


```
saburieva@dk2n25 /tmp $ cd /var/spool/
saburieva@dk2n25 /var/spool $ ls
cups
saburieva@dk2n25 /var/spool $
```

Определени наличия подкаталога cron

Перешла в домашний каталог и вывела на экран его содержимое.

```
saburieva@dk2n25 /var/spool $ cd
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ ls
COURSE Desktop Downloads parentdir presentation.pdf public public_html tmp work загрузки Изображения "Рабочий стол" "Список файлов"
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $
```

Содержимое домашнего каталога

В домашнем каталоге создала новый каталог с именем newdir и в каталоге ~/newdir создала новый каталог с именем morefun.

```
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ cd
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ mkdir newdir
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ cd newdir
saburieva@dk2n25 ~/newdir $ mkdir morefun
saburieva@dk2n25 ~/newdir $ ls
morefun
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $
```

Создание каталогов newdir и morefun

В домашнем каталоге создала одной командой три новых каталога с именами letters, memos, misk и проверила, создались ли они.

```
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ mkdir letters memos misk
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ ls
COURSE Desktop Downloads letters memos misk newdir parentdir presentation.pdf public public_html tmp work загрузки Изображения "Рабочий стол" "Список файлов"
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $
```

Создание каталогов letters memos and misk

Далее удалила эти каталоги одной командой rm.

```
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ ls
COURSE Desktop Downloads letters memos misk newdir parentdir presentation.pdf public public_html tmp work загрузки Изображения "Рабочий стол" "Список файлов"
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ rm -r letters memos misk
rm: невозможно удалить "/tmp/letters": нет такого файла или каталога
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ rm -r letters memos misk
rm: невозможно удалить "/tmp/letters": нет такого файла или каталога
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ ls
COURSE Desktop Downloads newdir parentdir presentation.pdf public public_html tmp work загрузки Изображения "Рабочий стол" "Список файлов"
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $
```

Удаление каталогов letters memos and misk

Удалила каталог ~/newdir/morefun из домашнего каталога. Проверила, был ли каталог удалён.

```
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ rm -r ~/newdir/morefun
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $ ls
COURSE Desktop Downloads newdir parentdir presentation.pdf public public_html tmp work загрузки Изображения "Рабочий стол" "Список файлов"
saburieva@dk2n25 ~ $
```

Удаление каталога ~/newdir/morefun

С помощью команды man определила, какую опцию команды ls нужно использовать для просмотра содержимое не только указанного каталога, но и подкаталогов, входящих в него.

```

NAME
  ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
  ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
  List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -rftuXk nor --sort is specified.

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

  -a, --all
    do not ignore entries starting with .
  -A, --almost-all
    do not list implied . and ..
  --author
    with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape
    print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
  --block-size=SIZE
    with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., --block-size=M; see SIZE format below
  -b, --ignore-backslash
    do not list implied entries ending with \
  -C
    with -l: sort by, and show, class (class of last change of file status information); with -l: show class and sort by name; otherwise: sort by class, newest first
  -c
    list entries by columns
  --color[=WHEN]
    near the output MKN; more info below
  -d, --directory
    list directories themselves, not their contents
  -D, --dired
    generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode

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

```

Команда `man ls`

Использовала команду `man` для просмотра описания следующих команд: `cd`, `pwd`, `mkdir`, `rmdir`, `rm`.

```

This manual page is part of the POSIX Programmer's Manual. The Linux implementation of this interface may differ (consult the corresponding Linux manual page for details of Linux behavior), or the interface may not be implemented on Linux.

NAME
  cd - change the working directory

SYNOPSIS
  cd [-L|-P] [dirname]

cd -

DESCRIPTION
  The cd utility shall change the working directory of the current shell execution environment (see Section 2.12, Shell Execution Environment) by executing the following steps in sequence. (In the following steps, the symbol curpath represents an intermediate value used to simplify the description of the algorithm used by cd. There is no requirement that curpath be made visible to the application.)

  1. If no dirname operand is given and the HOME environment variable is empty or undefined, the default behavior is implementation-defined and no further steps shall be taken.
  2. If no dirname operand is given and the HOME environment variable is set to a non-empty value, the cd utility shall behave as if the directory named in the HOME environment variable was specified as the dirname operand.
  3. If the dirname operand begins with a slash character, set curpath to the operand and proceed to step 7.
  4. If the first component of the dirname operand is dot or dot-dot, proceed to step 6.
  5. Starting with the first pathname in the slash-separated pathnames of dirname (see the ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES section) if the pathname is non-null, test if the concatenation of that pathname, a slash character if that pathname did not end with a slash character, and the curpath operand names a directory. If the pathname is null, test if the concatenation of dot, a slash character, and the operand names a directory. In either case, if the resulting string names an existing directory, set curpath to that string and proceed to step 7. Otherwise, repeat this step with the next pathname in dirname until all pathnames have been tested.
  6. Set curpath to the dirname operand.
  7. If the -P option is in effect, proceed to step 10. If curpath does not begin with a slash character, set curpath to the string formed by the concatenation of the value of PWD, a slash character if the value of PWD did not end with a slash character, and curpath.
  8. The curpath value shall then be converted to canonical form as follows, considering each component from beginning to end, in sequence:
     a. Dot components and any slash characters that separate them from the next component shall be deleted.
     b. For each dot-dot component, if there is a preceding component and it is neither root nor dot-dot, then:

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

