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Linux.

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- touch - fsck - mkfs - kill
- mount - cat - less - ls
- chmod - rm - cp - mv

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```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ mkdir fethers
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ mkdir feathers
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cd feathers
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ touch file.old
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ cp -r ~/feathers ~/file.old
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ mv ~/file.old ~/play
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ cp -r ~/play ~/fun
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ mv ~/fun ~/play
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ mv ~/fun/play ~/fun/games
mv: не удалось выполнить stat для '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/e/r/ervidmaer/fun/play': Нет такого файл
а или каталога
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/feathers $ cd
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cp -r ~/feathers ~/file.old
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ mv ~/file.old ~/play
mv: невозможно перезаписать поверх файла '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/e/r/ervidmaer/play/file.old', не
являющегося каталогом, каталог '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/e/r/ervidmaer/file.old'
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cd play
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/play $ mv fun games
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/play $ ls
file.old  games
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/play $
```

. 1:

2.1. /usr/include/sys/io.h equipment. 2.2. ~/ski.plases. 2.3. equipment ~/ski.plases. 2.4. ~/ski.plases/equipment ~/ski.plases/equiplist.

```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cp /usr/include/sys/io.h equipment
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls
 Architecture_PC   dir3        fethers     play          work          Загрузки      Общедоступные
 dir1              equipment   file.old    public        Видео         Изображения   'Рабочий стол'
 dir2              feathers    parentdir   public_html   Документы     Музыка        Шаблоны
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ mkdir ~/ski.plases
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls
 Architecture_PC   equipment   parentdir     ski.plases   Загрузки       'Рабочий стол'
 dir1              feathers    play          work         Изображения    Шаблоны
 dir2              fethers     public        Видео        Музыка
 dir3              file.old    public_html   Документы    Общедоступные
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ mv equipment ski.plases
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ mv ~/ski/plases/equipment ~/ski.plases/equiplist
mv: не удалось выполнить stat для '/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/e/r/ervidmaer/ski/plases/equipment': Нет
 такого файла или каталога
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls ski.plases
equipment
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $
```

. 2:

2.5. abc1 ~/ski.plases, equiplist2.
2.6. equipment ~/ski.plases. 2.7.
~/ski.plases/equiplist equiplist2 ~/ski.plases/equipment. 2.8.
~/newdir ~/ski.plases plans.

```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ touch abc1
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cp -r ~/ski.plases equiplist2
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cd ~/ski.plases
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equipment
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ cp ~/abc1 equiplist2
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist2  equipment
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir equipment
mkdir: невозможно создать каталог «equipment»: Файл существует
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls
equiplist2  equipment
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mv equiplist equiplist2 equipment
mv: цель 'equipment': Это не каталог
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ ls equipment
equipment
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mkdir ~/newdir
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/ski.plases $ mv ~/newdir plans
```

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chmod, , - ,

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drwxr–r– ... australia

```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod g-x australia
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod o-x australia
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l australia
итого 0
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
итого 45
-rw-r--r-- 1 ervidmaer studsci    0 мар 21 16:04  abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 28 12:42  Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:08  australia
```

. 4:

drwx–x–x ... play

```
rvidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod o-r play
rvidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
toro 45
rw-r--r-- 1 ervidmaer studsci    0 мар 21 16:04  abc1
rwxr-xr-x 4 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 28 12:42  Architecture_PC
rwxr--r-- 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:08  australia
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir1
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir2
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir3
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:05  equiplist2
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:57  feathers
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:56  fethers
rwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:00  file.old
rwxr-xr-x 6 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:31  parentdir
rwxr-x--x 3 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:00  play
```

. 5:

-r-xr–r– … my_os

```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u-w my_os
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u+w my_os
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
итого 47
-rw-r--r-- 1 ervidmaer studsci    0 мар 21 16:04  abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 28 12:42  Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:08  australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir1
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir2
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir3
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:05  equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:57  feathers
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:56  fethers
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:00  file.old
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:10  my_os
```

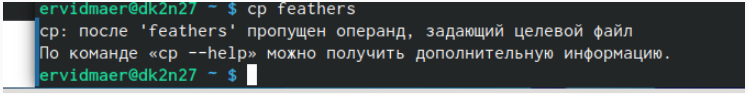
. 6:

-rw-rw-r– … feathers

```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cat ~/feathers
cat: /afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/e/r/ervidmaer/feathers: Это каталог
```

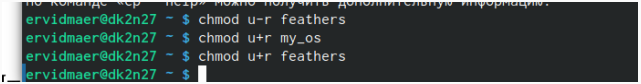
. 7:

4.1. /etc/password. ( ) 4.2. ~/feathers ~/file.old.ls 4.3. ~/file.old ~/play. 4.4. ~/play ~/fun. 4.5. ~/fun ~/play games.



. 8:

4.6. ~/feathers . 4.7. ,
~/feathers cat? 4.8. , ~/feathers?



. 9:

4.9. ~/feathers .

