UNIVERSITE DES ANTILLES ET DE LA GUYANE

TECHNICIEN BAP E – Spécialité : E4X21

Technicien d'Exploitation de Maintenance et de Traitement de données

Concours EXTERNE

Implantation du poste IUFM DE MARTINIQUE

EPREUVE PROFESSIONNELLE

Vendredi 27 Juin 2008

Durée 30 mn

Coeff. : 3

Instructions :

LISEZ BIEN ATTENTIVEMENT CHAQUE QUESTION AVANT DE REPONDRE.

Ce sujet comporte des questions numérotées de I à V.

L'usage de tout document et des calculatrices est strictement interdit.

Le sujet comporte des questions qui nécessitent une réponse rédigée.

La notation tiendra compte de la clarté, et de la concision des réponses.

Ce sujet comporte 10 pages dont la page de garde

Toute mention d'identité ou tout signe distinctif porté sur toute autre partie de la copie (ou les copies) mènera à l'annulation de votre épreuve.

Année 2008

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(I)

On vous demande de procéder à la rénovation d'une salle de Travaux Pratique d' informatique avec conservation des 20 postes existants en réseau interne non relié à l'intranet de l'université, mise en place de 20 nouvelles Unités centrales reliées à l'intranet (partageant les interfaces d'entrée/sortie avec les UC existantes), et mise en place d'un vidéo projecteur fixe (la projection devant se faire sur le tableau blanc existant dans la salle) utilisable par l'enseignant avec son ordinateur portable personnel.

L'université a

- un marché attribué à la société XINFO pour l'acquisition de : postes de travail, serveurs, imprimantes, et matériel de sécurité.
- un marché attribué à la société YINFO pour l'acquisition de vidéo projecteurs

Aucun marché n'a été passé pour le câblage et pour l'acquisition de matériel actifs de réseau.

Expliciter de façon concise votre proposition de solution.

Décrivez de façon concise la procédure requise pour réaliser cette proposition

(II)

Vous êtes sous contrôle d'un système d'exploitation Linux, et vous vous trouvez dans le répertoire REPx. A l'aide des extraits du manuel de commande Linux ci-dessous, trouver la commande permettant de supprimer du répertoire REPx tous les fichiers non accédés depuis 30 jours et plus dont l'extension est "xxx".

_____

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Extraits du Manuel de Commandes

NAME

find - search for files in a directory hierarchy

SYNOPSIS

find [path...] [expression]

DESCRIPTION

This manual page documents the GNU version of **find**. **find** searches the directory tree rooted at each given file name by evaluating the given expression from left to right, according to the rules of precedence (see section OPERATORS), until the outcome is known (the left hand side is false for *and* operations, true for *or*), at which point **find** moves on to the next file name.

The first argument that begins with `-', `(', `)', `,', or `!' is taken to be the beginning of the expression; any arguments before it are paths to search, and any arguments after it are the rest of the expression. If no paths are given, the current directory is used. If no expression is given, the expression `-print' is used.

find exits with status 0 if all files are processed successfully, greater than 0 if errors occur.

EXPRESSIONS

The expression is made up of options (which affect overall operation rather than the processing of a specific file, and always return true), tests (which return a true or false value), and actions (which have side effects and return a true or false value), all separated by operators. -and is assumed where the operator is omitted. If the expression contains no actions other than -prune, -print is performed on all files for which the expression is true.

OPTIONS

All options always return true. They always take effect, rather than being processed only when their place in the expression is reached. Therefore, for clarity, it is best to place them at the beginning of the expression.

-daystart
: Measure times (for -amin, -atime, -cmin, -ctime, -mmin, and -mtime) from the beginning of today rather than from 24 hours ago.

-depth
: Process each directory's contents before the directory itself.

-follow
: Dereference symbolic links. Implies -noleaf.

-help, --help
: Print a summary of the command-line usage of **find** and exit.

-maxdepth *levels*
: Descend at most *levels* (a non-negative integer) levels of directories below the command line arguments. `-maxdepth 0' means only apply the tests and actions to the command line arguments.

