

Операционные системы

Анализ файловой структуры UNIX. Команды для работы с файлами и каталогами

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Цели и задачи работы

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, по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.

- 1 Выполнить приимеры
- 2 Выполнить дествия по работе с каталогами и файлами
- 3 Выполнить действия с правами доступа
- 4 Получить дополнительные сведения при помощи справки по командам.

Процесс выполнения лабораторной работы

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ touch abc1  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp abc1 april  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp abc1 may  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir monthly  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp april may monthly  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp monthly/may monthly/june  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ ls monthly  
april  june  may  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir monthly.00  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp -r monthly monthly.00  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp -r monthly.00 /tmp  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$
```

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv april july  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv july monthly.00  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ ls monthly.00  
july  monthly  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv monthly.00 monthly.01  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir reports  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv monthly.01 reports  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv reports/monthly.01 reports/monthly  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$
```

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ touch may
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ ls -l may
-rw-r--r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:52 may
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod u+x may
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ ls -l may
-rwxr--r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:52 may
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod u-x may
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ ls -l may
-rw-r--r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:52 may
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod g+w abc1
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$
```

Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров

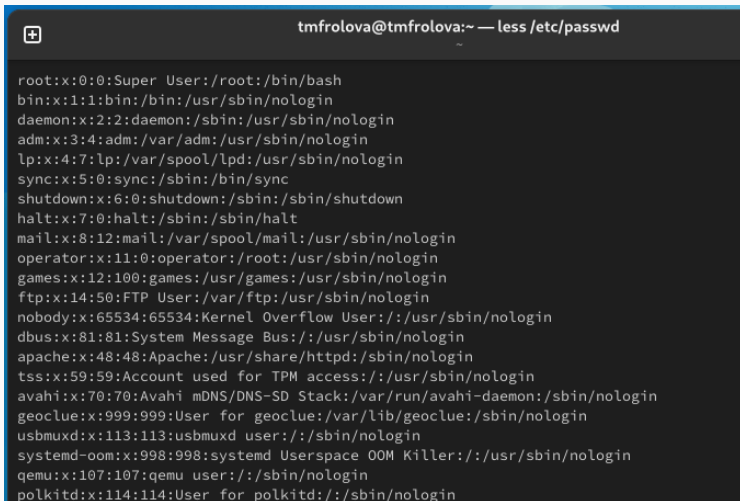
Создание директорий и копирование файлов

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp /usr/include/linux/sysinfo.h ~  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv sysinfo.h equipment  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir ski.plases  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv equipment ski.plases/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv ski.plases/equipment ski.plases/equiplist  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ touch abc1  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp abc1 ski.plases/equiplist2  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cd ski.plases/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~/ski.plases$ mkdir equipment  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~/ski.plases$ mv equiplist equipment/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~/ski.plases$ mv equiplist2 equipment/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~/ski.plases$ cd  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir newdir  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv newdir ski.plases/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv ski.plases/newdir/ ski.plases/plans  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$
```

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

Работа с командой chmod

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir australia play
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ touch my_os feathers
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod 744 australia/
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod 711 play/
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod 544 my_os
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod 664 feathers
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ ls -l
итого 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:58 abc1
drwxr--r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:58 australia
-rw-rw-r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:59 feathers
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 74 map 3 17:48 git-extended
-rw-r--r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:52 may
drwx--x--x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 24 map 15 13:51 monthly
-r-xr--r--. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:59 my_os
drwx--x--x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 15 13:58 play
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 14 map 15 13:52 reports
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 28 map 15 13:58 ski.places
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 10 map 3 17:34 work
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Видео
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Документы
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Загрузки
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Изображения
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Музыка
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Общедоступные
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 'Рабочий стол'
drwxr-xr-x. 1 tmfrolova tmfrolova 0 map 3 17:26 Шаблоны
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue title bar. The title bar contains a plus icon, the username 'tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~', and the command 'less /etc/passwd'. The terminal displays the contents of the /etc/passwd file, showing system users and their associated shells and home directories.

