

# Операционные системы

Анализ файловой структуры UNIX. Команды для работы с файлами и каталогами

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## Цели и задачи работы

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Ознакомление с файловой системой Linux, её структурой, именами и содержанием каталогов. Приобретение практических навыков по применению команд для работы с файлами и каталогами, по управлению процессами, по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.

- 1 Выполнить приимеры
- 2 Выполнить дествия по работе с каталогами и файлами
- 3 Выполнить действия с правами доступа
- 4 Получить дополнительные сведения при помощи справки по командам.

## Процесс выполнения лабораторной работы

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```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ touch abc1
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp abc1 april
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp abc1 may
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir monthly
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp april may monthly
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp monthly/may monthly/june
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ ls monthly
april  june  may
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir monthly.00
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp -r monthly monthly.00
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp -r monthly.00 /tmp
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$
```

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv april july  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv july monthly.00  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ ls monthly.00  
july  monthly  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv monthly.00 monthly.01  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir reports  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv monthly.01 reports  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv reports/monthly.01 reports/monthly  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$
```

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

## Выполнение примеров

```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ touch may  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен  4 11:02 may  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod u+x may  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ ls -l may  
-rwxr--r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен  4 11:02 may  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod u-x may  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен  4 11:02 may  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod g+w abc1  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$
```

Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров



## Создание директорий и копирование файлов

```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp /usr/include/linux/sysinfo.h ~
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv sysinfo.h equipment
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir ski.plases
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv equipment ski.plases/
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv ski.plases/equipment ski.plases/equiplist
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ touch abc1
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp abc1 ski.plases/equiplist2
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cd ski.plases/
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~/ski.plases$ mkdir equipment
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~/ski.plases$ mv equiplist equipment/
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~/ski.plases$ mv equiplist2 equipment/
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~/ski.plases$ ccd
bash: ccd: команда не найдена...
Аналогичная команда: 'cd'
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~/ski.plases$ vf
bash: vf: команда не найдена...
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~/ski.plases$ cd
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir newdir
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv newdir ski.plases/
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv ski.plases/newdir/ ski.plases/plans
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$
```

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

## Работа с командой chmod

```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir australia play  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ touch my_os feathers  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod 744 australia/  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod 711 play/  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod 544 my_os  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod 664 feathers  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ ls -l  
итого 0  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 11:06 abc1  
drwxr--r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 11:07 australia  
-rw-rw-r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 11:08 feathers  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 74 сен 4 10:14 git-extended  
-rw-r--r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 11:02 may  
drwx--x--x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 24 сен 4 10:59 monthly  
-r-xr--r--. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 11:08 my_os  
drwx--x--x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 11:07 play  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 14 сен 4 11:00 reports  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 28 сен 4 11:07 ski.places  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 10 сен 4 09:40 work  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 Видео  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 Документы  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 26 сен 4 09:50 Загрузки  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 Изображения  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 Музыка  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 Общедоступные  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 'Рабочий стол'  
drwxr-xr-x. 1 khaledsammoura khaledsammoura 0 сен 4 09:28 Шаблоны  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$
```

```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~ — less /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:Super User:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/usr/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System Message Bus:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:999:999:User for geoclue:/var/lib/geoclue:/sbin/nologin
usbmuxd:x:113:113:usbmuxd user:/:/sbin/nologin
systemd-oom:x:998:998:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/:/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:114:114:User for polkitd:/:/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:172:172:RealtimeKit:/:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:997:994:chrony system user:/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:996:993:Dnsmasq DHCP and DNS server:/var/lib/dnsmasq:/usr/sbin/nologin
gluster:x:995:992:GlusterFS daemons:/run/gluster:/sbin/nologin
rpc:x:32:32:Rpcbind Daemon:/var/lib/rpcbind:/sbin/nologin
pipewire:x:994:991:PipeWire System Daemon:/run/pipewire:/usr/sbin/nologin
unbound:x:993:990:Unbound DNS resolver:/var/lib/unbound:/sbin/nologin
nm-openconnect:x:992:989:NetworkManager user for OpenConnect:/:/sbin/nologin
rpcuser:x:29:29:RPC Service User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
wsdd:x:991:988:Web Services Dynamic Discovery host daemon:/:/sbin/nologin
sssd:x:990:986:User for sssd:/run/sss:/sbin/nologin
openvpn:x:989:985:OpenVPN:/etc/openvpn:/sbin/nologin
nm-openvpn:x:988:984:Default user for running openvpn spawned by NetworkManager:/:/sbin/nologin
flatpak:x:987:983:Flatpak system helper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin
/etc/passwd
```

## Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp feathers file.old  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv file.old play/  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mkdir fun  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp -R play/ fun/  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ mv fun/ play/games  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod u-r feathers  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cat feathers  
cat: feathers: Отказано в доступе  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cp feathers feathers2  
cp: невозможно открыть 'feathers' для чтения: Отказано в доступе  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod u+r feathers  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod u-x play/  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ cd play/  
bash: cd: play/: Отказано в доступе  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$ chmod +x play/  
khaledsammoura@khaledsammoura:~$
```

Рис. 7: Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```

khaledsamoura@khaledsamoura:~ — man mount
MOUNT(8)                                     System Administration                                MOUNT(8)

NAME
    mount - mount a filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    mount [-h|-V]

    mount [-l] [-t fstype]

    mount -a [-fFnrsvw] [-t fstype] [-O optlist]

    mount [-fnrsvw] [-o options] device|mountpoint

    mount [-fnrsvw] [-t fstype] [-o options] device mountpoint

    mount --bind|--rbind|--move olddir newdir

    mount --make-[shared|slave|private|unbindable|rshared|rsave|rprivate|runbindable]
mountpoint

DESCRIPTION
    All files accessible in a Unix system are arranged in one big tree, the file hierarchy,
    rooted at /. These files can be spread out over several devices. The mount command serves
    to attach the filesystem found on some device to the big file tree. Conversely, the
    umount(8) command will detach it again. The filesystem is used to control how data is
    stored on the device or provided in a virtual way by network or other services.

    The standard form of the mount command is:

        mount -t type device dir

    This tells the kernel to attach the filesystem found on device (which is of type type) at
    the directory dir. The option -t type is optional. The mount command is usually able to
    detect a filesystem. The root permissions are necessary to mount a filesystem by default.
    See section "Non-superuser mounts" below for more details. The previous contents (if any)

Manual page mount(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
khaledsamoura@khaledsamoura:~ — man fsck
FSCK(8)                                     System Administration      FSCK(8)

NAME
    fsck - check and repair a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    fsck [-lsAVRTMNP] [-r [fd]] [-C [fd]] [-t fstype] [filesystem...] [--]
    [fs-specific-options]

DESCRIPTION
    fsck is used to check and optionally repair one or more Linux filesystems. filesystem can
    be a device name (e.g., /dev/hdc1, /dev/sdb2), a mount point (e.g., /, /usr, /home), or a
    filesystem label or UUID specifier (e.g., UUID=8868abf6-88c5-4a83-98b8-bfc24057f7bd or
    LABEL=root). Normally, the fsck program will try to handle filesystems on different
    physical disk drives in parallel to reduce the total amount of time needed to check all of
    them.

    If no filesystems are specified on the command line, and the -A option is not specified,
    fsck will default to checking filesystems in /etc/fstab serially. This is equivalent to the
    -As options.

    The exit status returned by fsck is the sum of the following conditions:

    0
        No errors

    1
        Filesystem errors corrected

    2
        System should be rebooted

    4
        Filesystem errors left uncorrected

    8
        Manual page fsck(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
khaledsamoura@khaledsamoura:~ — man mkfs
MKFS(8)                                     System Administration      MKFS(8)

NAME
    mkfs - build a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    mkfs [options] [-t type] [fs-options] device [size]

DESCRIPTION
    This mkfs frontend is deprecated in favour of filesystem specific mkfs.<type> utils.

    mkfs is used to build a Linux filesystem on a device, usually a hard disk partition. The device argument is either the device name (e.g., /dev/hda1, /dev/sdb2), or a regular file that shall contain the filesystem. The size argument is the number of blocks to be used for the filesystem.

    The exit status returned by mkfs is 0 on success and 1 on failure.

    In actuality, mkfs is simply a front-end for the various filesystem builders (mkfs.fstype) available under Linux. The filesystem-specific builder is searched for via your PATH environment setting only. Please see the filesystem-specific builder manual pages for further details.

OPTIONS
    -t, --type type
        Specify the type of filesystem to be built. If not specified, the default filesystem type (currently ext2) is used.

    fs-options
        Filesystem-specific options to be passed to the real filesystem builder.

    -V, --verbose
        Produce verbose output, including all filesystem-specific commands that are executed. Specifying this option more than once inhibits execution of any filesystem-specific commands. This is really only useful for testing.

Manual page mkfs(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```

khaledsamoura@khaledsamoura:~ — man kill
+
KILL(1)                                     User Commands                                KILL(1)

NAME
    kill - terminate a process

SYNOPSIS
    kill [-signal|-s signal|-p] [-q value] [-a] [--timeout milliseconds signal] [--]
    pid|name...

    kill -l [number] | -L

DESCRIPTION
    The command kill sends the specified signal to the specified processes or process groups.

    If no signal is specified, the TERM signal is sent. The default action for this signal is
    to terminate the process. This signal should be used in preference to the KILL signal
    (number 9), since a process may install a handler for the TERM signal in order to perform
    clean-up steps before terminating in an orderly fashion. If a process does not terminate
    after a TERM signal has been sent, then the KILL signal may be used; be aware that the
    latter signal cannot be caught, and so does not give the target process the opportunity to
    perform any clean-up before terminating.

    Most modern shells have a builtin kill command, with a usage rather similar to that of the
    command described here. The --all, --pid, and --queue options, and the possibility to
    specify processes by command name, are local extensions.

    If signal is T, then no actual signal is sent, but error checking is still performed.

ARGUMENTS
    The list of processes to be signaled can be a mixture of names and PIDs.

    pid
        Each pid can be expressed in one of the following ways:

            n
                where n is larger than 0. The process with PID n is signaled.

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



## Выводы по проделанной работе

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В ходе данной работы мы ознакомились с файловой системой Linux, её структурой, именами и содержанием каталогов. Научились совершать базовые операции с файлами, управлять правами их доступа для пользователя и групп. Ознакомились с Анализом файловой системы. А также получили базовые навыки по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.