

# Операционные системы

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

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13 июня 2025

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## Цели и задачи работы

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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

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

Рис. 1: Выполнение примеров

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

Рис. 2: Выполнение примеров

```
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ touch may  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:05 may  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod u+x may  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ ls -l may  
-rwxr--r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:05 may  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod u-x may  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ ls -l may  
-rw-r--r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:05 may  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod g-r,o-r monthly  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod g+w abc1  
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$
```

Рис. 3: Выполнение примеров



## Создание директорий и копирование файлов

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

Рис. 4: Работа с каталогами

## Работа с командой chmod

```
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ mkdir australia play
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ touch my_os feathers
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod 744 australia/
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod 711 play/
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod 544 my_os
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ chmod 664 feathers
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$ ls -l
итого 0
-rw-rw-r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:06 abc1
drwxr--r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:07 australia
-rw-rw-r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:07 feathers
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 74 июн 13 11:42 git-extended
-rw-r--r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:05 may
drwx--x--x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 24 июн 13 12:01 monthly
-r-xr--r--. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:07 my_os
drwx--x--x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 12:07 play
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 14 июн 13 12:03 reports
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 28 июн 13 12:06 ski.plases
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 10 июн 13 11:15 work
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 Видео
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 Документы
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 94 июн 13 11:19 Загрузки
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 Изображения
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 Музыка
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 Общедоступные
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 'Рабочий стол'
drwxr-xr-x. 1 vadmitrieva vadmitrieva 0 июн 13 10:53 Шаблоны
vadmitrieva@vadmitrieva:~$
```

```
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
rtkit:x:172:172:RealtimeKit:/:/sbin/nologin
chrony:x:997:994:chrony system user:/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
dnsmasq:x:996:993:Dnsmasq DHCP and DNS server:/var/lib/dnsmasq:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

Рис. 6: Файл /etc/passwd

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

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 use the --target or --source options to avoid ambiguous interpretation of the given argument. For example:

        mount --target /mountpoint

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

Рис. 8: Команда mount

```
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

    128    Shared-library error

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

Рис. 9: Команда fsck

```
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
    All generic options must precede and not be combined with filesystem-specific options. Some filesystem-specific programs do not automatically detect the device size and require the size parameter to be specified.

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

Рис. 10: Команда mkfs

```
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.

        -n
            where n is larger than 1. All processes in process group n are signaled. When an argument of the form '-n' is given, and it is meant to denote a process group, either a signal must be specified first, or the argument must be preceded by a '--' option, otherwise it will be taken as the signal to send.

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

Рис. 11: Команда kill



## Выводы по проделанной работе

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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.