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~ — less /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:Super User:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:5:0:sync:/sbin:/bin/sync
shutdown:x:6:0:shutdown:/sbin:/sbin/shutdown
halt:x:7:0:halt:/sbin:/sbin/halt
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
operator:x:11:0:operator:/root:/usr/sbin/nologin
games:x:12:100:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftp:x:14:50:FTP User:/var/ftp:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:Kernel Overflow User:/:usr/sbin/nologin
dbus:x:81:81:System Message Bus:/:usr/sbin/nologin
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
tss:x:59:59:Account used for TPM access:/:usr/sbin/nologin
avahi:x:70:70:Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/sbin/nologin
geoclue:x:999:999:User for geoclue:/var/lib/geoclue:/sbin/nologin
usbmuxd:x:113:113:usbmuxd user:/:sbin/nologin
systemd-oom:x:998:998:systemd Userspace OOM Killer:/:usr/sbin/nologin
qemu:x:107:107:qemu user:/:sbin/nologin
polkitd:x:114:114:User for polkitd:/:sbin/nologin
```

Рис. 6: Файл /etc/passwd

Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp feathers file.old  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv file.old play/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mkdir fun  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp -R play/ fun/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ mv fun/ play/games  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod u-r feathers  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cat feathers  
cat: feathers: Отказано в доступе  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cp feathers feathers2  
cp: невозможно открыть 'feathers' для чтения: Отказано в доступе  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod u+r feathers  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod u-x play/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ cd play/  
bash: cd: play/: Отказано в доступе  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$ chmod +x play/  
tmfrolova@tmfrolova:~$
```

Рис. 7: Работа с файлами и правами доступа

```

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

```
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. filesystem can be a device name (e.g., /dev/hdc1, /dev/sdb2), a mount point (e.g., /, /usr, /home), or a 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

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

```
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.

-V, --verbose
Produce verbose output, including all filesystem-specific commands that are executed. Specifying this option more than once inhibits execution of any filesystem-specific commands. This is really only useful for testing.

-h, --help
Display help text and exit.

-V, --version
Print version and exit. (Option -V will display version information only when it is the only parameter, otherwise it will work as --verbose.)

BUGS

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

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

NAME

kill - terminate a process

SYNOPSIS

```
kill [-signal|-s signal|-p] [-q value] [-a] [--timeout milliseconds signal] [--] pid|name...
```

```
kill -l [number] | -L
```

DESCRIPTION

The command **kill** sends the specified signal to the specified processes or process groups.

If no signal is specified, the **TERM** signal is sent. The default action for this signal is to terminate the process. This signal should be used in preference to the **KILL** signal (number 9), since a process may install a handler for the TERM signal in order to perform clean-up steps before terminating in an orderly fashion. If a process does not terminate after a **TERM** signal has been sent, then the **KILL** signal may be used; be aware that the latter signal cannot be caught, and so does not give the target process the opportunity to perform any clean-up before terminating.

Most modern shells have a builtin **kill** command, with a usage rather similar to that of the command described here. The **--all**, **--pid**, and **--queue** options, and the possibility to specify processes by command name, are local extensions.

If signal is 0, then no actual signal is sent, but error checking is still performed.

ARGUMENTS

The list of processes to be signaled can be a mixture of names and PIDs.

pid

Each pid can be expressed in one of the following ways:

- n
where n is larger than 0. The process with PID n is signaled.
- 0
All processes in the current process group are signaled.
- 1
All processes with a PID larger than 1 are signaled.

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

Выводы по проделанной работе

В ходе данной работы мы ознакомились с файловой системой Linux, её структурой, именами и содержанием каталогов. Научились совершать базовые операции с файлами, управлять правами их доступа для пользователя и групп. Ознакомились с Анализом файловой системы. А также получили базовые навыки по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловой системы.