“Київський фаховий коледж зв’язку”

Циклова комісія Комп’ютерної інженерії

**ЗВІТ ПО ВИКОНАННЮ**

**ЛАБОРАТОРНОЇ РОБОТИ №6**

з дисципліни: «Операційні системи»

**Тема: «Робота з текстом в CLI-режимі Linux та створення скриптових сценаріїв»**

Виконали

студенти

групи РПЗ-93а

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Перевірив викладач

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**The goal of the work:**

1. Gaining practical skills in working with the Bash command shell.

2. Familiarity with the basic actions when working with text in the terminal.

3. Familiarity with the basic actions when working with scripting scripts.

**Material support of classes**

1. Computer type IBM PC.

2. Windows family of operating systems (Windows 7).

3. Virtual machine - Virtual Box (Oracle).

4. GNU / Linux operating system - CentOS.

5. Cisco Network Academy website netacad.com and its online Linux courses

**Tasks for preliminary preparation.**

**The material was prepared by student Христинченко І.А**

1. *Read brief theoretical information for laboratory work and make a small dictionary of basic English terms on the purpose of team assignments and their parameters.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| formatting features | особливості форматування |
| Concatenate | Конкатенувати |
| redirecting file | файл перенаправлення |
| Capability | Здатність |
| Respectively | Відповідно |
| initial command | початкова команда |
| specified pattern | зазначений візерунок |
| Recursively | Рекурсивно |
| delimter | роздільник |

1. *On the basis of the considered material give answers to the following questions:*
   1. *What is the purpose of the commands cat, less, more, head and tail? Make a brief description of each team and highlight their main parameters. How to install them.*

**Cat** – it allows you to create, merge, and output the contents of files on the command line or in another file.

The utility does not require additional installations, as it is pre-installed in the coreutils package on any Debian or Red Hat based system.

With the cat command, you can quickly create a file and put text into it. To do this, use the > redirect operator to redirect text to a file.

**Less**- a command line utility that displays the contents of a file or the output of a command, one page at a time. This is similar to more but has more advanced features and allows you to move forward and backward through the file. The less command is mainly used to open large files.

The utility supports a large number of parameters, and almost all of these parameters are highly specialized and are unlikely to be useful to most users, and the most popular of them are the -N parameter, which allows you to display line numbers, which is very convenient when reading program code, the -X parameter, which allows you not to clear the contents of the terminal after the utility terminates, as well as the -I option, which allows you to search in the text in a case-insensitive manner.

**More**- The more utility is designed to page through files in the Linux terminal. It owes its name to the inscription more (in the Russian version - further), appearing at the bottom of each page. The more linux command is one of the most primitive commands for working with text.

**Head**- allows you to use the utility of the same name to display the first few lines from a text file or the output of another utility. If you're running a command that outputs a lot of data and you're only interested in the first few lines of output, this command is exactly what you need.

The head utility can print either the leading lines of the output of another utility (in which case no filenames are specified) or the leading lines of one or more text files with the specified names. In the event that the initial lines of several files are displayed, their names are mentioned in the output. The utility supports a number of useful options, namely, the -n option, which allows you to set the number of output lines (10 lines by default), the -c option, which allows you to set the number of bytes to display, the -q option, which allows you not to add information about file names to the output with their leading lines, the -v option to always display information about file names, and the -z option to print line terminators instead of newlines (this is useful for using the utility from other utilities).

**Tail**- allow the user to read file commands from the end. Also, with the help of this utility, you can track new information updated in real time in a particular file. This

makes it very easy to check the latest entries in the system. Also, the tail command in Linux allows you to view multiple files at the same time.

Used to output the Nth number of last lines of a file. It usually displays the last 10 lines of the file on standard output. If we run it on a single filename, the data from each file is processed by filename with a header.