Лабораторная работа №6

Архитектура компьютера и операционные системы

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1 Цель работы

Приобретение практических навыков взаимодействия пользователя с системой посредством командной строки.

2 Выполнение лабораторной работы

Определяю полное имя домашнего каталога. Далее относительно этого каталога будут выполняться последующие упражнения.

```
babenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:∼$ pwd
/home/babenkoka
babenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:∼$
```

Fig 1 - Домашний каталог

Перехожу в каталог /tmp. Вывожу на экран содержимое каталога /tmp. Для этого использую команду ls с различными опциями. Определяю, есть ли в каталоге /var/spool подкаталог с

именем стоп. Перехожу в домашний каталог и вывожу на экран его содержимое.

```
pabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:~$ cd /tmp
pabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:/tmp$ ls
oabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:/tmp$ ls -a
pabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:/tmp$ cd /var/spool
pabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:/var/spool$ ls -a
pabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:/var/spool$ cd
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:~$ ls -a
'$'\001''E'
                 .bash_logout .gitconfig
                                               .motd_shown
                                                                   .python_history
                                                                                        .sudo_as_admin_successful
                                                                                                                      hello.asm
                 .bashrc
                                                                  .selected_editor
                                                                                       .wget-hsts
.bash_history
                                               .profile
 benkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:~$
```

Fig 2 - Выполняю следующие действия

В домашнем каталоге создаю новый каталог с именем newdir. В каталоге ~/newdir создаю новый каталог с именем morefun. В домашнем каталоге создаю одной командой три новых каталога с именами letters, memos, misk. Затем удаляю эти каталоги одной командой. Попробую удалить ранее созданный каталог ~/newdir командой rm. Каталог был удалён.

```
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~$ mkdir newdir
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~$ cd newdir
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\newdir$ cd morefun
bash: cd: morefun: No such file or directory
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\newdir$ mkdir morefun
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\newdir$ mkdir morefun
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\newdir$ cd
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s mm letters memos misk
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s mm letters memos misk
m: cannot remove 'letters': Is a directory
m: cannot remove 'memos': Is a directory
m: cannot remove 'misk': Is a directory
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s rm -r letters memos misk
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s rm -r newdir
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s rm -r newdir
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s rm -r newdir
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0]:~\s rm -r ~\newdir/morefun
m: cannot remove '/home/babenkoka/newdir/morefun': No such file or directory
```

Fig 3 - Выполняю следующие действия

-R позволяет просматривать подкаталоги.

```
NAME
      1s - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
      ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
      List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of
      -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
      Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
             do not ignore entries starting with .
      -A, --almost-all
            do not list implied . and ..
      --author
             with -1, print the author of each file
      -b, --escape
            print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=SIZE
             with -1, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Fig 4 - man

-t позволяет отсортировать по времени изменения.

```
NAME
      ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
      ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
      List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of
      -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
      Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
             do not ignore entries starting with .
      -A, --almost-all
             do not list implied . and ..
      --author
             with -1, print the author of each file
      -b, --escape
            print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=<u>SIZE</u>
             with -1, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Fig 4 - man

"\$'\@ol'\@' bin hello.asm work babenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP01:~\$ rm -r ~/newdir/morefun rm: cannot remove '/home/babenkoka/newdir/morefun': No such file or directory babenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP01:~\$ man ls babenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP01:~\$ man cd No manual entry for cd babenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP01:~\$ man pwd pabenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP01:~\$ man pwd

Fig 5 - cd

```
WD(1)
                                                          User Commands
                                                                                                                             PWD(1)
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 options it supports.
AUTHOR
       Written by Jim Meyering.
Manual mage mwd(1) line 1 (press h for help or a to quit)
```

```
Fig 6 - pwd
```

```
User Commands
                                                                                                             MKDIR(1)
AME
      mkdir - make directories
YNOPSIS
      mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...
ESCRIPTION
     Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.
     Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
      -m, --mode=<u>MODE</u>
            set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask
            no error if existing, make parent directories as needed
            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 CTX
      --help display this help and exit
Manual page mkdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Fig 7 - mkdir

```
MDIR(1)
                                                   User Commands
                                                                                                            RMDIR(1)
AME
      rmdir - remove empty directories
YNOPSIS
     rmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...
ESCRIPTION
     Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.
      --ignore-fail-on-non-empty
             ignore each failure that is solely because a directory
            is non-empty
      -p, --parents
            remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmdir -p a/b/c' is similar to 'rmdir a/b/c a/b a'
            output a diagnostic for every directory processed
     --help display this help and exit
      --version
            output version information and exit
UTHOR
      page predict) line 1 (press h for help on a to quit)
```

Fig 8 - rmdir

```
M(1)
                                                     User Commands
                                                                                                                     RM(1)
AME
      rm - remove files or directories
YNOPSIS
      rm [OPTION]... [FILE]...
ESCRIPTION
      This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each specified file. By default, it does not
      remove directories.
      If the \frac{-I}{I} or \frac{--interactive=once}{I} option is given, and there are more than three files or the \frac{-r}{I}, or \frac{-re-}{I}
      cursive are given, then 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 \frac{-f}{2} or \frac{-force}{2} option is not given,
      or the <u>-i</u> or <u>--interactive=always</u> option is given, rm prompts the user for whether to remove the file. If the
      response is not affirmative, the file is skipped.
PTIONS
      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
Manual page rm(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Fig 9 – rm

Используя информацию, полученную при помощи команды history, выполняю модификацию и исполнение ls.

```
467 cd morefun
468 mkdir morefun
471 rm letters memos misk
472 rm -r letters memos misk
473 rm -r newdir
474 ls
475 rm -r ~/newdir/morefun
476 man ls
477 man cd
478 man pwd
479 man mkdir
480 man rmdir
481 man rm
482 history
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:~$!464:s/a/F
'$'\001'''' bin/ hello.asm work/
'$'\001''⊡' bin/ hello.asm work/
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:~$ !464:s/F/a
bash: :s/F/a: substitution failed
abenkoka@LAPTOP-6USQFP0J:~$ !464:s/a/a
'$'\001''E'
                .bash_logout .gitconfig
                                              .motd shown
                                                                 .python_history
                                                                                     .sudo as admin successful hello.asm
                                                                 .selected_editor
                                                                                     .wget-hsts
                                              .profile
.bash_history
```

Fig 10 – history

3 Выводы

Я приобрел практические навыки взаимодействия пользователя с системой посредством командной строки.