

# Лабораторная работа №6

## Арифметические операции в NASM

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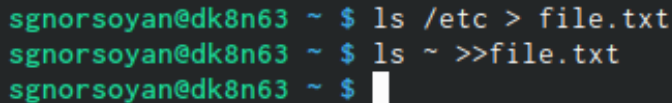
## Информация

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- Освоение арифметических инструкций языка ассемблера NASM

1. Вошла в систему, используя свой пароль. Записываю в файл file.txt названия файлов, содержащихся в каталоге /etc. Дописываю в этот же файл названия файлов, содержащихся в домашнем каталоге.



```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ ls /etc > file.txt
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ ls ~ >>file.txt
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 1: Записала в файл названия файлов из каталога /etc

2. Вывожу имена всех файлов из file.txt, имеющих расширение .conf, после чего записал их в новый текстовый файл conf.txt

```
signorsoyan@dkn63 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt
appstream.conf
brlTTY.conf
ca-certificates.conf
cachefilesd.conf
cfg-update.conf
dconf
dhcpcd.conf
dispatch-conf.conf
dleyna-server-service.conf
dnsmasq.conf
e2fsck.conf
e2scrub.conf
etc-update.conf
fluidsynth.conf
fuse.conf
gai.conf
gconf
genkernel.conf
gssapi_mech.conf
host.conf
idnmapd.conf
idn2.conf
idn2.conf.sample
idnalias.conf
idnalias.conf.sample
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
modprobe.conf.old
modules.conf
modules.conf.old
mplayer.conf
netconfig
nscd.conf
```

```
mailutils.conf
make.conf
man.conf
man_db.conf
metalog.conf
mke2fs.conf
mlocate-cron.conf
modprobe.conf.1100
modprobe.conf.eld
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
pwdb.conf
rc.conf
request-key.conf
resolv.conf
rofi-pass.conf
rsyncd.conf
rsyslog.conf
sandbox.conf
sddm.conf
sensors3.conf
signond.conf
smartd.conf
sudo.conf
sudo_logsrvd.conf
sysconfig
systemconfig
udhcpd.conf
updatedb.conf
vconsole.conf
whois.conf
xattr.conf
xinetd.conf
xtables.conf
agnoraoayan@edk8n63 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt > conf.txt
agnoraoayan@edk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 3: Расширение .conf.txt

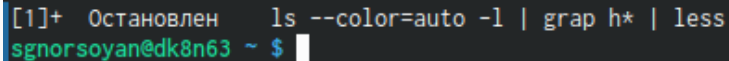
3. Определила, какие файлы в домашнем каталоге имеют имена, которые начинаются с символа c. Привела несколько примеров, как это сделать.

```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ ls -l | grep c*
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ find ~/c* -name "c*" -print
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/cbir
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/chisla.cpp
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/conf.txt
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 4: Файлы с буквы c



4. Вывела на экран имена файлов из каталога /etc, начинающиеся с символа h

A terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is green and shows the user 'sgnorsoyan' at host 'dk8n63' in the home directory '~'. The command 'ls --color=auto -l | grep h\* | less' is entered in white text. The first part of the command is highlighted in blue. The terminal shows the command has been executed, but the output is not visible in this frame.

```
[1]+ Остановлен  ls --color=auto -l | grep h* | less
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 5: Файлы с буквы h

```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~logfile &  
[2] 7006  
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ rm -r logfile  
rm: невозможно удалить 'logfile': Нет такого файла или каталога  
[2]-  Завершён      find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~logfile  
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

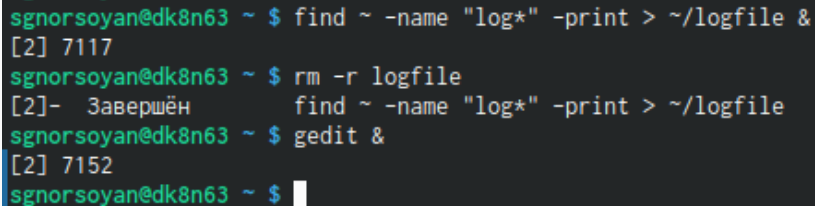
Рис. 6: Весь каталог

5. Запустила в фоновом режиме процесс, который будет записывать в файл ~/logfile файлы, имена которых начинаются с log.

