

# **Linux Ubuntu 18.10, terminal komande (6)**

# Agenda

- Softver, aplikacije i upravljanje softverom
- Hardver, upravljanje hardverom

# Linux korišćenje softvera

- Ubuntu koristi **Ubuntu Software Center** za instaliranje potrebnog softvera koji se nalazi u arhivama; postoji 5 softverskih skladišta (repozitorijuma):
  - **Main** (svi softverski paketi koji se podrazumevano instaliraju)
  - **Restricted** (softverski paketi sa ograničenim licencnim pravima)
  - **Backports** (novije softverske verzije)
  - **Universe** (softverski paketi koje održava Ubuntu zajednica)
  - **Multiverse** (softverski paketi koji nisu slobodni)

# Linux korišćenje softvera

## Termini

- **APT** (*Advanced Package Tool*) je napredni alat za softverske pakete; opisuje online skladišta softvera i delove sa kojih se softver preuzima sa interneta i instalira
- Ubuntu koristi skladišta softvera ili softverske kanale
- Softverske aplikacije se čuvaju u paketima podataka
- **dpkg** (*Debian package tool*) se koristi za rad sa softverskim paketima zasnovanim na Debian OS-u (na kojem je zasnovan i Ubuntu)

# Ažuriranje softvera

- Ubuntu vrši podrazumevano ažuriranje softvera jednom devno ali pre pretrage i instaliranja softvera potrebno je ažurirati postojećsoftver
- Komanda **`sudo apt update`**
- Ubuntu proverava svaki od repozitorijuma i samo downloaduje one softverske pakete koji su ažurirani od njihovog poslednjeg pokretanja
- Alternativne komande su:  
**`sudo apt-get upgrade ime_paketa1 ime_paketa2...`**  
**`sudo apt-get upgrade`** (ažuriranje svih paketa)

# Ažuriranje softvera

```
dc@dc-virtual-machine: ~
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe Sources
Ign http://extras.ubuntu.com trusty/main Translation-en_US
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/multiverse Sources
Ign http://extras.ubuntu.com trusty/main Translation-en
Hit http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-backports InRelease
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/main amd64 Packages
Hit http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty Release.gpg
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/restricted amd64 Packages
Get:2 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates/main Sources [242 kB]
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe amd64 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/multiverse amd64 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/main i386 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/restricted i386 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe i386 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/multiverse i386 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/main Translation-en
Get:3 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates/restricted Sources [4722 B]
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/multiverse Translation-en
Get:4 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates/universe Sources [143 kB]
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/restricted Translation-en
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe Translation-en
Get:5 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates/multiverse Sources [5145 B]
Get:6 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates/main amd64 Packages [639 kB]
94% [6 Packages 24,5 kB/639 kB 4%]
```

# Ažuriranje softvera

- Ubuntu vrši podrazumevano ažuriranje softvera jednom dnevno ali pre pretrage i instaliranja softvera potrebno je ažurirati postojeći softver
- Komanda `$ sudo apt update`
- Ubuntu proverava svaki od repozitorijuma i samo downloaduje one softverske pakete koji su ažurirani od njihovog poslednjeg pokretanja

# Pretraga softvera

- Ubuntu sadrži preko 70.000 softverskih paketa
- Pretraga softvera nije jednostavna jer su imena paketa često vrlo slična
- Pretraga iz konzole je često brži način nego korišćenjem GUI pretrage
- Komande su:

**\$ apt search ime\_paketa**

**\$ apt-cache search ime\_paketa1 ime\_paketa2 ...**

**\$ apt search ime\_paketa | less**

**\$ apt show ime\_paketa**

**\$ apt-cache policy ime\_paketa**

# Pretraga softvera

```
dc@dc-virtual-machine: ~
dc@dc-virtual-machine:~$ apt-cache policy firefox
firefox:
  Installed: 41.0.2+build2-0ubuntu0.14.04.1
  Candidate: 41.0.2+build2-0ubuntu0.14.04.1
  Version table:
*** 41.0.2+build2-0ubuntu0.14.04.1 0
      500 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty-updates/main amd64 Packages
      500 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty-security/main amd64 Packages
      100 /var/lib/dpkg/status
  28.0+build2-0ubuntu2 0
      500 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty/main amd64 Packages
dc@dc-virtual-machine:~$
```

```
dc@dc-virtual-machine: ~
dc@dc-virtual-machine:~$ apt-cache policy chromium-browser
chromium-browser:
  Installed: (none)
  Candidate: 45.0.2454.101-0ubuntu0.14.04.1.1099
  Version table:
    45.0.2454.101-0ubuntu0.14.04.1.1099 0
      500 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty-updates/universe amd64 Packages
      500 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty-security/universe amd64 Packages
    34.0.1847.116-0ubuntu2 0
      500 http://rs.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty/universe amd64 Packages
dc@dc-virtual-machine:~$
```

# Instalacija novog softvera

- Instalacija novog softvera vrši se iz Ubuntu repozitorijuma
- Ako tačno znamo koji programski paket treba da instaliramo koristimo komandu **\$ sudo apt install**
- Ovom komandom automatski će se preuzeti najnovija verzija i program će se instalirati; komanda se obavezno unosi preko SUDO

**\$ sudo apt install chromium-browser**

- Pošto se zahteva instalacija dodatnih paketa, zahteva se odobrenje daljeg nastavka instalacije softvera; apt će preuzeti i instalirati dodatne pakete koji unapređuju funkcionalnost programa, a prikazaće se podatak o potrebnom prostoru na hard-disku