-mindepth *levels*
: Do not apply any tests or actions at levels less than *levels* (a non-negative integer). `-mindepth 1' means process all files except the command line arguments.

-mount
: Don't descend directories on other filesystems. An alternate name for -xdev, for compatibility with some other versions of **find**.

-noleaf
: Do not optimize by assuming that directories contain 2 fewer subdirectories than their hard link count. This option is needed when searching filesystems that do not follow the Unix directory-link convention, such as CD-ROM or MS-DOS filesystems or AFS volume mount points. Each directory on a normal Unix filesystem has at least 2 hard links: its name and its `.' entry. Additionally, its subdirectories (if any) each have a `..' entry linked to that directory. When **find** is examining a directory, after it has statted 2 fewer subdirectories than the directory's link count, it knows that the rest of the entries in the directory are non-directories (`leaf' files in the directory tree). If only the files' names need to be examined, there is no need to stat them; this gives a significant increase in search speed.

-version, --version
: Print the **find** version number and exit.

-xdev
: Don't descend directories on other filesystems.

TESTS

Numeric arguments can be specified as

+n
: for greater than *n*,

-n
: for less than *n*,

n
: for exactly *n*.

-amin *n*
File was last accessed *n* minutes ago.
-anewer *file*
File was last accessed more recently than *file* was modified. -anewer is affected by -follow only if -follow comes before -anewer on the command line.
-atime *n*
File was last accessed *n**24 hours ago.
-cmin *n*
File's status was last changed *n* minutes ago.
-cnewer *file*
File's status was last changed more recently than *file* was modified. -cnewer is affected by -follow only if -follow comes before -cnewer on the command line.
-ctime *n*
File's status was last changed *n**24 hours ago.
-empty
File is empty and is either a regular file or a directory.
-false
Always false.
-fstype *type*
File is on a filesystem of type *type*. The valid filesystem types vary among different versions of Unix; an incomplete list of filesystem types that are accepted on some version of Unix or another is: ufs, 4.2, 4.3, nfs, tmp, mfs, S51K, S52K. You can use -printf with the %F directive to see the types of your filesystems.
-gid *n*
File's numeric group ID is *n*.
-group *gname*
File belongs to group *gname* (numeric group ID allowed).
-ilname *pattern*
Like -lname, but the match is case insensitive.
-iname *pattern*
Like -name, but the match is case insensitive. For example, the patterns `fo*' and `F??' match the file names `Foo', `FOO', `foo', `fOo', etc.
-inum *n*
File has inode number *n*.
-ipath *pattern*
Like -path, but the match is case insensitive.
-iregex *pattern*
Like -regex, but the match is case insensitive.
-links *n*
File has *n* links.
-lname *pattern*
File is a symbolic link whose contents match shell pattern *pattern*. The metacharacters do not treat `/' or `.' specially.
-mmin *n*
File's data was last modified *n* minutes ago.
-mtime *n*
File's data was last modified *n**24 hours ago.
-name *pattern*
Base of file name (the path with the leading directories removed) matches shell pattern *pattern*. The metacharacters (`*', `?', and `[]') do not match a `.' at the start of the base

name. To ignore a directory and the files under it, use -prune; see an example in the description of -path.

-newer *file*
File was modified more recently than *file*. -newer is affected by -follow only if -follow comes before -newer on the command line.

-nouser
No user corresponds to file's numeric user ID.

-nogroup
No group corresponds to file's numeric group ID.

-path *pattern*
File name matches shell pattern *pattern*. The metacharacters do not treat `/' or `.' specially; so, for example,
find . -path './sr*sc'
will print an entry for a directory called './src/misc' (if one exists). To ignore a whole directory tree, use -prune rather than checking every file in the tree. For example, to skip the directory `src/emacs' and all files and directories under it, and print the names of the other files found, do something like this:
find . -path './src/emacs' -prune -o -print

-perm *mode*
File's permission bits are exactly *mode* (octal or symbolic). Symbolic modes use mode 0 as a point of departure.

-perm -*mode*
All of the permission bits *mode* are set for the file.

-perm +*mode*
Any of the permission bits *mode* are set for the file.

