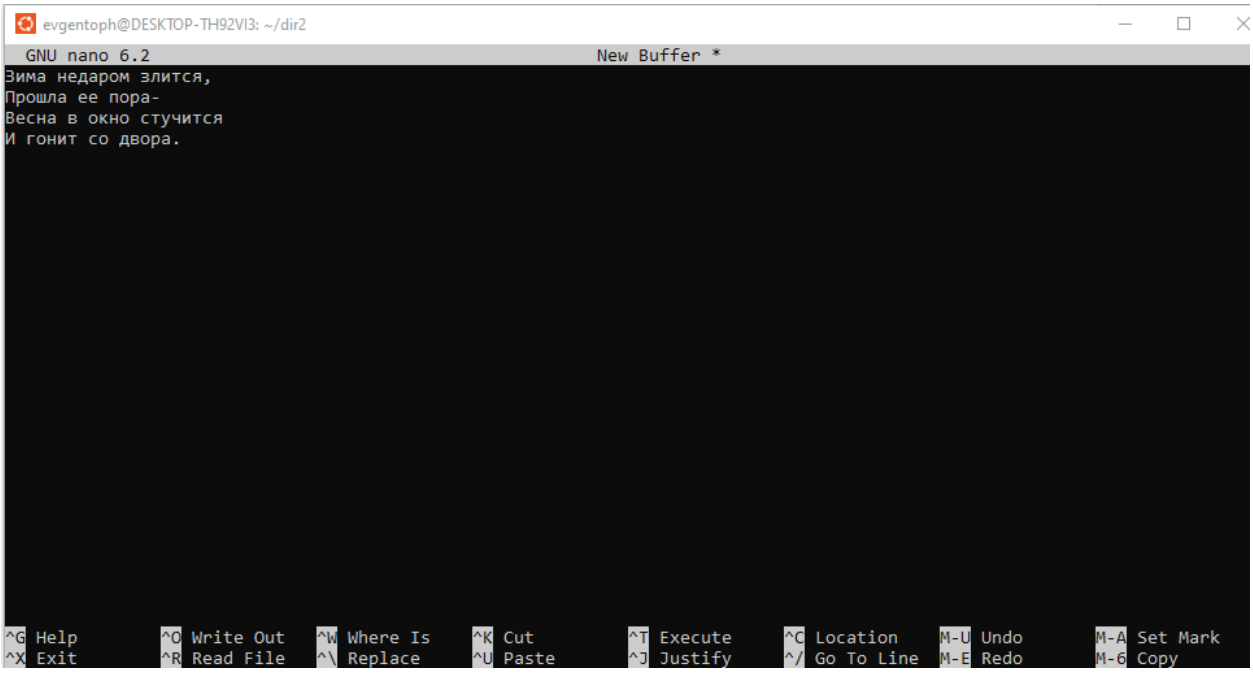
Количество процессов

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
   11 tty1     00:00:00 bash
  327 tty1     00:00:00 bash
  377 tty1     00:00:00 ps
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

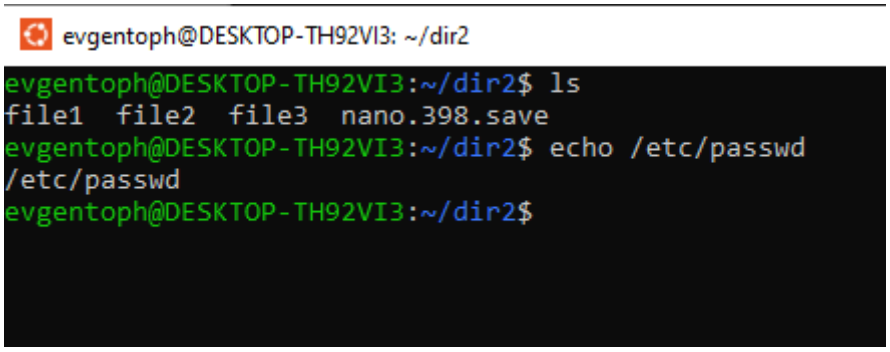
Shell

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ shell
Command 'shell' not found, did you mean:
  command 'rshell' from deb pyboard-rshell (0.0.31-0ubuntu1)
  command 'bshell' from deb avahi-ui-utils (0.8-5ubuntu5)
  command 'jshell' from deb openjdk-11-jdk-headless (11.0.17+8-1ubuntu2~22.04)
  command 'jshell' from deb openjdk-17-jdk-headless (17.0.5+8-2ubuntu1~22.04)
  command 'jshell' from deb openjdk-18-jdk-headless (18.0.2+9-2~22.04)
  command 'jshell' from deb openjdk-19-jdk-headless (19.0.1+10-1ubuntu1~22.04)
  command 'spell' from deb spell (1.0-24.2)
  command 'shelr' from deb shelr (0.16.3-2.1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