```

Команда `man cd`

```

NAME
  pwd - print name of current/working directory

SYNOPSIS
  pwd [OPTION]...

DESCRIPTION
  Print the full filename of the current working directory.

  -L, --logical
    use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks
  -P, --physical
    avoid all symlinks
  --help
    display this help and exit
  --version
    output version information and exit

  If no option is specified, -P is assumed.

  NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.

AUTHOR
  Written by Jim Reiser.

REPORTING BUGS
  GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

SEE ALSO
  basename(2)

  Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/pwd>
  or available locally via: info '(coreutils) pwd invocation'

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

```

Команда `man pwd`

```

mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS
  mkdir [-OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION
  Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

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

  -m, --mode=MODE
      set file mode (as in chmod), not rwxr-xr-x unless
  -p, --parents
      no error if existing, make parent directories as needed, with their file modes unaffected by any -m option.
  -v, --verbose
      print a message for each created directory
  -Z
      set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type
  --context[CTX]
      like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SPACK security context to CTX
  --help
      display this help and exit
  --version
      output version information and exit

AUTHOR
  Written by David Mackenzie.

REPORTING BUGS
  GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

SEE ALSO
  mkdir(2)

Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir>
Manual page mkdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

Команда *tan*

```

rmr - remove empty directories

SYNOPSIS
  rmr [-OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION
  Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.

  --ignore-fail-on-non-empty
      ignore each failure to remove a non-empty directory
  -p, --parents
      remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., 'rmr -p a/b' is similar to 'rmr a/b a'
  -v, --verbose
      output a diagnostic for every directory processed
  --help
      display this help and exit
  --version
      output version information and exit

AUTHOR
  Written by David Mackenzie.

REPORTING BUGS
  GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
  Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

SEE ALSO
  rmr(2)

Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/rmr/>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) rmr invocation'

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

```

Команда *tan ls*

```

rm - remove files or directories

SYNOPSIS
  rm [-OPTION]... FILE...

DESCRIPTION
  This manual page documents the GNU version of rm. rm removes each specified file. By default, it does not remove directories.

  If the -i or --interactive option is given, and there are more than three files or the -r, -d, or --recursive are given, then rm prompts the user for whether to proceed with the entire operation. If the response is not affirmative, the entire command is aborted.

  Otherwise, if a file is unwritable, standard input is a terminal, and the -f or --force option is not given, or the -i or --interactive option is given, rm prompts the user for whether to remove the file. If the response is not affirmative, the file is skipped.

OPTIONS
  Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

  -f, --force
      ignore nonexistent files and arguments, never prompt
  -i
      prompt before every removal
  -I
      prompt once before removing more than three files, or when removing recursively, less intrusive than -i, while still giving protection against most mistakes
  --interactive[MODE]
      prompt according to MODE: never, once (-i), or always (-I); without MODE, prompt always
  --no-file-system
      when removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any directory that is on a file system different from that of the corresponding command line argument
  --no-preserve-root
      do not treat '/' specially
  --preserve-root[NO]
      do not remove '/' (default); with 'all', reject any command line argument on a separate device from its parent
  -r, -R, --recursive
      remove directories and their contents recursively

Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/rm>
Manual page rm(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

Команда *tan ls*

Используя информацию, полученную при помощи команды history, выполнила модификацию и исполнение нескольких команд из буфера команд.

[illegible]

Команда history

3 Вывод

Приобрела практические навыки взаимодействия пользователя с системой посредством командной строки.

Список литературы