# Instalacija novog softvera

```
dc@dc-virtual-machine: ~
dc@dc-virtual-machine:~$ sudo apt install chromium-browser
[sudo] password for dc:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  linux-headers-3.19.0-25 linux-headers-3.19.0-25-generic
  linux-image-3.19.0-25-generic linux-image-extra-3.19.0-25-generic
Use 'apt-get autoremove' to remove them.
The following extra packages will be installed:
  chromium-browser-l10n chromium-codecs-ffmpeg-extra
Suggested packages:
  webaccounts-chromium-extension unity-chromium-extension adobe-flashplugin
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  chromium-browser chromium-browser-l10n chromium-codecs-ffmpeg-extra
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 58,7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 233 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] ■
```

# Instalacija grupe softvera

**\$ sudo apt-get install gimp inkscape vlc ubuntu-restricted-extras**

- Pošto se zahteva instalacija svih ovih programskih paketa istovremeno, vreme za instalaciju se skraćuje
- Nema potrebe vršiti instalaciju preko Ubuntu Software Centra
- **Verzije komande za instalaciju:**

**\$ apt-get -d install ime\_paketa**

**\$ apt-get -d upgrade ime\_paketa**

(opcija **-d** znači da će komanda **apt-get** samo preuzeti softverski paket bez njegovog instaliranja; nakon sledećeg pokretanja paketa iz konzole ili ažuriranja program se neće ponovo preuzimati, sve do sledećeg ažuriranja)

# Uklanjanje softvera

- Za uklanjanje softverskog paketa iz Ubuntu instalacije koristi se komanda

**\$ sudo apt-get remove ime\_paketa1 ime\_paketa2...**

- Opcija istovremenog brisanja konfiguracionih fajlova i pridruženih direktorijuma vrši se komandom

**\$ sudo apt-get remove --purge ime\_paketa1 ime\_paketa2...**

- Opcija automatskog brisanja svih paketa koje softverski paket ne koristi ili mu nisu pridruženi; dobar način da se izbrišu sve nepotrebne biblioteke i nepotrebni programi koji se ne koriste

**\$ sudo apt-get autoremove**

- Kombinacija komandi

**\$ sudo apt-get purge --auto-remove ime\_paketa**

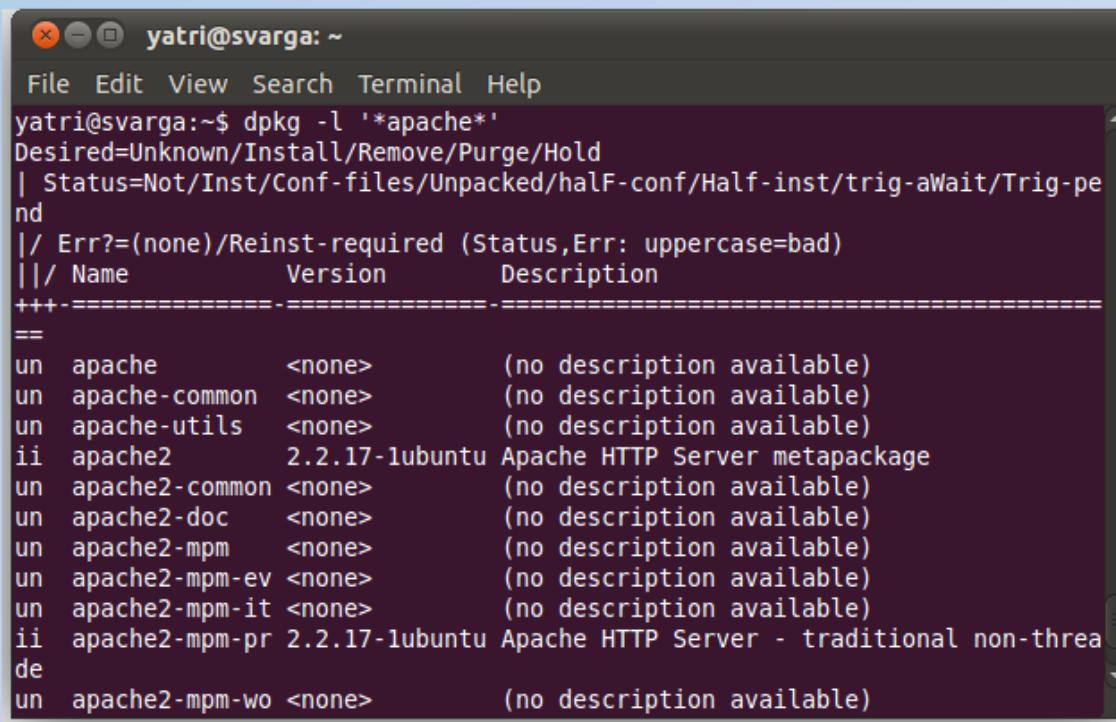
# Lista instaliranih paketa

- Da bi se viidela lista svih instaliranih softverskih paketa koristi se komande:

**\$ sudo dpkg --list      sudo dpkg --list | less**

- Opcija naprednijeg ili kompaktinijeg metoda prikaza instaliranih paketa moguća je komandama

**\$ dpkg -l 'search\_term'**



```
yatri@svarga: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
yatri@svarga:~$ dpkg -l '*apache*'
Desired=Unknown/Install/Remove/Purge/Hold
| Status=Not/Inst/Conf-files/Unpacked/half-inst/trig-aWait/Trig-pe
nd
|/ Err?=(none)/Reinst-required (Status,Err: uppercase=bad)
||/ Name          Version       Description
=====
== 
un  apache        <none>        (no description available)
un  apache-common <none>        (no description available)
un  apache-utils   <none>        (no description available)
ii  apache2       2.2.17-1ubuntu Apache HTTP Server metapackage
un  apache2-common <none>        (no description available)
un  apache2-doc    <none>        (no description available)
un  apache2-mpm    <none>        (no description available)
un  apache2-mpm-ev <none>        (no description available)
un  apache2-mpm-it <none>        (no description available)
ii  apache2-mpm-pr 2.2.17-1ubuntu Apache HTTP Server - traditional non-threa
de
un  apache2-mpm-wo <none>        (no description available)
```

