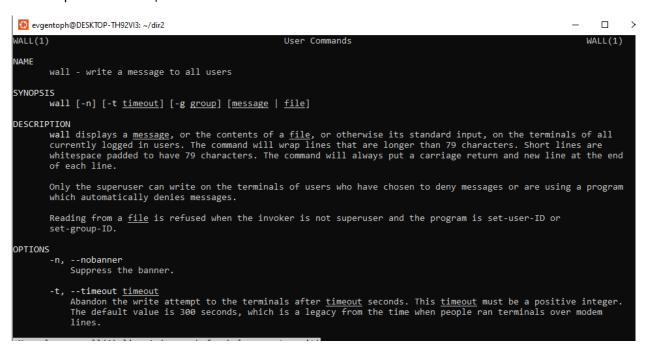Who-получение информации о пользователях которые подключены к системе


```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2                                          —    □
WHO(1)                              User Commands                              WHO(1)

NAME
       who - show who is logged on

SYNOPSIS
       who [OPTION]... [ FILE | ARG1 ARG2 ]

DESCRIPTION
       Print information about users who are currently logged in.

       -a, --all
              same as -b -d --login -p -r -t -T -u

       -b, --boot
              time of last system boot

       -d, --dead
              print dead processes

       -H, --heading
              print line of column headings

       --ips  print ips  instead of hostnames. with --lookup, canonicalizes based on stored IP, if available, rather
              than stored hostname

       -l, --login
              print system login processes
```
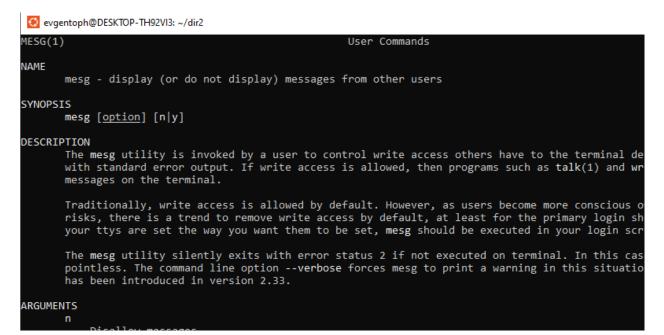
Wall-отправляет сообщения всем пользователям


```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2                                       —    □    >
WALL(1)                             User Commands                             WALL(1)

NAME
       wall - write a message to all users

SYNOPSIS
       wall [-n] [-t timeout] [-g group] [message | file]

DESCRIPTION
       wall displays a message, or the contents of a file, or otherwise its standard input, on the terminals of all
       currently logged in users. The command will wrap lines that are longer than 79 characters. Short lines are
       whitespace padded to have 79 characters. The command will always put a carriage return and new line at the end
       of each line.

       Only the superuser can write on the terminals of users who have chosen to deny messages or are using a program
       which automatically denies messages.

       Reading from a file is refused when the invoker is not superuser and the program is set-user-ID or
       set-group-ID.

OPTIONS
       -n, --nobanner
            Suppress the banner.

       -t, --timeout timeout
            Abandon the write attempt to the terminals after timeout seconds. This timeout must be a positive integer.
            The default value is 300 seconds, which is a legacy from the time when people ran terminals over modem
            lines.
```

Write-отправка сообщения другому юзеру

NAME
       write - send a message to another user

       write user [ttyname]

DESCRIPTION
       write allows you to communicate with other users, by copying lines from your terminal to theirs.

       When you run the write command, the user you are writing to gets a message of the form:

            Message from yourname@yourhost on yourtty at hh:mm ...

       Any further lines you enter will be copied to the specified user's terminal. If the other user wants to repl
       they must run write as well.

       When you are done, type an end-of-file or interrupt character. The other user will see the message EOF
       indicating that the conversation is over.

       You can prevent people (other than the superuser) from writing to you with the mesg(1) command. Some command
       for example nroff(1) and pr(1), may automatically disallow writing, so that the output they produce isn't
       overwritten.

