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Linux

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shell: /bin/sh;

/bin/csh; /bin/ksh.

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file.txt

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/etc. -

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```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ ls /etc > file.txt  
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ ls ~ >>file.txt
```

. 1:

file.txt,

.conf,

conf.txt.

```
sadavihdov@dkzn25 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt
appstream.conf
brltty.conf
ca-certificates.conf
cachefilesd.conf
cfg-update.conf
chrome-flags.conf
chrony.conf
dconf
dhcpcd.conf
dispatch-conf.conf
dley-na-renderer-service.conf
dley-na-server-service.conf
dnsmasq.conf
dracut.conf
e2fsck.conf
e2scrub.conf
etc-update.conf
fluidsynth.conf
fuse.conf
gai.conf
gconf
genkernel.conf
gssapi_mech.conf
host.conf
i3blocks.conf
i3status.conf
idmapd.conf
idn2.conf
idn2.conf.sample
idnalias.conf
idnalias.conf.sample
ipsec.conf
java-config-2
```

```
fluidsynth.conf  
fuse.conf  
gai.conf  
gconf  
genkernel.conf  
gssapi_mech.conf  
host.conf  
i3blocks.conf  
i3status.conf  
idmapd.conf  
idn2.conf  
idn2.conf.sample  
idnalias.conf  
idnalias.conf.sample  
ipsec.conf  
java-config-2  
krb5.conf  
krb5.conf.example  
ldap.conf  
ldap.conf.sudo  
ld.so.conf  
ld.so.conf.d  
libaudit.conf  
lightdm.conf  
locale.conf  
logrotate.conf  
mailutils.conf  
make.conf  
man.conf  
man_db.conf  
metalog.conf  
mke2fs.conf  
mlocate-cron.conf  
modprobe.conf.1100
```

. 3:

conf.txt

```
metalog.conf
mke2fs.conf
mlocate-cron.conf
modprobe.conf.1100
modprobe.conf.old
modules.conf
modules.conf.old
mplayer.conf
netconfig
nscd.conf
nslcd.conf
nss-ldapd.conf
nsswitch.conf
nsswitch.conf-
nsswitch.conf.20060126
nsswitch.conf.orig
nsswitch-sss.conf
ntp.conf
ntp.conf-eth0.sv
ntpd.conf
pear.conf
pe-format2.conf
pmount.conf
prelink.conf.d
pump.conf
pwnb.conf
rc.conf
request-key.conf
resolv.conf
rofi-pass.conf
rsyncd.conf
rsyslog.conf
sandbox.conf
sddm.conf
```

/etc,

h

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt > conf.txt
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l | grep c*
-rw-r--r-- 1 sadavihdov studsci 1352 map 29 17:23 conf.txt
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ find ~/c* -name "c*" -print
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/a/sadavihdov/conf.txt
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

##

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt > conf.txt
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ ls -l | grep c*
-rw-r--r-- 1 sadavihdov studsci 1352 map 29 17:23 conf.txt
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ find ~/c* -name "c*" -print
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/a/sadavihdov/conf.txt
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 5:

logfile.1 , ~/logfile , log,

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ find -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile &  
[1] 29791  
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ rm -r logfile  
[1]+  Завершён      find -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile  
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 6:

gedit.

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ gedit &  
[1] 31984  
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 7: gedit

ps

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ ps aux | grep -l gedit
(стандартный ввод)
[1]+  Завершён          gedit
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 8:

ps

```
[1]+  Завершён      gedit
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ ps aux | grep -l gedit
(стандартный ввод)
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ █
```

. 9:

kill

gedit

```

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.

```

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

. 10:

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ kill 37641
bash: kill: (37641) - Нет такого процесса
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

Помощник KGBa 1 notification — Mozilla

. 11:

df du

```

df(1)                                     User Commands                               df(1)

NAME
    df - report file system space usage

SYNOPSIS
    df [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    This manual page documents the GNU version of df. df displays the amount of space available on the file
    system containing each file name argument. If no file name is given, the space available on all currently
    mounted file systems is shown. Space is shown in 1K blocks by default, unless the environment variable
    POSIXLY_CORRECT is set, in which case 512-byte blocks are used.

    If an argument is the absolute file name of a device node containing a mounted file system, df shows the
    space available on that file system rather than on the file system containing the device node. This ver-
    sion of df cannot show the space available on unmounted file systems, because on most kinds of systems do-
    ing so requires non-portable intimate knowledge of file system structures.

OPTIONS
    Show information about the file system on which each FILE resides, or all file systems by default.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -a, --all
        include pseudo, duplicate, inaccessible file systems

    -B, --block-size=SIZE
        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g., '-BM' prints sizes in units of 1,048,576 bytes; see
        SIZE format below

    -h, --human-readable
        print sizes in powers of 1024 (e.g., 1023M)

    -H, --si
        print sizes in powers of 1000 (e.g., 1.1G)

    -i, --inodes
        list inode information instead of block usage

    -k      like --block-size=1K

    -l, --local
        limit listing to local file systems

    --no-sync
        do not invoke sync before getting usage info (default)

    --output=[FIELD_LIST]
        use the output format defined by FIELD_LIST, or print all fields if FIELD_LIST is omitted.

    -P, --portability
        use the POSIX output format

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

```

```

du(1)                                User Commands                                du(1)
NAME
    du - estimate file space usage

SYNOPSIS
    du [OPTION]... [FILE]...
    du [OPTION]... --files0-from=F

DESCRIPTION
    Summarize device usage of the set of FILES, recursively for directories.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -0, --null
        end each output line with NUL, not newline

    -a, --all
        write counts for all files, not just directories

    --apparent-size
        print apparent sizes rather than device usage; although the apparent size is usually smaller, it may
        be larger due to holes in ('sparse') files, internal fragmentation, indirect blocks, and the like

    -B, --block-size=SIZE
        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g., '-BM' prints sizes in units of 1,048,576 bytes; see
        SIZE format below

    -b, --bytes
        equivalent to '--apparent-size --block-size=1'

    -c, --total
        produce a grand total

    -D, --dereference-args
        dereference only symlinks that are listed on the command line

    -d, --max-depth=N
        print the total for a directory (or file, with --all) only if it is N or fewer levels below the com-
        mand line argument; --max-depth=1 is the same as --summarize

    --files0-from=F
        summarize device usage of the NUL-terminated file names specified in file F; if F is -, then read
        names from standard input

    -H
        equivalent to --dereference-args (-D)

    -h, --human-readable
        print sizes in human readable format (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)

    --inodes
        list inode usage information instead of block usage

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

```

. 12: man df

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ man df  
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ man du  
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 13: man du

```
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $ df
Файловая система 1K-блоков  Использовано    Доступно  Использовано%  Смонтировано в
/dev/sda8          525626596    125897692    372955112         26% /
devtmpfs           4096         0             4096           0% /dev
tmpfs              3999624         0    3999624           0% /dev/shm
tmpfs              1599852     20228    1579624           2% /run
tmpfs              3999628    417900    3581728          11% /tmp
AFS                2147483647         0  2147483647           0% /afs
tmpfs              799924       208       799716           1% /run/user/5439
sadavihdov@dk2n25 ~ $
```

. 14:

df

find

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