# Preuzimanje install foldera sa sajta

- Uvek postoji mogućnost da se instalacija preuzme direktno sa sajta i zatim pokrene u terminalu
- GNU wget je komanda za preuzimanje fajlova sa weba korisćenjem HTTP, HTTPS ili FTP protokola
- Ako wget nije instaliran, onda to uraditi sa komandom

**\$ sudo apt install wget**

- Po defaultu, wget će preuzeti arhivu u tekući radni direktorijum  
**\$ wget https://cdn.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v4.x/linux-4.17.2.tar.xz**
- Da bi se promenilo ime preuzetog fajla, koristi se opcija **-O**:  
**wget -O latest-hugo.zip https://github.com/gohugoio/hugo/archive/master.zip**
- Da bi se promenio odredišni folder gde će se preuzeti arhiva, koristi se opcija **-P**:

**\$ wget -P /mnt/iso http://mirrors.mit.edu/centos/7/isos/x86\_64/CentOS-7-x86\_64-Minimal-1804.iso**

# Synaptic

- Ubuntu koristi grafički alat za upravljanje softverskim paketima (aplikacije, sistemske biblioteke, drugi softver)
- Koristi se za kontrolu i precizan rad sa instalacijom/deinstalacijom softverskih paketa
- Synaptic omogućava veći stepen kontrole jer detaljno prikazuje kako se izvršava upravljanje softverskim paketima

# Synaptic

The screenshot shows the Synaptic Package Manager window. The left sidebar has categories like All, Communication, Cross Platform, Databases, Sections, Status, Origin, Custom Filters, Search Results, and Architecture. The 'Databases' category is currently selected. The main pane lists packages with columns for S (Status), Package, Installed Version, and Latest Version. A context menu is open over the row for 'db5.3-util'. The menu options are: Unmark, Mark for Installation, Mark for Reinstallation, Mark for Upgrade, Mark for Removal, Mark for Complete Removal, Properties, Mark Recommended for Installation, and Mark Suggested for Installation. Below the menu, detailed descriptions of the package are listed:

- **db5.3\_archive**: write the pathnames of the log files no longer in use.
- **db5.3\_checkpoint**: daemon process to monitor the database log and checkpoint it periodically.
- **db5.3\_deadlock**: traverse the database environment lock region and abort lock requests when a deadlock is detected.
- **db5.3\_load**: loads (and creates) a database from standard input.
- **db5.3\_dump**: read a database file and write it in a format understood by **db4.{2..8}\_load**.
- **db5.3\_printlog**: dump log files in human readable format.

At the bottom, a status bar says "24 packages listed, 1715 installed, 0 broken, 0 to install/upgrade, 0 to remove".

