**Комплект заданий по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» 27 сентября**

**№ 5**

Группа: СА-20,СА-20к

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**ДАТА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТИЯ: 27.09.2022г**

Тема: Формирование умений по составлению сообщений, презентаций, докладов по теме «Языки программирования».

Количество часов на выполнение задания:\_\_2\_учебных часа (в день)

**Срок сдачи: на занятии по расписанию**

**Текст задания**: выполнить письменный перевод текста, обращая внимание на профессиональные слова:

**6.2.4.2 Commands for basic file-handling**

A fuller description of file-systems and file-handling is given in [Files and File Systems, Chapter 4](https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/user/ch-files.html).

These are the commands that you really have to know:

pwd

Show the current directory.

cd [*directory*]

Change your current directory to the named *directory*. If you don't specify *directory*, you will be returned to your home directory.

mkdir *new\_directory*

mkdir is used to create a new directory. *new\_directory* can be specified as a path, or as a simple name (in which case it is created in the current directory).

mv *source* *target*

mv moves *source* file to *target* and deletes *source*; *source* can be a list of files, but in that case *target* must be a directory.

This is also the way to rename a file or directory.

cp *source* *target*

cp copies *source* to *target*. Again, *target* can be a directory and *source* a list of files.

ln *source* *target*

ln links *source* to *target* with hard or symbolic links according to the options.

rm *filelist*

rm deletes files. With the -r option it can delete directories and their contents.

Be very careful with rm; once a file is deleted, you cannot get it back. There is no undelete command.

rmdir *directorylist*

rm deletes empty directories.

chmod *mode* *filelist*

chmod changes the permissions of files and directories. The *mode* is either an octal number, such as 644, or a symbolic representation of it, such as u=rw,go=r.

chown *owner*[.*group*] *filelist*

chown changes the ownership of files. Use the -R option to do this for an entire directory tree.

If .*group* is specified as well as *owner*, the group ownership of the files is changed as well.

chgrp *group* *filelist*

chgrp changes the group ownership of files. Use the -R option to do this for an entire directory tree.

ls *directory*

ls lists the contents of *directory*; by default, the output is sorted.

There are more options to ls than to any other command. Those most commonly used are -l, to show the file permissions and the latest change date and -a, to show hidden dot-files.

**Формат ответа:**

Ответ выполнить в тетради, проверка на занятии по расписанию. Опрос устно.

Возникающие вопросы высылать преподавателю на эл.почту с названием:

 Фамилия\_имя\_группа\_№ задания (в теме письма информацию продублировать).