

# Отчет по лабораторной работе 7

Поиск файлов. Перенаправление ввода-вывода. Просмотр запущенных  
процессов

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# 1 Цель работы

Ознакомление с инструментами поиска файлов и фильтрации текстовых данных.  
Приобретение практических навыков: по управлению процессами (и заданиями), по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловых систем.

## 2 Задание

- Запись в файл названия файлов в каталоге
- Добавление в файл названий файлов в каталоге
- Вывод имён файлов с определенным расширением и запись их в другой файл
- Определение файлов, название которых начинается с определенной буквы
- Запуск процессов в фоновом режиме
- Чтение необходимых справок
- Определение идентификаторов процесса `gedit`
- Выполнение команд `df` и `du`
- Вывод имен всех директорий



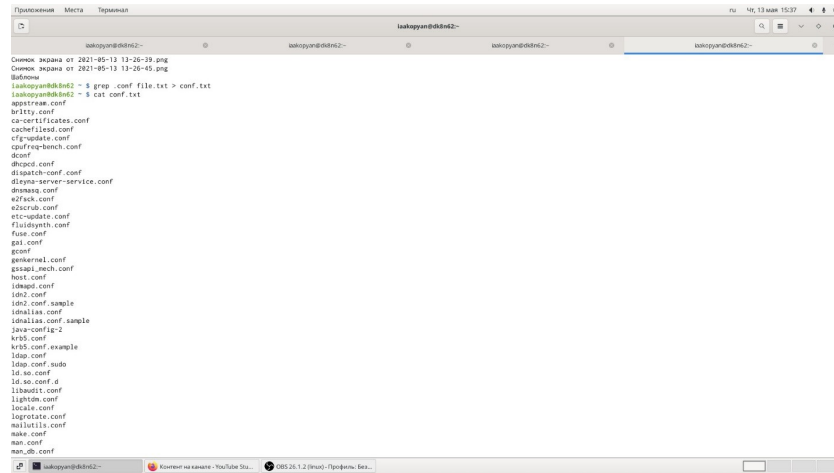


Рис. 3.2: команды

Определила какие файлы в домашнем каталоге имеют имена, начинавшиеся с символа 'с' с помощью команды `find ~ -name 'с' -print`, `ls с` и `ls -l |grep с*`.

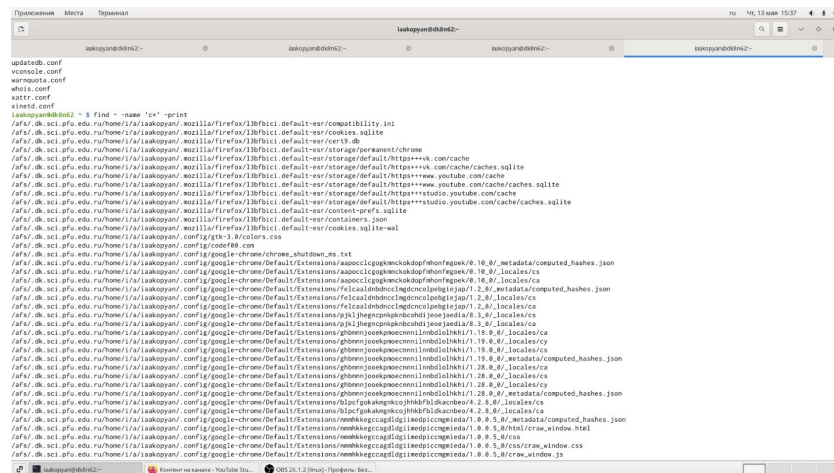


Рис. 3.3: команды

Вывела на экран имена файлов из каталога /etc, начинающиеся с символа 'h'.