# Synaptic

- Synaptic prvo instalirati: **sudo apt-get install synaptic**

```
dc@dc-virtual-machine:~$ sudo apt-get install synaptic
[sudo] password for dc:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  linux-headers-3.19.0-25 linux-headers-3.19.0-25-generic
  linux-image-3.19.0-25-generic linux-image-extra-3.19.0-25-generic
Use 'apt-get autoremove' to remove them.
The following extra packages will be installed:
  docbook-xml libcairo-perl libept1.4.12 libglib-perl libgtk2-perl
  libpango-perl librarian0 rarian-compat sgml-data
Suggested packages:
  docbook docbook-dsssl docbook-xsl docbook-defguide libfont-freetype-perl
  libgtk2-perl-doc perlsgml w3-recs opensp libxml2-utils dwww menu deborphan
  tasksel
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  docbook-xml libcairo-perl libept1.4.12 libglib-perl libgtk2-perl
  libpango-perl librarian0 rarian-compat sgml-data synaptic
0 upgraded, 10 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 3441 kB of archives.
After this operation, 17,4 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

# Synaptic

- Pokretanje Synaptic softvera: ***sudo synaptic***
- Nakon pronalaženja softverskog paketa koji želimo da instaliramo, potvrdimo polje desno od naziva paketa i izaberemo „Mark for installation“ (obično će se pojaviti dodatni prozor koji prikazuje šta je još dodatno potrebno da se instalira); pritiskom na Apply softverski paket će početi sa instalacijom
- Za uklanjanje softverskog paketa pritisnuti odgovarajući zeleni okvir i izabrati „Mark for removal“
- Ako je potrebno ukloniti i sve konfiguracione fajlove treba izabrati „Mark for Complete Removal“
- Pretraga softverskog paketa vrši se preko polja Search ili kombinacijom tastera CTRL+F

# Synaptic

The screenshot shows the Synaptic Package Manager window. On the left is a sidebar with categories like Mono/CLI Infrastructure, Multimedia, Networking, and OCaml Programming Language. Below these are buttons for Sections, Status, Origin, Custom Filters, Search Results, and Architecture. The main area displays a table of packages. In the center, the package 'avahi-autoipd' is selected, highlighted with an orange border. A context menu is open over this package, listing options: Unmark, Mark for Installation, Mark for Reinstallation, Mark for Upgrade, Mark for Removal, Mark for Complete Removal, Properties, Mark Recommended for Installation, and Mark Suggested for Installation. At the bottom of the window, a status bar indicates '261 packages listed, 1715 installed, 0 broken. 0 to install/upgrade, 0 to remove'.

S	Package	Installed Version	Latest Version
<input type="checkbox"/>	apache2-mpm-prefork	2.4.7-1ubuntu4.8	
<input type="checkbox"/>	apache2-mpm-worker	2.4.7-1ubuntu4.8	
<input type="checkbox"/>	apache2-utils	2.4.7-1ubuntu4.8	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	avahi-autoipd	0.6.31-4ubuntu1	0.6.31-4ubuntu1

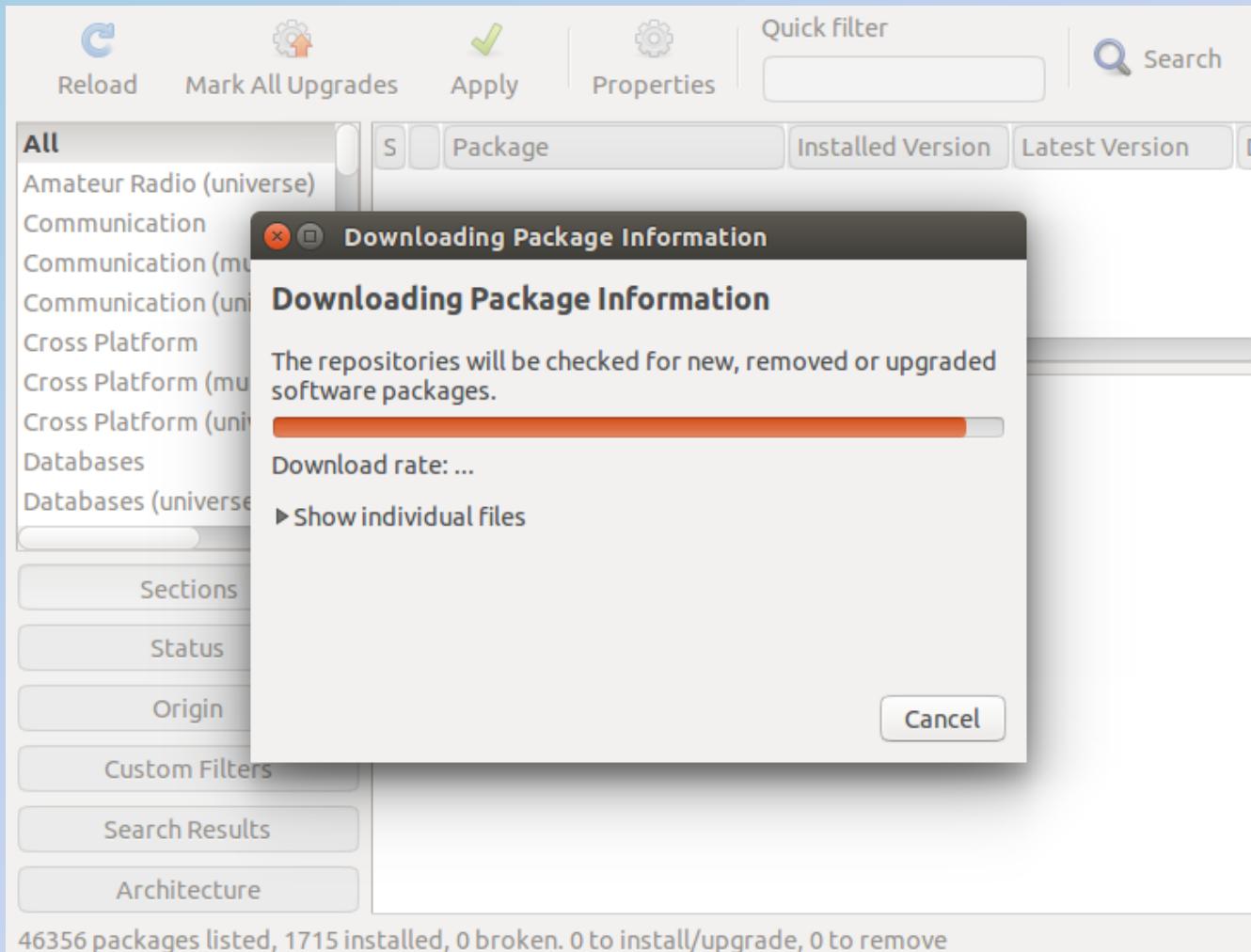
**Avahi IPv4LL**  
Get Screenshot  
Avahi is a fully Local...  
It allows program...  
running on a loca...  
example you can...  
print to, files to ...

This tool implements IPv4LL, "Dynamic Configuration of IPv4 Link-Local Addresses" (IETF RFC3927), a protocol for automatic IP address configuration from the link-local 169.254.0.0/16 range without the need for a central server. It is primarily intended to be used in ad-hoc networks which lack a DHCP server.

261 packages listed, 1715 installed, 0 broken. 0 to install/upgrade, 0 to remove

# Synaptic

- Klikom na Reload proveravaju se softverske dopune; nakon završetka pritisnuti „Mark all upgrades“



# **uname komanda - Linux System**

- Osnovne komande o Linux Shell-u

**\$ uname**

**\$ uname -s**

**\$ uname -r**

**\$ uneme -v**

**\$ uname -n**

**\$ uname --nodename**

```
File Edit View Search  
sana@linux:~$ uname  
Linux
```

```
sana@linux:~$ uname -r  
4.15.0-23-generic
```

```
sana@linux:~$ uname -v  
#25-Ubuntu SMP Wed May 23 18:02:16 UTC 2018
```

```
sana@linux:~$ uname -n  
linux
```

Podaci o Linux kernelu

Ime mrežnog čvora

# uname komanda

\$ uname --m

