

Поиск файлов. Перенаправление ввода-вывода.
Просмотр запущенных процессов.

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Ознакомление с инструментами поиска файлов и фильтрации текстовых дан-ных. Приобретение практических навыков: по управлению процессами (и задания-ми), по проверке использования диска и обслуживанию файловых систем

Запись названия файлов

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ ls /etc > file.txt  
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ ls ~ >> file.txt
```

Имена всех файлов и новый текстовый файл

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt  
appstream.conf  
brltty.conf  
ca-certificates.conf  
cachefilesd.conf  
cfg-update.conf  
cpufreq-bench.conf  
dconf  
dhcpcd.conf  
dispatch-conf.conf  
dleyna-server-service.conf  
dnsmasq.conf  
e2fsck.conf  
e2scrub.conf  
etc-update.conf  
fluidsynth.conf  
fuse.conf
```

Рис. 1: Имена всех файлов

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ grep .conf file.txt > conf.txt  
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ ls -l | grep .txt
```

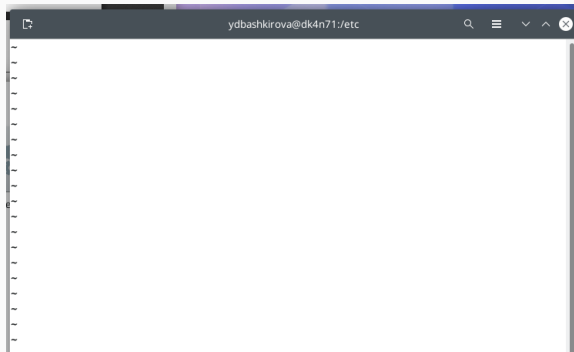
Рис. 2: Новый текстовый файл

Имена файлов в домашнем каталоге

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ ls -l | grep c*  
-rw-r--r-- 1 ydbashkirova studsci 1233 мая 14 10:14 conf.txt  
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ find ~/c* -name "c*" -print  
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/conf.txt
```

Имена файлов из каталога /etc

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ cd /etc
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 /etc $ ls -l | grep h* | less
grep: harbour: Это каталог
grep: highlight: Это каталог
grep: hotplug: Это каталог
grep: hotplug.d: Это каталог
grep: hsqldb: Это каталог
grep: htdig: Это каталог
grep: httpd: Это каталог
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 /etc $ cd
```



```
ydbashkirova@edk4n71 ~ $ find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/longfile &  
[1] 4042  
ydbashkirova@edk4n71 ~ $ rm -r longfile  
[1]+  Завершён          find ~ -name "log*" -print > ~/longfile  
ydbashkirova@edk4n71 ~ $
```


Запуск редактора

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ gedit &  
[1] 4089  
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ ps aux | grep gedit
```

Рис. 3: Запуск редактора

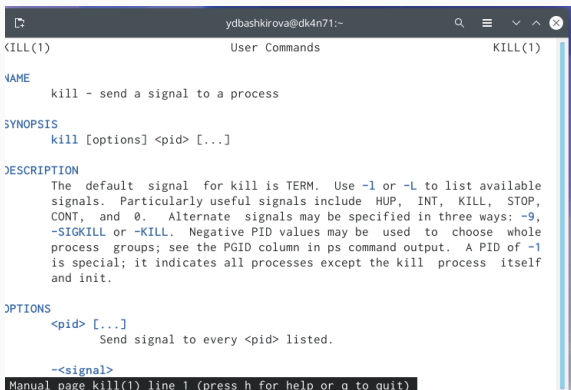


Рис. 4: Редактор

Индификатор процессора

```
/dbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ ps aux | grep -i gedit
/dbashk+  4089  1.1  1.1 738016 94884 pts/0    Sl   10:19   0:00  gedit
/dbashk+  4150  0.0  0.0 14320   936 pts/0    S+   10:20   0:00  grep --colour=auto -i gedit
```

Команда kill



```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71:~  
<ILL(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>  
Manual page kill(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Рис. 5: Справка команды kill

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ kill -9 4089
```

