

## Лабораторная работа №5

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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 (и работами), по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.

# Копирование файлов и каталогов. Команда cp

Копируем файл `/usr/include/sys/io.h` в домашний каталог

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ cp /usr/include/sys/io.h ~  
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ ls  
abc1  blog  equipment  io.h  monthly  public_html  tmp  Видео  
bin   course-directory-student-template  GNUstep  may   public   reports  work  Документы
```

Figure 1: Копирование файла в домашний каталог

Создаем в домашнем каталоге файл `abc1` и копируем его в каталог `~/ski.plases`, называем его `equiplist2`.

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ touch abc1  
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ cp abc1 ski.plases  
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv ski.plases/abc1 ski.plases/equiplist2
```

Figure 2: Копирование файла в каталог и изменение названия

Копируем файл `~/feathers` в файл `~/file.old`

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ touch my_os  
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ touch feathers
```

Figure 3: Копирование одного файла в другой

## Перемещение файлов и каталогов. Команда mv

Перемещаем файл equipment в каталог ~/ski.places

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mkdir ski.places  
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv equipment ski.places
```

Figure 5: Перемещение директории в каталог

Перемещаем файлы ~/ski.places/equiplist и equiplist2 в каталог ~/ski.places/equipment

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv ski.places/equiplist ski.places/equipment  
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv ski.places/equiplist2 ski.places/equipment
```

Figure 6: Перемещение файлов в каталог

Перемещаем файл ~/file.old в каталог ~/play

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv file.old play
```

Figure 7: Перемещение файла в каталог

Переименовываем файл ~/ski.plases/equipment в ~/ski.plases/equiplist

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv ski.plases/equipment ski.plases/equiplist
```

Figure 8: Переименовывание файла

Перемещаем каталог ~/fun в каталог ~/play и называем его games.

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv play/fun play/games
```

Figure 9: Переименовывание файла

## Изменение прав доступа. Команда chmod

Определяем опции команды chmod, необходимые для того, чтобы присвоить перечисленным ниже файлам выделенные права доступа, считая, что в начале таких прав нет.

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ chmod 744 australia
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ chmod 711 play
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ chmod 544 my_os
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ chmod 664 feathers
```

Figure 10: Присвоение определенных прав доступа

Лишаем владельца файла ~/feathers права на чтение. Просматриваем файл командой cat. Видим надпись “Отказано в доступе”. При копировании видим надпись “Отказано в доступе”

```
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ mv play/fun play/games
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ chmod u-r feathers
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ cat feathers
cat: feathers: Отказано в доступе
nastarkov@dk6n53 ~ $ cp feathers ski.places
```

Figure 11: Изменение прав доступа. Проверка

По команде man читаем описание команд mount, mkfs, fsck, kill

```
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
```

Figure 12: Описание команды mount

```
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. filesystems can be a
    device name (e.g., /dev/hdc1, /dev/sdb2), a mount point (e.g., /, /usr, /home), or an 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
        32     Checking canceled by user request
        128    Shared-library error

    The exit status returned when multiple filesystems are checked is the bit-wise OR of the exit
    statuses for each filesystem that is checked.
```

Figure 13: Описание команды fsck



```
KILL(1)                                User Commands                                KILL(1)

NAME
    kill - send a signal to a process

SYNOPSIS
    kill [options] <pid> [...]

DESCRIPTION
    The default signal for kill is TERM. Use -l or -L to list available signals. Particularly
    useful signals include HUP, INT, KILL, STOP, CONT, and 0. Alternate signals may be specified
    in three ways: -9, -SIGKILL or -KILL. Negative PID values may be used to choose whole process
    groups; see the PGID column in ps command output. A PID of -1 is special; it indicates all
    processes except the kill process itself and init.

OPTIONS
    <pid> [...]
        Send signal to every <pid> listed.

    -<signal>
    -s <signal>
    --signal <signal>
        Specify the signal to be sent. The signal can be specified by using name or number.
        The behavior of signals is explained in signal\(7\) manual page.

    -q, --queue value
        Use sigqueue\(3\) rather than kill\(2\) and the value argument is used to specify an integer
        to be sent with the signal. If the receiving process has installed a handler for this
        signal using the SA_SIGINFO flag to sigaction\(2\), then it can obtain this data via the
        si_value field of the siginfo\_t structure.

    -l, --list [signal]

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

Figure 14: Описание команды kill

```

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.

```

Figure 15: Описание команды mkfs