```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u-x ~/play
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ cd play
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~/play $ ls -l
итого 2
-rw-r--r-- 1 ervidmaer studsci    0 мар 21 15:5
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:5
```

. 10:

4.10. ~/play . 4.11. ~/play. ?

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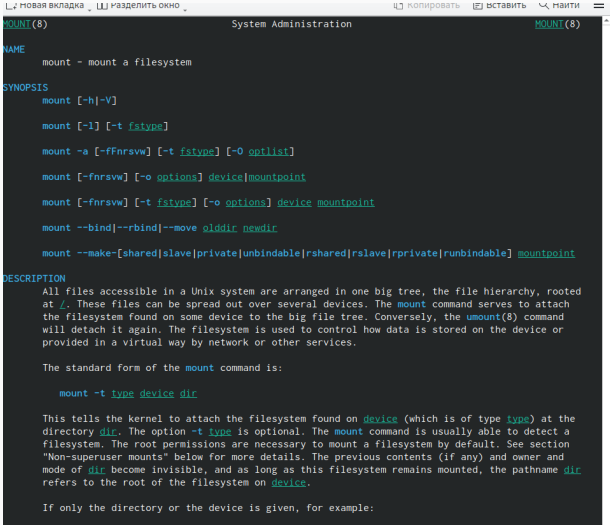
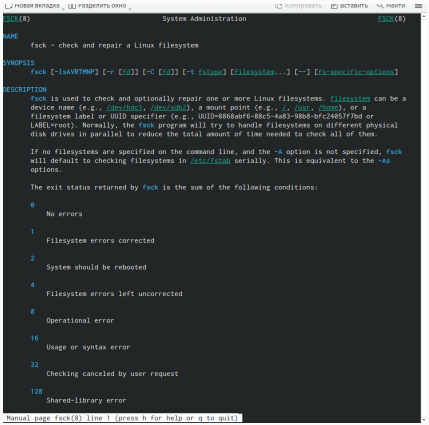
```
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ chmod u+x ~/play
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ ls -l
итого 47
-rw-r---r-- 1 ervidmaer studsci    0 мар 21 16:04  abc1
drwxr-xr-x 4 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 28 12:42  Architecture_PC
drwxr--r-- 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:08  australia
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir1
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir2
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:25  dir3
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:05  equiplist2
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:57  feathers
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 15:56  fethers
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:00  file.old
drwxr-xr-x 2 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:10  my_os
drwxr-xr-x 6 ervidmaer studsci 2048 сен 22 17:31  parentdir
drwxr-x--x 3 ervidmaer studsci 2048 мар 21 16:00  play
```

. 11:

4.12. ~/play .


Новая вкладка
Разделить окно
Копировать
Вставить
Найти
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:

man mount, fsck, mkfs, kill , .



. **13:** man

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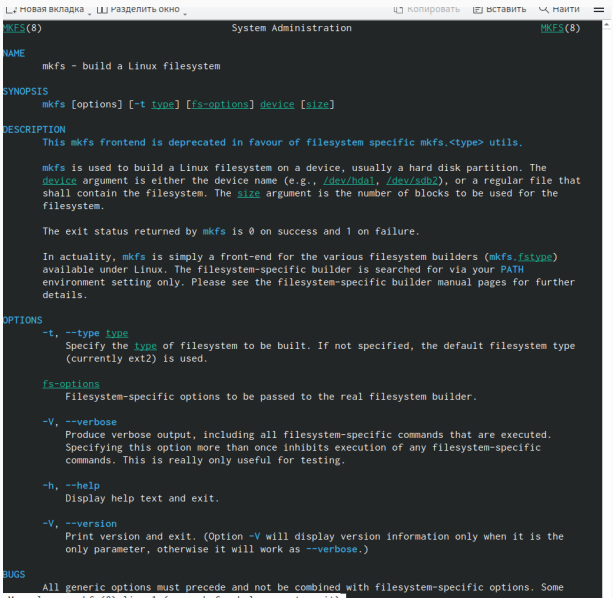
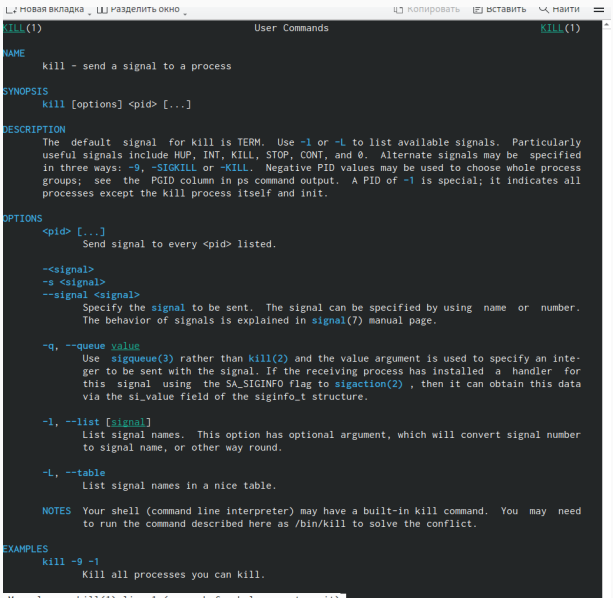
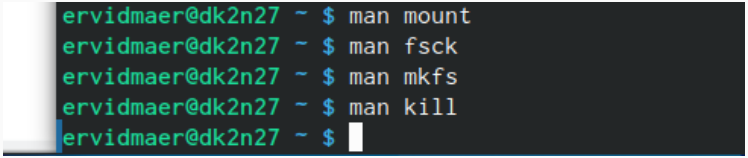

Новая вкладка
Разделить окно
Копировать
Вставить
Найти
MKFS(8) System Administration MKFS(8)
NAME
mkfs - build a Linux filesystem
SYNOPSIS
mkfs [options] [-t type] [fs-options] device [size]
DESCRIPTION
This mkfs frontend is deprecated in favour of filesystem specific mkfs.<type> utils.
mkfs is used 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


Новая вкладка
Разделить окно
Копировать
Вставить
Найти
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.


ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ man mount
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ man fsck
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ man mkfs
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $ man kill
ervidmaer@dk2n27 ~ $

. **16:** man mkfs

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