```
sana@linux:~$ uname -m  
x86_64
```

Hardvrska arhitektura

\$ uname -p

```
sana@linux:~$ uname -p  
x86_64
```

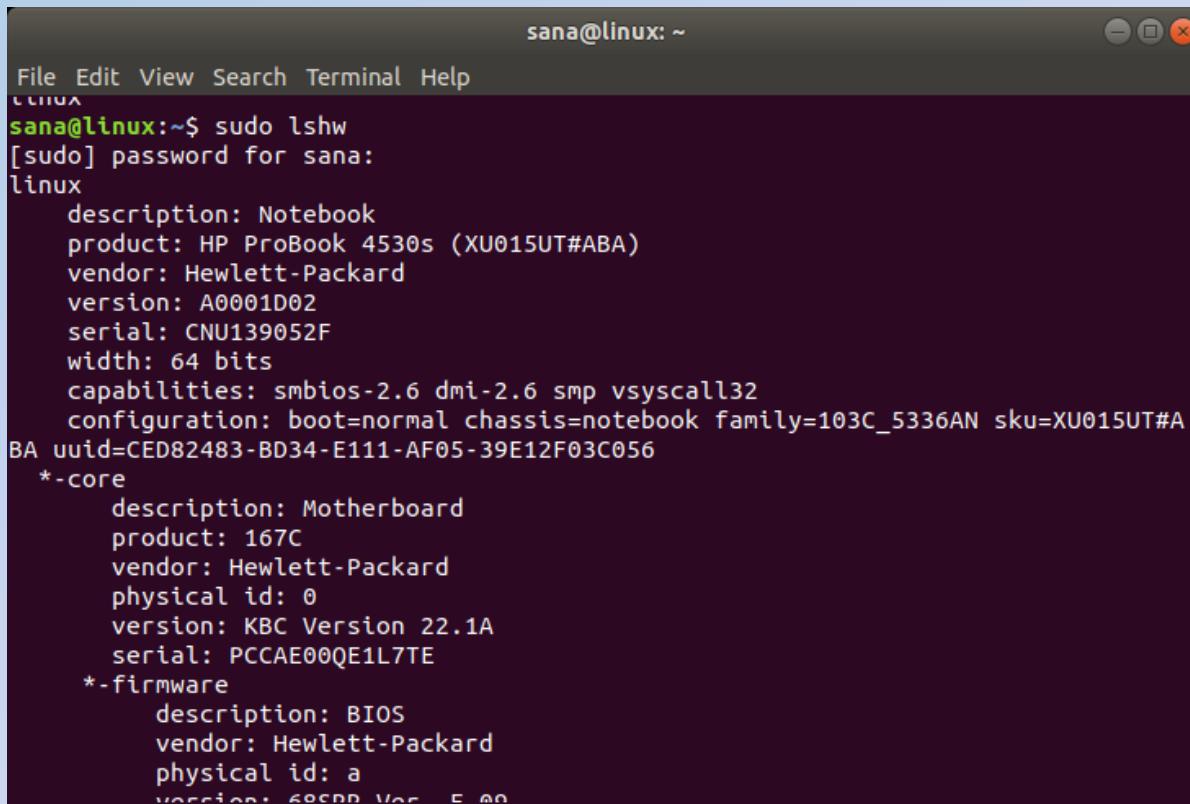
Arhitektura procesora,  
hardverska platforma

\$ uname -i

\$ uname -a

```
sana@linux:~$ uname -a  
Linux linux 4.15.0-23-generic #25-Ubuntu SMP Wed May 23 18:02:16 UTC 2018 x86_64  
x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

\$ sudo lshw



```
sana@linux: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
linux  
sana@linux:~$ sudo lshw  
[sudo] password for sana:  
linux  
      description: Notebook  
      product: HP ProBook 4530s (XU015UT#ABA)  
      vendor: Hewlett-Packard  
      version: A0001D02  
      serial: CNU139052F  
      width: 64 bits  
      capabilities: smbios-2.6 dmi-2.6 smp vsyscall32  
      configuration: boot=normal chassis=notebook family=103C_5336AN sku=XU015UT#A  
BA uuid=CED82483-BD34-E111-AF05-39E12F03C056  
      *-core  
          description: Motherboard  
          product: 167C  
          vendor: Hewlett-Packard  
          physical id: 0  
          version: KBC Version 22.1A  
          serial: PCCAE00QE1L7TE  
      *-firmware  
          description: BIOS  
          vendor: Hewlett-Packard  
          physical id: a  
          version: 68SPB Ver. E.00
```

# uname komanda

\$ lshw -short

Kraći prikaz hardvera

```
sana@linux: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
configuration: ansiversion=5 status=modtsc
sana@linux:~$ sudo lshw -short
H/W path          Device      Class      Description
=====
/0                  system      system      HP ProBook 4530s (XU015UT#ABA)
/0/a                bus         bus         167C
/0/0                memory     memory      64KiB BIOS
/0/0/4              processor   processor   Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-2310M CPU @ 2.1
/0/0/3              memory     memory      3KiB L3 cache
/0/0/2              memory     memory      256KiB L2 cache
/0/1                memory     memory      32KiB L1 cache
/0/1                memory     memory      32KiB L1 cache
/0/5                memory     memory      4GiB System Memory
/0/5/0              memory     memory      DIMM [empty]
/0/5/1              memory     memory      4GiB SODIMM DDR3 Synchronous 1333 MH
/0/100              bridge      bridge      2nd Generation Core Processor Family
/0/100/2             display    display     2nd Generation Core Processor Family
/0/100/16            communication communication 6 Series/C200 Series Chipset Family
/0/100/1a             bus         bus         6 Series/C200 Series Chipset Family
/0/100/1a/1           usb1       bus         EHCI Host Controller
/0/100/1a/1/1         bus         bus         Integrated Rate Matching Hub
/0/100/1a/1/1/1       generic    generic     VFS471 Fingerprint Reader
/0/100/1b             multimedia multimedia 6 Series/C200 Series Chipset Family
/0/100/1c             bridge      bridge      6 Series/C200 Series Chipset Family
/0/100/1c/1           bridge      bridge      6 Series/C200 Series Chipset Family
```