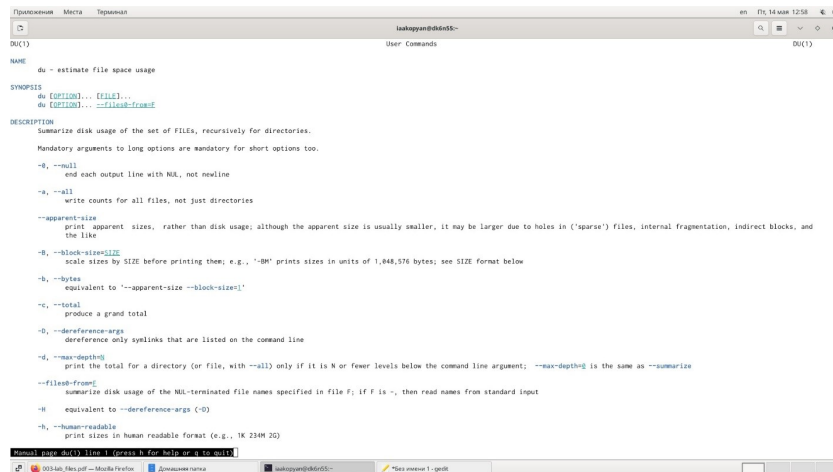


Рис. 3.9: man du

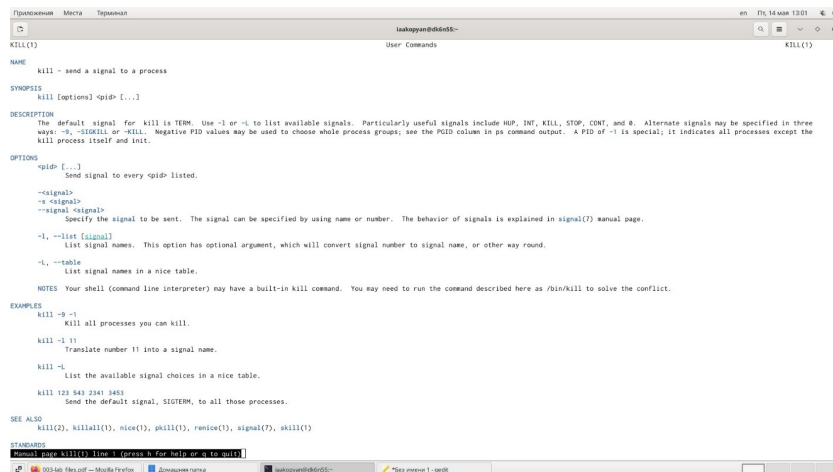


Рис. 3.10: man kill

```
laskovyan@zafgrudy-HP-Pavilion-17-Notebook-PC: ~
Файл Печать Вид Поиск Терминал Справка
FIND(1) General Commands Manual FIND(1)

NAME
  find - search for files in a directory hierarchy

SYNOPSIS
  find [-H] [-L] [-P] [-D debugopts] [-O level] [starting-point...] [expression]

DESCRIPTION
  This manual page documents the GNU version of find. GNU find searches the directory tree rooted at each given starting-point by evaluating the given expression from left to right, according to the rules of precedence (see section OPERATORS), until the outcome is known (the left hand side is false for and operations, true for or). At which point find moves on to the next file name. If no starting-point is specified, . is assumed.

  If you are using find in an environment where security is important (for example if you are using it to search directories that are writable by other users), you should read the 'Security Considerations' chapter of the findutils documentation, which is called Finding Files and comes with findutils. That document also includes a lot more detail and discussion than this manual page, so you may find it a more useful source of information.

OPTIONS
  The -H, -L and -P options control the treatment of symbolic links. Command-line arguments following these are taken to be names of files or directories to be examined, up to the first argument that begins with -, or the argument / or /.. That argument and any following arguments are taken to be the expression describing what is to be searched for. If no paths are given, the current directory is used. If no expression is given, the expression -print is used (but you should probably consider using print instead, anyway).

  This manual page talks about 'options' within the expression list. These options control the behaviour of find but are specified immediately after the last path name. The five 'real' options -H, -L, -P, -D and -O must appear before the first path name, if at all. A double dash -- can also be used to signal that any remaining arguments are not options (though ensuring that all start points begin with either / or /. is generally safer if you use wildcards in the list of start points).

  -P
    Never follow symbolic links. This is the default behaviour. When find examines or prints information a file, and the file is a symbolic link, the information used shall be taken from the properties of the symbolic link itself.

  -L
    Follow symbolic links. When find examines or prints information about files, the information used shall be taken from the properties of the file to which the link points, not from the link itself (unless it is a broken symbolic link or find is unable to examine the file to which the link points). Use of this option implies -noleaf. If you later use the -P option, -noleaf will still be in effect. If -L is in effect and find discovers a symbolic link to a subdirectory during its search, the subdirectory pointed to by the symbolic link will be searched.

    When the -l option is in effect, the -type predicate will always match against the type of the file that a symbolic link points to rather than the link itself (unless the symbolic link is broken). Actions that can cause symbolic links to become broken while find is executing (for example -delete) can give rise to confusing behaviour. Using -L causes the -lname and -ilname predicates always to return false.

  -H
    Do not follow symbolic links, except while processing the command line arguments. When find examines or prints information about files, the information used shall be taken from the properties of the symbolic link itself. The only exception to this behaviour is when a file specified on the command line is a symbolic link, and the link can be resolved. For that situation, the information used is taken from whatever the link points to (that is, the link is followed). The information about the link itself is used as a fallback if the file pointed to by the symbolic link cannot be examined. If -H is in effect and one of the paths specified on the command line is a symbolic link to a directory, the contents of that directory will be examined (though of course -maxdepth 0 would prevent this).

  If more than one of -H, -L and -P is specified, each overrides the others; the last one appearing on the command line takes effect. Since it is the default, the -P option should be considered to be in effect unless either -H or -L is specified.

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

Рис. 3.11: man find

## 4 Вывод

Я успешно ознакомилась с инструментами поиска файлов и фильтрации текстовых данных.

Приобрела практические навыки: по управлению процессами (и заданиями), по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловых систем.