```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile &
[2] 7117
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ rm -r logfile
[2]-  Завершён      find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ gedit &
[2] 7152
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 7: logfile

6. Запустила из консоли в фоновом режиме редактор gedit.



```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile &  
[2] 7117  
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ rm -r logfile  
[2]-  Завершён      find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile  
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ gedit &  
[2] 7152  
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 8: Запустила редактор

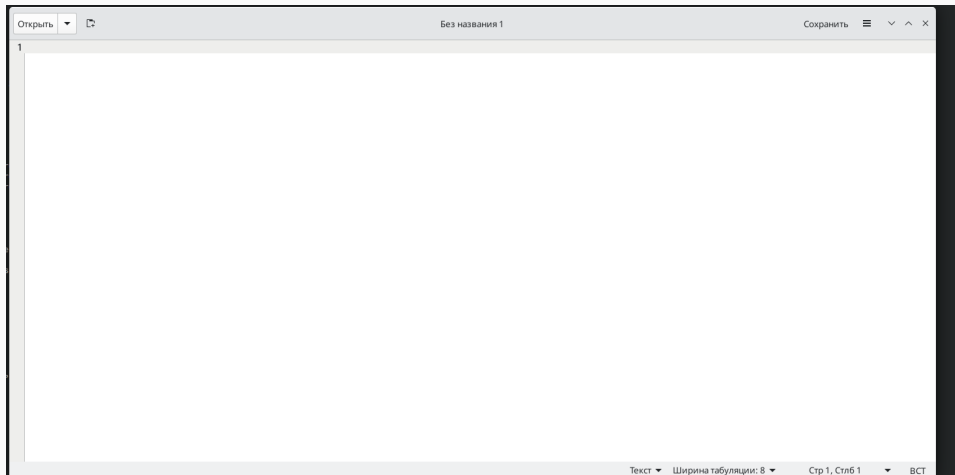


Рис. 9: gedit

7. Определила идентификатор процесса gedit Используя команду ps, конвейер и фильтр grep. Более простым способом определить этот идентификатор не получилось.

```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile &
[3] 7317
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ rm -r logfile
[3]-  Завершён      find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ gedit &
[3] 7350
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ ps aux | grep -i gedit
sgnorso+  7152  1.0  1.8 781964 148332 pts/0    Sl   12:36   0:01 gedit
sgnorso+  7379  0.0  0.0   6904  2344 pts/0    S+   12:38   0:00 grep --colour=auto -i gedit
[3]-  Завершён      gedit
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 10: ps, gedit

8. Прочла справку (man) команды kill, после чего использовал её для завершения процесса gedit.

```
sgnorsoyan@dk3n38 ~ $ man df
[1]+  Остановлен   man df
sgnorsoyan@dk3n38 ~ $ man du
[2]+  Остановлен   man du
sgnorsoyan@dk3n38 ~ $
```

Рис. 11: команда kill

```
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile &
[3] 7317
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ rm -r logfile
[3]-  Завершён      find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/logfile
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ gedit &
[3] 7350
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $ ps aux | grep -i gedit
sgnorso+   7152  1.0  1.8 781964 148332 pts/0    Sl   12:36   0:01 gedit
sgnorso+   7379  0.0  0.0   6904   2344 pts/0    S+   12:38   0:00 grep --colour=auto -i gedit
[3]-  Завершён      gedit
sgnorsoyan@dk8n63 ~ $
```

Рис. 12: Создаю новый каталог



## 9. Выполнила команды df и du Предварительно получив более подробную информацию об этих командах, с помощью команды man.

```
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 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 not show the space available on unmounted file systems, because on most kinds of systems doing so requires very nonportable 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)

-M, --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

--sync
    invoke sync before getting usage info

--total
    elide all entries insignificant to available space, and produce a grand total

-t, --type=TYPE
    limit listing to file systems of type TYPE

Manual page df(1) line 7 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

```
DU(1)                                User Commands

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, etc.

    -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 command line argument; --max-depth=0 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


    -k
        like --block-size=1K

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

Рис. 14: команды df and du

10. Воспользовавшись справкой команды `find`, вывела имена всех директорий, имеющих в домашнем каталоге.

```
2      ./mozilla/extensions
28758 ./mozilla
54518 ./bin
2      ./parentdir/dir1
4      ./parentdir
2      ./parentdir1/newdir
4      ./parentdir1
2      ./parentdir2/dir2
4      ./parentdir2
2      ./parentdir3
2      ./tmp
74     ./c++
2      ./CB
8      ./ssh
2      ./morefun
31     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/hooks
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/info
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/refs/heads
2      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/refs/tags
4      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/refs/remotes/origin
6      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/refs/remotes
13     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/refs
2839   ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/pack
2      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/info
4      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/1b
39     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/b9
28     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/73
37     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/5b
31     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/d9
39     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/c4
175    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/53
166    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/3b
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/93
4      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/24
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/70
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/df
198    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/b7
174    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/e1
4      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/3d
165    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/3e
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/55
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/2a
5      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/c3
5      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/f0
3      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/f2
5      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/04
7      ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/0a
499    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/af
91     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/83
34     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/7e
69     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/37
135    ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/dd
13     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/62
14     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/63
26     ./work/study/2022-2023/Архитектура компьютера/arch-pc/.git/objects/d6
```