# Podaci o procesoru

- Da bi se videli podaci o CPU čipu računara može se koristiti neka od komandi :
  - **arch**
  - **lspcu**
  - **cat /proc/cpuinfo**
- Fajl /proc/cpuinfo sadrži flegove (flags) koji opisuju osnovne karakteristike CPU čipa
- Postoje komande za detaljan prikaz podataka o procesoru računara

# Podaci o procesoru

\$ lscpu

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sana@linux:~$ lscpu
Architecture:          x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):        32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:            Little Endian
CPU(s):                4
On-line CPU(s) list:  0-3
Thread(s) per core:   2
Core(s) per socket:   2
Socket(s):             1
NUMA node(s):          1
Vendor ID:             GenuineIntel
CPU family:            6
Model:                 42
Model name:            Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-2310M CPU @ 2.10GHz
Stepping:               7
CPU MHz:                798.250
CPU max MHz:           2100.0000
CPU min MHz:           800.0000
BogoMIPS:              4190.81
Virtualization:        VT-x
```

# Podaci o RAM memoriji

- Random Access Memory (RAM) čuva programe i podatke koji se izvršavaju
- Virtual memory (swap space) je prostor na hard-disku koji se koristi kada ne postoji dovoljno slobodne RAM memorije
- Komanda **free** prikazuje podatke o korišćenju memorije:

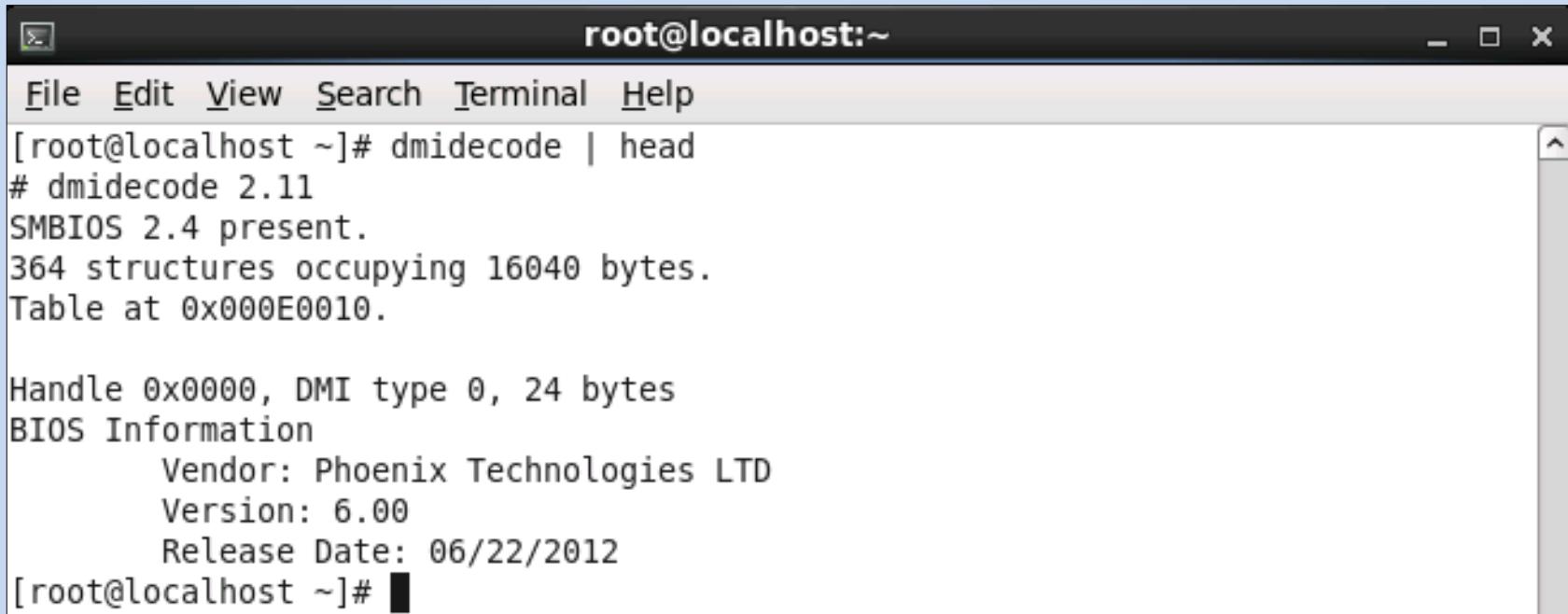
```
sysadmin@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[sysadmin@localhost ~]$ free -m  
total        used        free      shared  buffers   cached  
Mem:       1894         630       1264          0        46       401  
-/+ buffers/cache:     181       1713  
Swap:      4063          0       4063  
[sysadmin@localhost ~]$
```

# Matična ploča i sabirnice

- Hardver komunicira preko matične ploče i sabirnica (magistrala)
- Basic Input and Output System (BIOS) proverava ispravnost hardvera/softvera tokom podizanja OS-a (boot) i
- System Management BIOS (SMBIOS) je standard kojim se definiše struktura podataka koji se koriste tokom komunikacije

# Matična ploča i sabirnice

- Komande **`sudo dmidecode | head`**  
**`sudo dmidecode | less`**  
prikazuju podatke o SMBIOS-u i BIOS-u:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@localhost:~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". The terminal content displays the output of the "dmidecode" command. It starts with a summary of the SMBIOS version and structure count, followed by the BIOS information, which includes the vendor (Phoenix Technologies LTD), version (6.00), and release date (06/22/2012). The command "head" was used to show the beginning of the output, and "less" was used to allow for scrolling through the full output.