Рис. 6: Завершение процесса gedit

Команда man df

```
Приложения  Места  Терминал
ydbashkrova@dx4n71:~
DF(1)
User: Commands

NAME
    df - report file system disk space usage

SYNOPSIS
    df [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    This manual page documents the GNU version of df. df displays the amount of disk space available on the file systems
    able on all currently mounted file systems is shown. Disk space is shown in 1K blocks by default, unless the environ-
    If an argument is the absolute file name of a disk device node containing a mounted file system, df shows the space a
    node. This version of df cannot show the space available on unmounted file systems, because on most kinds of systems

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 forna

    -h, --human-readable
        print sizes in powers of 1024 (e.g., 1023M)

    -H, --si
        print sizes in powers of 1000 (e.g., 1.1G)
```

```
Приложения  Места  Терминал
yd@bashkirova@dk4n71:~$ man du
DU(1)                                     User Commands
NAME
    du - estimate file space usage
SYNOPSIS
    du [OPTION]... [FILE]...
    du [OPTION]... --files@-from=F
DESCRIPTION
    Summarize disk 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 disk usage; although the apparent size is usually smaller, it may
        the like
    -B, --block-size=SIZE
        scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g., '-BM' prints sizes in units of 1,048,576 bytes; see SI2
    -b, --bytes
```

Команда df

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ df
Файловая система      1К-блоков  Использовано  Доступно  Использовано%  Смонтировано в
none                   4000212      20220        3979992         1% /run
udev                   3924488         0      3924488         0% /dev
tmpfs                   4000212      34676      3965536         1% /dev/shm
/dev/sda8               491812356    59265724    407540888        13% /
tmpfs                    4096         0         4096         0% /sys/fs/cgroup
tmpfs                   4000212      62528      3937684         2% /tmp
/dev/sda6               91557952     853208     86030800         1% /var/cache/openafs
nark.sci.pfu.edu.ru:/usr/portage 8388608     4369664     1790976        71% /usr/portage
nark.sci.pfu.edu.ru:/com/lib/portage 733747200  115402752  618344448        16% /com/lib/portage
nark.sci.pfu.edu.ru:/usr/local/share/portage 8388608     4369664     1790976        71% /usr/local/share/portage
AFS                     2147483647         0    2147483647         0% /afs
tmpfs                   800040         248      799792         1% /run/user/3662
```

Команда du

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ du
2      ./public/public_html
4      ./public
13     ./config/dconf
74     ./config/libaccounts-glib
44     ./config/gtk-3.0/assets
58     ./config/gtk-3.0
3      ./config/xsettingsd
3      ./config/ibus/bus
5      ./config/ibus
2      ./config/gconf
2      ./config/gnome-session/saved-session
4      ./config/gnome-session
3      ./config/evolution/sources
5      ./config/evolution
3      ./config/goa-1.0
6      ./config/kdeconnect
3      ./config/nautilus
10     ./config/session
```

```
Приложения  Места  Терминал
ydbashkova@dk4n71:~$
FIND(1)                                           General Commands Manual

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, until the outcome is known (the left hand side is false for and operators). 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), chapter of the findutils documentation, which is called Finding Files and comes with findutils. That document is 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 the argument of the -path operator. That argument and any following arguments are taken to be the expression used. If no expression is given, the expression -print is used (but you should probably consider using -exec instead).

  This manual page talks about 'options' within the expression list. These options control the behaviour of find. The options -L, -P, -D and -O must appear before the first path name, if at all. A double dash -- can also be used to signal the end of options. The option -xdev is generally safer if you use wildcards in the list of start points.
```


Имена всех директорий

```
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ man find
ydbashkirova@dk4n71 ~ $ find ~ -type d -print
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/public
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/public/public_html
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config/dconf
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config/libaccounts-glib
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config/gtk-3.0
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config/gtk-3.0/assets
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config/xsettingsd
/afs/.dk.sci.pfu.edu.ru/home/y/d/ydbashkirova/.config/ibus
```

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