

№5

Linux.

, ,



-
- -01-23
-



:- - - -

- - - -

- touch - fsck - mkfs - kill
- mount - cat - less - ls
- chmod - rm - cp - mv



), - Linux, , (.





```

sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ touch file.old
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ cd
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cp -r ~/feathers ~/file.old
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ mv ~/file.old ~/play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cp -r ~/play ~/fun
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ mv ~/fun ~/play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ mv ~/fun/play ~/fun/games
mv: не удалось выполнить stat для '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/a/sadavihdov/fun/play': Нет такого файла или каталога
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls
dirr      nemos    parentdir  public      Видео      Изображения  'Рабочий стол'
feathers  nisk     parentidr  public_html Документы   Музыка        Шаблоны
letters   parent   play       work        Загрузки   Общедоступные
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cd play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/play $ mv fun games
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/play $ ls
file.old  games
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/play $

```

. 1:





```

2.1.      /usr/include/sys/io.h      equipment. 2.2.
          ~/ski.plases. 2.3.      equipment      ~/ski.plases. 2.4.
~/ski.plases/equipment  ~/ski.plases/equiplist.

```

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cp /usr/include/sys/io.h equipment
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls
dirst  letters  parent   play      work      Загрузки  Общедоступные
equipment  nemos    parentdir public     Видео     Изображения  'Рабочий стол'
feathers  nisk     parentdir public_html Документы  Музыка       Шаблоны
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ mkdir ~/ski.places
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls
dirst  letters  parent   play      ski_places  Документы  Музыка       Шаблоны
equipment  nemos    parentdir public     work      Загрузки  Общедоступные
feathers  nisk     parentdir public_html Видео     Изображения  'Рабочий стол'
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ mv equipment ski_places
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ mv ~/ski_places/equipment ~/ski_places/equiplist
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls ski_places
equiplist
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $
```

2:

- 2.5. abc1 ~/ski.plases, equiplist2.
- 2.6. equipment ~/ski.plases. 2.7.
- ~/ski.plases/equiplist equiplist2 ~/ski.plases/equipment. 2.8.
- ~/newdir ~/ski.plases plans.

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ touch abc1
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cp -r ~/ski.plases equiplist2
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cd ~/ski.plases
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ cp ~/abc1 equiplist2
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist  equiplist2
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir equipmint
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist  equiplist2  equipmint
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mv equiplist equiplist2 equipment
mv: цель 'equipment': Нет такого файла или каталога
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mv equiplist equiplist2 equipmint
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls equipmint
equiplist  equiplist2
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir ~/newdir
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mv ~/newdir plans
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equipmint  plans
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $
```



chmod,

,

-

,

,

3.1

drwxr-r- ... australia

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ chmod g-x australia
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ chmod o-x australia
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls -l australia
итого 0
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls -l
итого 6
drwxr--r-- 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 15:25 australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 15:23 equipmint
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 15:24 plans
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $
```

. 4:

drwx-x-x ... play

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod o-r play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
итого 43
-rw-r--r-- 1 sadavihdov studsci    0 мар 21 15:21 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 13  2023 dirr
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:22 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:14 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар  7 17:36 letters
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар  7 17:36 nemos
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар  7 17:36 nisk
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 parent
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 parentdir
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 13  2023 parentidr
drwxr-x--x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:16 play
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov root    2048 сен  5  2023 public
lrwxr-xr-x 1 sadavihdov root    18 фев 13 18:38 public_html -> public/public_html
drwxr-xr-x 5 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:25 ski.places
```

. 5:

-r-xr-r- ... my_os

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u-w my_os
chmod: невозможно получить доступ к 'my_os': Нет такого файла или каталога
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u+x my_os
chmod: невозможно получить доступ к 'my_os': Нет такого файла или каталога
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
итого 43
-rw-r--r-- 1 sadavihdov studsci    0 мар 21 15:21 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 13  2023 dirr
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:22 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:14 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар  7 17:36 letters
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар  7 17:36 nemos
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар  7 17:36 nisk
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 parent
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 parentdir
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 13  2023 parentidr
drwxr-x--x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 мар 21 15:16 play
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov root    2048 сен  5  2023 public
```

. 6:

-rw-rw-r- ... feathers

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 7 2025 machine
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cat ~/feathers
cat: /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/a/sadavihdov/feathers: Это каталог
```

. 7:



4.1. /etc/passwd. () 4.2. ~/feathers
 ~/file.old.ls 4.3. ~/file.old ~/play. 4.4. ~/play
 ~/fun. 4.5. ~/fun ~/play games.

```
cat: /etc/passwd: Permission denied
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cp feathers
cp: после 'feathers' пропущен операнд, задающий целевой файл
По команде «cp --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $
```

. 8:

4.6. ~/feathers . 4.7. ,
 ~/feathers cat? 4.8. , ~/feathers?

```
По команде «ср --help» можно получить дополнительную информацию.
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u-r feathers
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u+r feathers
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $
```

. 9:

4.9.

~/feathers

.

```

sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u-x ~/play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ cd play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/play $ ls -l
итого 2
-rw-r--r-- 1 sadavihdov studsci 0 map 21 19
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 19
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~/play $

```

. 10:

4.10.

~/play

. 4.11.

~/play.

?

(

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u+x ~/play
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
итого 43
-rw-r--r-- 1 sadavihdov studsci  0 map 21 15:21 abc1
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 13  2023 dirr
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 15:22 equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 15:14 feathers
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map  7 17:36 letters
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map  7 17:36 nemos
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map  7 17:36 nisk
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 parent
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 14  2023 parentdir
drwxr-xr-x 2 sadavihdov studsci 2048 сен 13  2023 parentidr
drwxr-xr-x 3 sadavihdov studsci 2048 map 21 15:16 play
```

. 11:

4.12.

~/play

.

```

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.

  If only the directory or the device is given, for example:

      mount /dir

  then mount looks for a mountpoint (and if not found then for a device) in the /etc/fstab file. It's
  possible to use the --target or --source options to avoid ambiguous interpretation of the given argument.
  For example:

      mount --target /mountpoint

  The same filesystem may be mounted more than once, and in some cases (e.g., network filesystems) the same

```



man

mount, fsck, mkfs, kill

```

fsck(8)                                System Administration                fsck(8)
NAME
    fsck - check and repair a Linux filesystem

SYNOPSIS
    fsck [-lsavrnmp] [-r [fs]] [-c [fs]] [-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/sda1), a mount point (e.g., /, /usr, /home), or a filesystem label or UUID specifier
    (e.g., UUID=896ab0fe-8bc5-4a83-90a2-bfc240377bd 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.

    In actuality, fsck is simply a front-end for the various filesystem checkers (fsck.fstype) available under
    Linux. The filesystem-specific checker is searched for in the PATH environment variable. If the PATH is
    undefined then fallback to /sbin.

    Please see the filesystem-specific checker manual pages for further details.

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

```

. 13: man

man mount

. **14:** man mount

```

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]
        List signal names. This option has optional argument, which will convert signal number to signal name, or other way round.

    -L, --table
        List signal names in a nice table.

NOTES
    Your shell (command line interpreter) may have a built-in kill command. You may need to run the command described here as /bin/kill to solve the conflict.

EXAMPLES
    kill -9 -1
        Kill all processes you can kill.

    kill -l 11
        Translate number 11 into a signal name.

    kill -L
        List the available signal choices in a nice table.

    kill 123 543 2341 3453
        Send the default signal, SIGTERM, to all those processes.

```

```
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ man mount  
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ man fsck  
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ man mkfs  
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $ man kill  
sadavihdov@dk2n27 ~ $
```

. 16: man mkfs



Linux, , .
, (), -
.