```
[root@localhost ~]# dmidecode | head
# dmidecode 2.11
SMBIOS 2.4 present.
364 structures occupying 16040 bytes.
Table at 0x000E0010.

Handle 0x0000, DMI type 0, 24 bytes
BIOS Information
    Vendor: Phoenix Technologies LTD
    Version: 6.00
    Release Date: 06/22/2012
[root@localhost ~]#
```

# Periferni uređaji

- Nisu direktno povezani sa matičnom pločom
- Dva osnovna tipa:
  - Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe)
  - Universal Serial Bus (USB)

**\$ lsblk -a** (daje podatke o svim storage uređajima u računaru)

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
sana@linux:~$ lsblk
NAME   MAJ:MIN RM    SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0    7:0    0    13M  1 loop /snap/gnome-characters/103
loop1    7:1    0  86.9M  1 loop /snap/core/4917
loop2    7:2    0   1.6M  1 loop /snap/gnome-calculator/154
loop3    7:3    0  12.2M  1 loop /snap/gnome-characters/69
loop4    7:4    0   3.7M  1 loop /snap/gnome-system-monitor/51
loop5    7:5    0   3.7M  1 loop /snap/gnome-system-monitor/45
loop6    7:6    0  14.5M  1 loop /snap/gnome-logs/37
loop7    7:7    0   140M  1 loop /snap/gnome-3-26-1604/59
loop8    7:8    0 139.5M  1 loop /snap/gnome-3-26-1604/64
loop9    7:9    0  86.6M  1 loop /snap/core/4486
loop10   7:10   0   2.3M  1 loop /snap/gnome-calculator/178
loop11   7:11   0  34.7M  1 loop /snap/gtk-common-themes/319
loop12   7:12   0   21M  1 loop /snap/gnome-logs/25
loop13   7:13   0 140.9M  1 loop /snap/gnome-3-26-1604/70
loop14   7:14   0   2.3M  1 loop /snap/gnome-calculator/180
loop15   7:15   0   13M  1 loop /snap/gnome-characters/101
loop16   7:16   0   3.3M  1 loop /snap/gnome-system-monitor/36
sda      8:0    0 298.1G  0 disk 
└─sda1   8:1    0   300M  0 part
```

# PCIe uređaji

- Koristi se komanda **\$ lspci**

```
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corporation 440BX/ZX/DX - 82443BX/ZX/DX Host bridge (rev 01)
00:01.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation 440BX/ZX/DX - 82443BX/ZX/DX AGP bridge (rev 01)
00:07.0 ISA bridge: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ISA (rev 08)
00:07.1 IDE interface: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 IDE (rev 01)
00:07.3 Bridge: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI (rev 08)
00:07.7 System peripheral: VMware Virtual Machine Communication Interface (rev 10)
00:0f.0 VGA compatible controller: VMware SVGA II Adapter
00:10.0 SCSI storage controller: LSI Logic / Symbios Logic 53c1030 PCI-X Fusion-MPT Dual Ultra320 SCSI (rev 01)
02:00.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corporation 82545EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller (Copper) (rev 01)
```

# USB uređaji

- USB uređaji su „hot-plug“ jer se mogu povezati sa računarom tokom njegovog rada
- Prikaz USB uređaja komandom **\$lsusb**
- Opcija **-v** daje „verbose“ prikaz uređaja

```
ubuntu@ubuntuvm:~$ lsusb
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 0951:1666 Kingston Technology DataTraveler G4
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 002 Device 004: ID 0e0f:0008 VMware, Inc.
Bus 002 Device 003: ID 0e0f:0002 VMware, Inc. Virtual USB Hub
Bus 002 Device 002: ID 0e0f:0003 VMware, Inc. Virtual Mouse
Bus 002 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
```

# HDD diskovi

- Mogu biti direktno povezani sa matičnom pločom, ali i preko PCIe ili USB konekcije
- Podeljeni su na particije
- Dva tipa particija:
  - Master Boot Record (MBR)
  - GUID Partitioning Table (GPT)

# MBR

- Starija tehnologija
- Još uvek se koristi
- Komande za prikaz ili izmenu MBR particija:

**fdisk**

**cfdisk**

**sfdisk**

# GPT

- Novija tehnologija
- Omogućava kreiranje većih particija nego kod MBR
- Komande za prikaz i izmenu GPT particija:

