

Операционные системы

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

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Цели и задачи работы

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

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

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ cd  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv april july  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv july monthly.00  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ ls monthly.00  
july  monthly  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$  
^[[200~mv monthly.00 monthly.01  
^[[201~krnuhova@krnuhmv monthly.00 monthly.01thly.01  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mkdir reports  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv monthly.01 reports  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv reports/monthly.01 reports/monthly  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$
```

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

Выполнение примеров

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ cd  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ touch may  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 abr 15 16:31 may  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod u+x may  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ ls -l may  
-rwxr--r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 abr 15 16:31 may  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod u-x may  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 abr 15 16:31 may  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mkdir monthly  
mkdir: невозможно создать каталог «monthly»: Файл существует  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod g+w abc1  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$
```

Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров

Создание директорий и копирование файлов

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ cp /usr/include/linux/sysinfo.h ~  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv sysinfo.h equipment  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mkdir ski.places  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv equipment ski.places/  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv ski.places/equipment ski.places/equiplist  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ touch abc1  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ cp abc1 ski.places/equiplist2  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ cd ski.places/  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~/ski.places$ mkdir equipment  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~/ski.places$ mv equiplist equipment/  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~/ski.places$ mv equiplist2 equipment/  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~/ski.places$ cd  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mkdir newdir  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv newdir ski.places/  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mv ski.places/newdir/ ski.places/plans  
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$
```

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

Работа с командой chmod

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ mkdir australia play
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ touch my_os feathers
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod 744 australia/
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod 711 play/
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod 544 my_os
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ chmod 664 feathers
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$ ls -l
итого 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 16:32 abc1
drwxr--r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 16:32 australia
-rw-rw-r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 16:32 feathers
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 74 asr 15 16:03 git-extended
-rw-r--r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 16:31 may
drwx--x--x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 4 asr 15 16:26 monthly
-r-xr--r--. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 16:32 my_os
drwx--x--x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 16:32 play
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 14 asr 15 16:31 reports
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 28 asr 15 16:32 ski.places
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 10 asr 15 15:30 work
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 Видео
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 Документы
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 26 asr 15 15:41 Загрузки
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 Изображения
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 Музыка
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 Общедоступные
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 'Рабочий стол'
drwxr-xr-x. 1 krnuhova krnuhova 0 asr 15 14:23 Шаблоны
krnuhova@krnuhova:~$
```

```
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:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-oom:x:998:998:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/usr/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/usr/sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:114:114:User for polkitd:/usr/sbin/nologin
rtkit:x:172:172:RealtimeKit:/usr/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:/usr/sbin/nologin
rpcuser:x:29:29:RPC Service User:/var/lib/nfs:/sbin/nologin
wsdd:x:991:988:Web Services Dynamic Discovery host daemon:/usr/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:/usr/sbin/nologin
flatpak:x:987:983:Flatpak system helper:/usr/sbin/nologin
colord:x:986:982:User for colord:/var/lib/colord:/sbin/nologin
/etc/passwd
```

Рис. 6: Файл /etc/passwd

Работа с файлами и правами доступа

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

Рис. 7: Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~ — 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|rslave|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) and owner and mode of dir become invisible, and as long as this filesystem remains mounted, the pathname dir refers to the root of the filesystem on device.

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

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~ — man fsck
FCK(8)                                     System Administration      FCK(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      Operational error

    16     Usage or syntax error

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

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~ — 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.

    -h, --help
        Display help text and exit.

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

```
krnuhova@krnuhova:~ — 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 0, 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.

        0
            All processes in the current process group are signaled.

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


Выводы по проделанной работе

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.