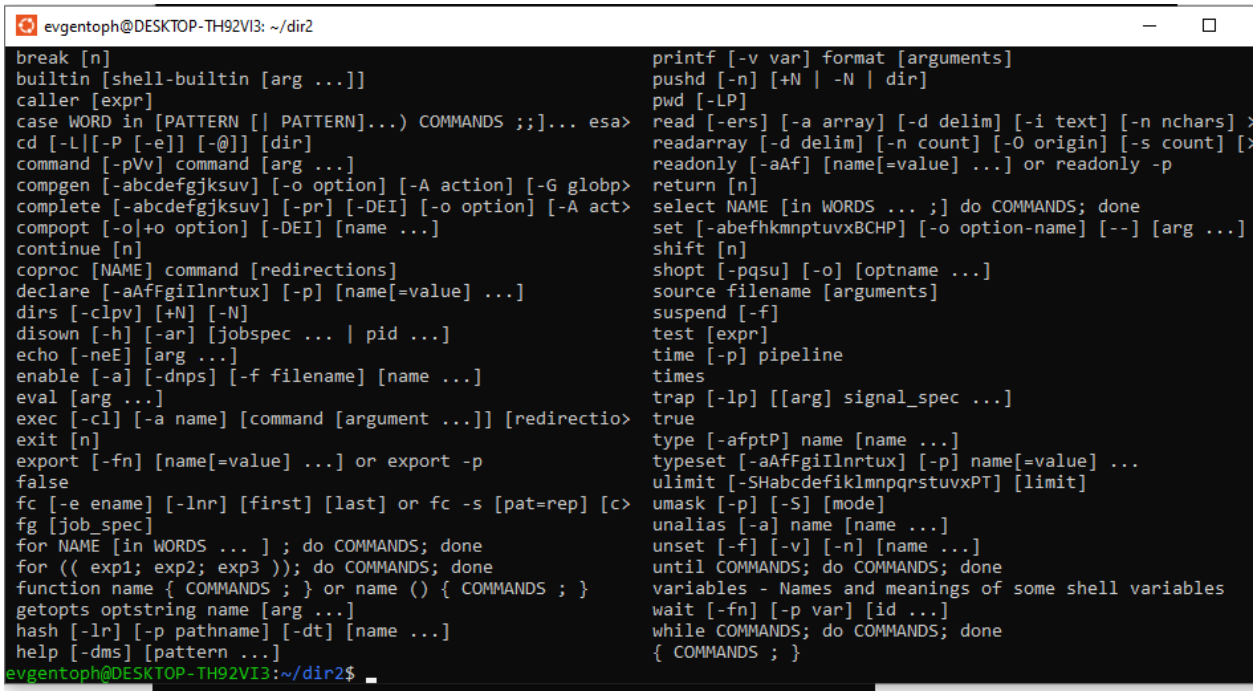
Nano



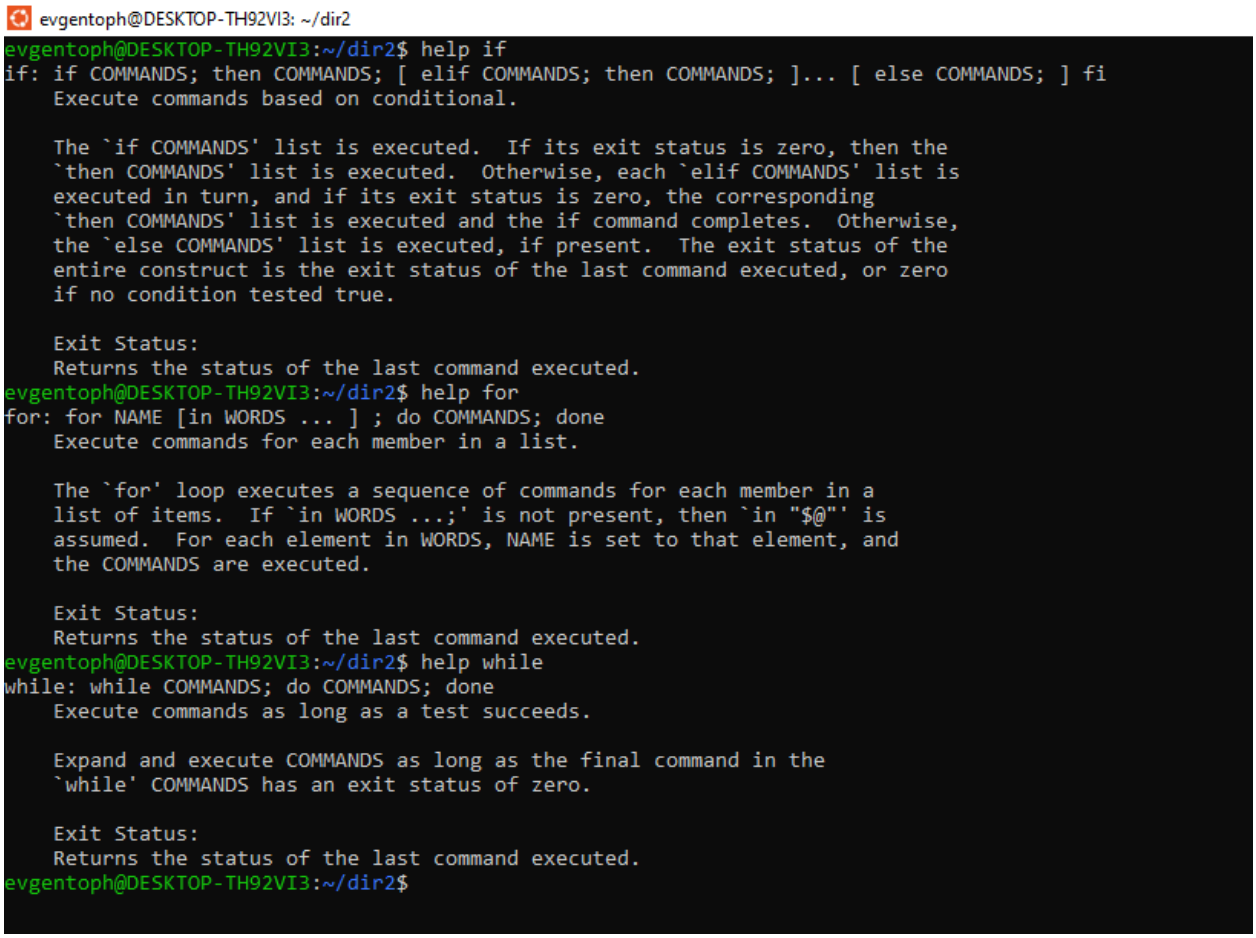
Сведения



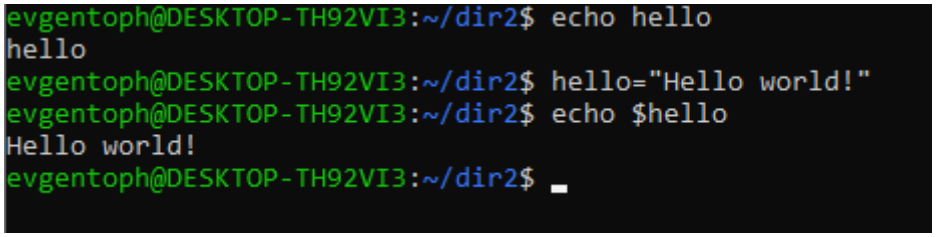
Help



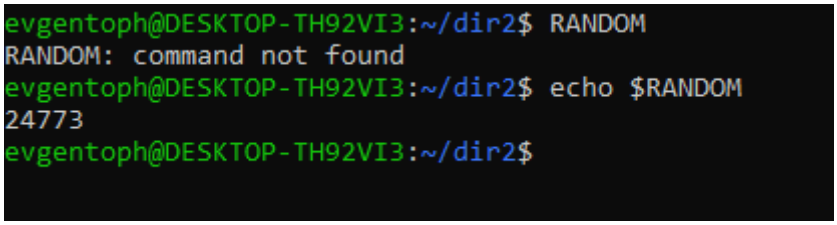
If,for,while



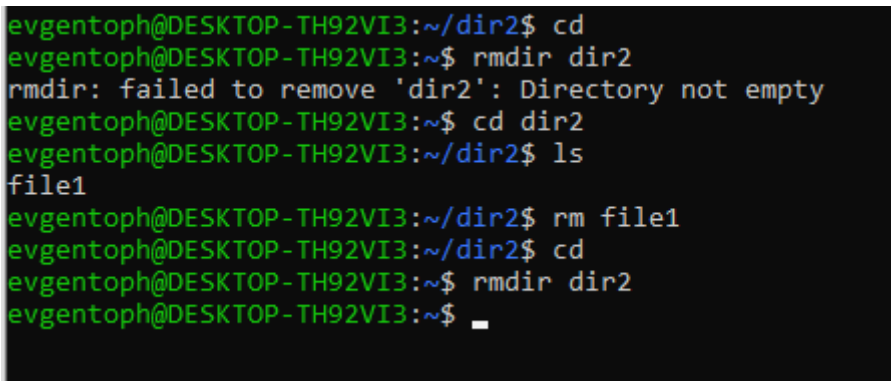
Присваивание нового значения переменой



Random



Удаление директории


evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cd
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$ rmdir dir2
rmdir: failed to remove 'dir2': Directory not empty
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$ cd dir2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls
file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ rm file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cd
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$ rmdir dir2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~$