       If the user you want to write to is logged in on more than one terminal, you can specify which terminal to
       write to by giving the terminal name as the second operand to the write command. Alternatively, you can let
       write select one of the terminals - it will pick the one with the shortest idle time. This is so that if the
       user is logged in at work and also dialed up from home, the message will go to the right place.

Mesg-отображает сообщения других пользователей

evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2

MESG(1)   User Commands

NAME
       mesg - display (or do not display) messages from other users

SYNOPSIS
       mesg [option] [n|y]

DESCRIPTION
       The mesg utility is invoked by a user to control write access others have to the terminal de
       with standard error output. If write access is allowed, then programs such as talk(1) and wr
       messages on the terminal.

       Traditionally, write access is allowed by default. However, as users become more conscious o
       risks, there is a trend to remove write access by default, at least for the primary login sh
       your ttys are set the way you want them to be set, mesg should be executed in your login scr

       The mesg utility silently exits with error status 2 if not executed on terminal. In this cas
       pointless. The command line option --verbose forces mesg to print a warning in this situatio
       has been introduced in version 2.33.

ARGUMENTS
       n
           Disallow messages

Env-запуск программы в измененной среде

```
ENV(1)                                    User Commands

NAME
       env - run a program in a modified environment

SYNOPSIS
       env [OPTION]... [-] [NAME=VALUE]... [COMMAND [ARG]...]

DESCRIPTION
       Set each NAME to VALUE in the environment and run COMMAND.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

       -i, --ignore-environment
              start with an empty environment

       -0, --null
              end each output line with NUL, not newline

       -u, --unset=NAME
              remove variable from the environment

       -C, --chdir=DIR
              change working directory to DIR

       -S, --split-string=S
              process and split S into separate arguments; used to pass multiple arguments on shebang lines
```

Split-разделение файла на части

```
SPLIT(1)                                  User Commands

NAME
       split - split a file into pieces

SYNOPSIS
       split [OPTION]... [FILE [PREFIX]]

DESCRIPTION
       Output pieces of FILE to PREFIXaa, PREFIXab, ...; default size is 1000 lines, and default PR

       With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

       -a, --suffix-length=N
              generate suffixes of length N (default 2)

       --additional-suffix=SUFFIX
              append an additional SUFFIX to file names

       -b, --bytes=SIZE
              put SIZE bytes per output file

       -C, --line-bytes=SIZE
              put at most SIZE bytes of records per output file
```

Cksum-подсчет байтов в файле(файла)

```
CKSUM(1)                              User Commands

NAME
       cksum - checksum and count the bytes in a file

SYNOPSIS
       cksum [FILE]...
       cksum [OPTION]

DESCRIPTION
       Print CRC checksum and byte counts of each FILE.

       --help display this help and exit

       --version
              output version information and exit

AUTHOR
       Written by Q. Frank Xia.

REPORTING BUGS
       GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
       Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

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```

Подсчет контрольной суммы байтов файла

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3: ~/dir2

evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cksum file1
4085457602 45 file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Запись в другой файл

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cksum file1 >> file2
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file2
4085457602 45 file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Разбил файл на 2

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ touch file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cksum file1 >> file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file1
4294967295 0 file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ split -n file1
split: invalid number of chunks: 'file1'
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ split -n 2 file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls
file1  xaa  xab
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat xaa
429496729evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat xab
5 0 file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Убедился что они отличаются от оригинала

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cksum file1 xaa xab
2370873599 19 file1
1735490872 9 xaa
2076660684 10 xab
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ _
```

Объединил их в один в файл 3

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls
file1  xaa  xab
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file1 xaa xab > file3
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ ls
file1  file3  xaa  xab
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ cat file3
4294967295 0 file1
4294967295 0 file1
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```

Пользователи которые подключены к системе

```
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$ w
 00:40:52 up  2:49,  0 users,  load average: 0.52, 0.58, 0.59
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
evgentoph@DESKTOP-TH92VI3:~/dir2$
```