A terminal window with a black background. The prompt 'ignorsoyan@dk3n38 ~ \$' is shown in green. The command 'man find' is entered in white text, followed by a cursor.

```
ignorsoyan@dk3n38 ~ $ man find
```

Рис. 16: команда find

```

find(1)
NAME
    find - search for files in a directory hierarchy

SYNOPSIS
    find [-H] [-L] [-P] [-D debugopts] [-Olevel] [starting-point...] [expression]

DESCRIPTION
    This manual page documents the GNU version of find. GNU find searches the directory tree rooted at each given starting-point by evaluating the given expression from left to right, according to the rules of precedence (the left hand side is false for and operations, true for or), at which point find moves on to the next file name. If no starting-point is specified, . is assumed.

    If you are using find in an environment where security is important (for example if you are using it to search directories that are writable by other users), you should read the 'Security Considerations' chapter called Finding Files and comes with findutils. That document also includes a lot more detail and discussion than this manual page, so you may find it a more useful source of information.

OPTIONS
    The -H, -L and -P options control the treatment of symbolic links. Command-line arguments following these are taken to be names of files or directories to be examined, up to the first argument that begins with any following arguments are taken to be the expression describing what is to be searched for. If no paths are given, the current directory is used. If no expression is given, the expression -print is -print0 instead, anyway).

    This manual page talks about 'options' within the expression list. These options control the behaviour of find but are specified immediately after the last path name. The five 'real' options -H, -L, -P, -D and -print0 at all. A double dash -- could theoretically be used to signal that any remaining arguments are not options, but this does not really work due to the way find determines the end of the following path arguments argument comes (which also starts with a '-'). Now, if a path argument would start with a '-', then find would treat it as expression argument instead. Thus, to ensure that all start points are taken as such terms expanded by the calling shell are not mistakenly treated as expression arguments, it is generally safer to prefix wildcards or dubious path names with either ./ or to use absolute path names starting with / though non-portable to use the GNU option -files0-from to pass arbitrary starting points to find.

    -P Never follow symbolic links. This is the default behaviour. When find examines or prints information about files, and the file is a symbolic link, the information used shall be taken from the properties of the file to which the link points, not from the link itself (unable to examine the file to which the link points). Use of this option implies -noleaf. If you later use the -P option, -noleaf will still be in effect. If -L is in effect and find discovers a symbolic link, the information used shall be taken from the properties of the file to which the link points, not from the link itself (unless the symbolic link is broken). Action taken while find is executing (for example -delete) can give rise to confusing behaviour. Using -L causes the -lname and -ilname predicates always to return false.

    -H Do not follow symbolic links, except while processing the command line arguments. When find examines or prints information about files, the information used shall be taken from the properties of the symbolic link itself is when a file specified on the command line is a symbolic link, and the link can be resolved. For that situation, the information used is taken from whatever the link points to (that is, the link itself is used as a fallback if the file pointed to by the symbolic link cannot be examined. If -H is in effect and one of the paths specified on the command line is a symbolic link to a directory, -maxdepth 0 would prevent this).

    If more than one of -H, -L and -P is specified, each overrides the others; the last one appearing on the command line takes effect. Since it is the default, the -P option should be considered to be in effect unless overridden.

    GNU find frequently stats files during the processing of the command line itself, before any searching has begun. These options also affect how those arguments are processed. Specifically, there are a number of options that affect how files are currently considering. In each case, the file specified on the command line will have been examined and some of its properties will have been saved. If the named file is in fact (or if neither -H nor -L were specified), the information used for the comparison will be taken from the properties of the symbolic link. Otherwise, it will be taken from the properties of the file itself (for example because it has insufficient privileges or the link points to a nonexistent file) the properties of the link itself will be used.

    When the -H or -L options are in effect, any symbolic links listed as the argument of -newer will be dereferenced, and the timestamp will be taken from the file to which the symbolic link points. The same constraints apply to -cnewer.

    The -follow option has a similar effect to -L, though it takes effect at the point where it appears (that is, if -L is not used but -follow is, any symbolic links appearing after -follow on the command line will be followed).

    -D debugopts
        Print diagnostic information; this can be helpful to diagnose problems with why find is not doing what you want. The list of debug options should be comma separated. Compatibility of the debug options is not guaranteed.

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

```

Рис. 17: команда find

```
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/event
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/event/example
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/post
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/post/getting-started
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/post/jupyter
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/post/writing-technical-content
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/project
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/project/example
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/project/external-project
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/authors
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/authors/admin
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/publication
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/publication/conference-paper
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/publication/preprint
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/images/publication/journal-article
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/s/g/sgnorsoyan/work/blog/resources/_gen/assets
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Рис. 18: команда find

Ознакомилась с инструментами поиска файлов и фильтрацией текстовых данных, приобрела практические навыки, как по управлению процессами, так и по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловых систем.