**gdisk**

**cgdisk**

**sgdisk**

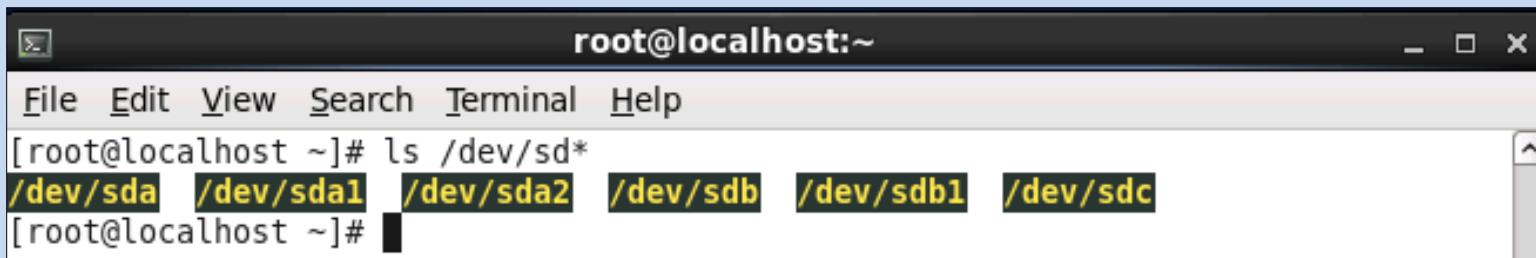
# Imena uređaja

- IDE drajvovima se dodeljuju imena fajlova koja počinju slovima **hd** i čuvaju se u direktorijumu **/dev**
- USB, SATA i SCSI drajvovima se dodeljuju imena koja počinju sa slovima **sd**
- Prvi drajv dobija slovo **a**, drugi dobija slovo **b**, itd.
- Primeri:
  - Prvi IDE drajv: **/dev/hda**
  - Prvi SATA drajv: **/dev/sda**
  - Drugi SATA drajv: **/dev/sdb**

# Imena particija

- Particijama se dodeljuju numeričke vrednosti 1, 2, 3, itd.
- Primeri:
  - Prva particija na prvom IDE drajvu: **/dev/hda1**
  - Druga particija na drugom SATA drajvu: **/dev/sdb2**
- Prikaz particija drajvova komandom:

**ls /dev/sd\*    ls /dev/hd\***

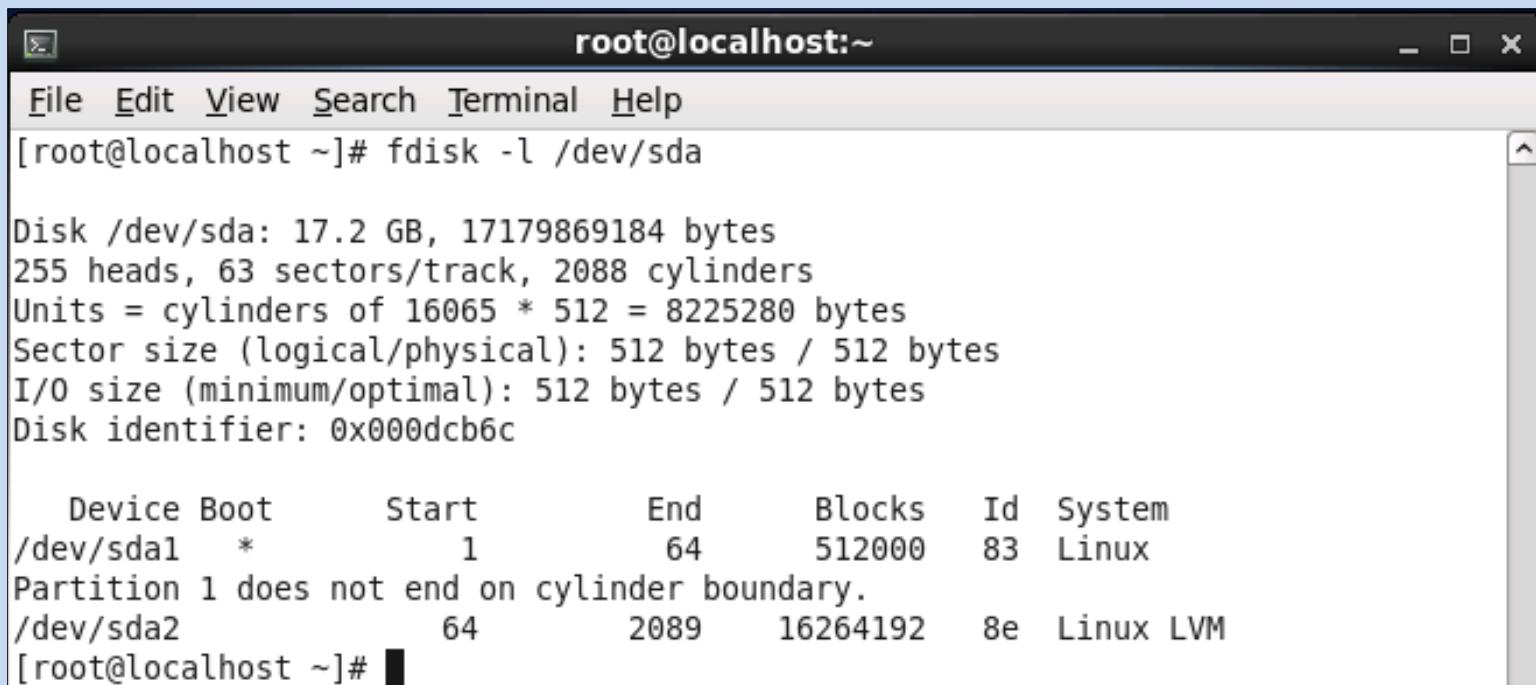


```
root@localhost:~          [root@localhost ~]# ls /dev/sd*
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
/dev/sda /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2 /dev/sdb /dev/sdb1 /dev/sdc
[root@localhost ~]#
```

# Podaci o particijama

- Opcija **-l** komande **fdisk** command može se koristiti za prikaz podataka o particijama:

**fdisk -l /dev/sda**



```
root@localhost:~ [root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 17.2 GB, 17179869184 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2088 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x0000dcb6c

      Device Boot      Start        End    Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1  *           1          64      512000   83  Linux
Partition 1 does not end on cylinder boundary.
/dev/sda2            64         2089     16264192   8e  Linux LVM
[root@localhost ~]#
```