Основы интерфейса взаимодействия пользователя с системой Unix на уровне командной строки

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Цели и задачи работы

Цель лабораторной работы

Приобретение практических навыков взаимодействия пользователя с системой посредством командной строки.

Задачи лабораторной работы

- 1 Определить имя и путь домашнего каталога
- 2 Изучить команду ls.
- 3 Выполнить действия с каталогами.
- 4 Получить дополнительные сведения при помощи справки по командам.
- 5 Изучить команду history.

Процесс выполнения

лабораторной работы

Имя и путь к домашнему каталогу



Рис. 1: Путь к домашнему каталогу

```
Trans.ingrrains.ini: 3
bash: cd: Cnuexou whoro apryverou 
franklingfranklin: 4 cd /tep ls
bash: cd: Cnuexou whoro apryverou 
franklingfranklin: 5 cd /tep ls

bash: cd: Cnuexou whoro apryverou 
franklingfranklin: 4 cd /tep ls

bash: cd: Cnuexou whoro apryverou 
franklingfranklin: 4 cd /tep ls

bash: cd: Cnuexou whoro apryverou 
aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-chronyd.service-OXNCH9

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-loudenterous 
aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-loudenterous 
aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-loudenterous 
aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-loudenterous 
aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-loudenterous 
aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-chick-ta-ervice-XBACC

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-switch-demon.service-CColou

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-switch-roo-control.service-TULDO4

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c666fbca-switch-roo-control.service-TULDO4

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c66fbca-systead-logind.service-myTim

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c66fbca-systead-logind.service-myTim

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c66fbca-systead-cond.service-p700v9

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c66fbca-systead-cond.service-p738xX

aystead-private-5886a151765448880315d6c66fbca-systead-
```

Рис. 2: Команда ls

```
ranklin@franklin:~$ cd /tmp
ranklin@franklin:/tmp$ ls -a
X0-lock
X1024-lock
.X1025-lock
X1-lock
```

Рис. 3: Команда ls -a

Рис. 4: Команда ls -l

```
X11-unix
.TCF-unix
XTM-unix
font-unix
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-systemd-oomd.service-p70Dv9
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-systemd-resolved.service-pX34xX
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-dbus-broker.service-ce4DKD
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-chronyd.service-0XMCH9
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-low-memory-monitor.service-75Jhlj
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-polkit.service-XR0UUe
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-power-profiles-daemon.service-7PDjK0
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-rtkit-daemon.service-CColou
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-switcheroo-control.service-TULbD4
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-systemd-logind.service-mnYI8m
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-upower.service-t3ruIv
vmware-root 915-4022177651
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-ModemManager.service-Fs58Ct
dbus-C21FdGda
dbus-PEEXb3gR
.X1024-lock
.X1025-lock
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-colord.service-NyGUgW
.X0-lock
.X1-lock
systemd-private-5b806a15176544b880315dc6c6e6fbca-fwupd.service-nRZCOi
Temp-216646f1-9265-480e-afdf-2af7f5040b10
franklin@franklin:/tmps
```

Рис. 5: Команда ls -f

Каталог /var/spool

```
franklin@franklin:/tmps cd /var/spool/
franklin@franklin:/var/spool$ ls -l

uτοro 0

drwxr-x--x. 1 root abrt 1510 мар 11 12:08 abrt
drwx----. 1 abrt abrt 0 июл 19 2023 abrt-upload
drwx--x--. 1 root lp 6 фев 16 03:00 cups
drwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 0 июл 21 2023 lpd
drwxrwxr-x. 1 root mail 1274 мар 15 13:12 mail
drwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 0 июл 21 2023 plymouth
franklin@franklin:/var/spool$
```

Рис. 6: Kaтaлог /var/spool

Домашний каталог

```
drwx----, 1 franklin franklin 462 map 15 13:17
       ---. 1 franklin franklin
                                 0 map 15 13:17 .bash history
 rw-r--r-, 1 franklin franklin 18 янв 22 03:00 .bash logout
 -rw-r--r--, 1 franklin franklin 144 янв 22 03:00
                                                 .bash profile
 -rw-r--r--, 1 franklin franklin 522 янв 22 03:00
drwx----. 1 franklin franklin 342 map 15 13:15
drwx----. 1 franklin franklin 352 мар 15 13:16
 rw-r--r-. 1 franklin franklin 153 map 15 13:14 .gitconfig
drwx----. 1 franklin franklin 20 мар 15 13:13
      ---. 1 franklin franklin 132 map 15 13:17
drwxr-xr-x, 1 franklin franklin 10 map 15 13:16
drwxr-xr-x. 1 franklin franklin
drwxr-xr-x, 1 franklin franklin
drwxr-xr-x. 1 franklin franklin
drwxr-xr-x, 1 franklin franklin
                                 0 мар 15 13:13 Изображен
drwxr-xr-x, 1 franklin franklin
                                 0 мар 15 13:13 Музыка
drwxr-xr-x, 1 franklin franklin
drwxr-xr-x. 1 franklin franklin
drwxr-xr-x. 1 franklin franklin
                                 8 мар 15 13:13 Шаблоны
  anklin@franklin:-$
```

Рис. 7: Файлы в домашнем каталоге

Работа с каталогами

```
Vramks ungramks uns-S
framklingframklins-5 mkdir newdir
leters
mendir
mendi
```

Рис. 8: Действия с каталогами

```
'./work/study/2023-2024/Операционные системы/os-intro/template/report/scripts':
image-report mpv-shot
./Видео:
./Видео:
./Видео:
./Видео:
./Видео:
./Изображения:
./Изображения:
./Изображения:
./Изображения:
./Изображения:
./Общедоступные:
./Рабочий стол':
./Вабоний стол':
./Ва
```

Рис. 9: Команда ls -R и ls -t

```
Change the shell working directory.
Change the current directory to DIR. The default DIR is the value of the
HOME shell variable. If DIR is "-", it is converted to $OLDPWD.
The variable CDPATH defines the search path for the directory containing
DIR. Alternative directory names in CDPATH are separated by a colon (:).
A null directory name is the same as the current directory. If DIR begins
with a slash (/), then CDPATH is not used.
If the directory is not found, and the shell option 'cdable_vars' is set,
the word is assumed to be a variable name. If that variable has a value.
its value is used for DIR.
            force symbolic links to be followed: resolve symbolic
            links in DIR after processing instances of `..'
            use the physical directory structure without following
            symbolic links: resolve symbolic links in DIR before
            processing instances of `...'
            if the -P option is supplied, and the current working
            directory cannot be determined successfully, exit with
            a non-zero status
            on systems that support it, present a file with extended
            attributes as a directory containing the file attributes
The default is to follow symbolic links, as if `-L' were specified.
`..' is processed by removing the immediately previous pathname component
back to a slash or the beginning of DIR.
Exit Status:
Returns 0 if the directory is changed, and if $PWD is set successfully when
-P is used; non-zero otherwise
```

Рис. 10: Справка по команде cd

```
PWD(1)
                                           User Commands
NAME
       pwd - print name of current/working directory
SYNOPSIS
       pwd [OPTION]...
DESCRIPTION
       Print the full filename of the current working directory.
       -L, --logical
              use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks
       -P. --physical
              avoid all symlinks
       --help display this help and exit
       --version
              output version information and exit
       If no option is specified, -P is assumed.
       NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version
       described here. Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the op-
       tions it supports.
AUTHOR
       Written by Jim Mevering.
REPORTING BUGS
       GNU coreutils online help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/</a>
```

Рис. 11: Справка по команде pwd

```
MKDIR(1)
                                         User Commands
NAME
       mkdir - make directories
SYNOPSIS
       mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...
DESCRIPTION
       Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist,
      Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
       -m, --mode=MODE
              set file mode (as in chmod). not a=rwx - umask
       -p, --parents
             no error if existing, make parent directories as needed, with their file modes
             unaffected by any -m option.
       -v, --verbose
             print a message for each created directory
             set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type
       --context[=CTX]
              like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security context to
       --help display this help and exit
       --version
             output version information and exit
Manual page mkdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Рис. 12: Справка по команде mkdir

```
RMDIR(1)
                                               User Commands
NAME
        rmdir - remove empty directories
SYNOPSIS
        rmdir [OPTION] ... DIRECTORY ...
DESCRIPTION
        --ignore-fail-on-non-empty
                ignore each failure to remove a non-empty directory
        -p, --parents
                remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmdir -p a/b' is similar to 'rmdir a/b
        -v. --verbose
                output a diagnostic for every directory processed
        --help display this help and exit
        --version
                output version information and exit
AUTHOR
        Written by David MacKenzie.
REPORTING BUGS
        GNU coreutils online help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/">https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/></a>
        Report any translation bugs to <a href="https://translationproject.org/team/">https://translationproject.org/team/</a>
Manual page rmdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Рис. 13: Справка по команде rmdir

```
RM(1)
                                          User Commands
                                                                                             RM(1)
 NAME
       rm - remove files or directories
SYNOPSIS
       rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
       This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each specified file. By
       default, it does not remove directories.
       If the -I or --interactive=once option is given, and there are more than three files or
       the \underline{-r}, \underline{-R}, or \underline{--recursive} are given, then \underline{rm} prompts the user for whether to proceed
       with the entire operation. If the response is not affirmative, the entire command is
       aborted.
       Otherwise, if a file is unwritable, standard input is a terminal, and the -f or --force
       option is not given, or the -i or --interactive=always option is given, rm prompts the
       user for whether to remove the file. If the response is not affirmative, the file is
       skipped.
OPTIONS
       Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).
       -f, --force
               ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
              prompt before every removal
              prompt once before removing more than three files, or when removing recursively;
              less intrusive than -i, while still giving protection against most mistakes
Manual page rm(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Рис. 14: Справка по команде rm

История командной строки

```
rm -r newdir/
   18
  19 ls
  20 ls -R
  21 ls -t
  22 help cd
  23 cd /tmp ls
  24 cd /tmp
  25 ls
  26
      man pwd
  27
      man mkdir
  28 man rmdir
  29
      man rm
  30
      history
franklin@franklin:/tmp$
```

Рис. 15: Команда history

Выводы по проделанной работе

Вывод

Мы приобрели практические навыки взаимодействия пользователя с системой посредством командной строки.