-regex *pattern*
File name matches regular expression *pattern*. This is a match on the whole path, not a search. For example, to match a file named `./fubar3', you can use the regular expression `.*bar.' or `.*b.*3', but not `b.*r3'.

-size *n*[bckw]
File uses *n* units of space. The units are 512-byte blocks by default or if `b' follows *n*, bytes if `c' follows *n*, kilobytes if `k' follows *n*, or 2-byte words if `w' follows *n*. The size does not count indirect blocks, but it does count blocks in sparse files that are not actually allocated.

-true
Always true.

-type *c*
File is of type *c*:

-uid *n*
File's numeric user ID is *n*.

-used *n*
File was last accessed *n* days after its status was last changed.

-user *uname*
File is owned by user *uname* (numeric user ID allowed).

-xtype *c*
The same as -type unless the file is a symbolic link. For symbolic links: if -follow has not been given, true if the file is a link to a file of type *c*; if -follow has been given, true if *c* is `l'. In other words, for symbolic links, -xtype checks the type of the file that -type does not check.

ACTIONS

-exec *command* ;

Execute *command*; true if 0 status is returned. All following arguments to **find** are taken to be arguments to the command until an argument consisting of `;' is encountered. The string `{}' is replaced by the current file name being processed everywhere it occurs in the arguments to the command, not just in arguments where it is alone, as in some versions of **find**. Both of these constructions might need to be escaped (with a `\') or quoted to protect them from expansion by the shell. The command is executed in the starting directory.

-fls *file*

True; like -ls but write to *file* like -fprint.

-fprint *file*

True; print the full file name into file *file*. If *file* does not exist when **find** is run, it is created; if it does exist, it is truncated. The file names ``/dev/stdout" and ``/dev/stderr" are handled specially; they refer to the standard output and standard error output, respectively.

-fprint0 *file*

True; like -print0 but write to *file* like -fprint.

-fprintf *file format*

True; like -printf but write to *file* like -fprint.

-ok *command* ;

Like -exec but ask the user first (on the standard input); if the response does not start with `y' or `Y', do not run the command, and return false.

-print

True; print the full file name on the standard output, followed by a newline.

-print0

True; print the full file name on the standard output, followed by a null character. This allows file names that contain newlines to be correctly interpreted by programs that process the **find** output.

-printf *format*

True; print *format* on the standard output, interpreting `\' escapes and `%' directives. Field widths and precisions can be specified as with the `printf' C function.

-prune

If -depth is not given, true; do not descend the current directory.
If -depth is given, false; no effect.

-ls

True; list current file in `ls -dils' format on standard output. The block counts are of 1K blocks, unless the environment variable POSIXLY_CORRECT is set, in which case 512-byte blocks are used.

OPERATORS

Listed in order of decreasing precedence:

(*expr*)

Force precedence.

! *expr*

True if *expr* is false.

-not *expr*

Same as ! *expr*.

expr1 expr2
: And (implied); *expr2* is not evaluated if *expr1* is false.

expr1 -a *expr2*
: Same as *expr1 expr2*.

expr1 -and *expr2*
: Same as *expr1 expr2*.

expr1 -o *expr2*
: Or; *expr2* is not evaluated if *expr1* is true.

expr1 -or *expr2*
: Same as *expr1* -o *expr2*.

expr1 , *expr2*
: List; both *expr1* and *expr2* are always evaluated. The value of *expr1* is discarded; the value of the list is the value of *expr2*.

NAME

rm - remove files or directories

SYNOPSIS

rm [*OPTION*]... *FILE*...

DESCRIPTION

This manual page documents the GNU version of **rm**. **rm** removes each specified file. By default, it does not remove directories. If a file is unwritable, the standard input is a tty, and the *-f* or *--force* option is not given, **rm** prompts the user for whether to remove the file. If the response does not begin with `y' or `Y', the file is skipped.

OPTIONS

Remove (unlink) the FILE(s).

-d, **--directory**
: unlink FILE, even if it is a non-empty directory (super-user only)

-f, **--force**
: ignore nonexistent files, never prompt

-i, **--interactive**
: prompt before any removal

-r, **-R**, **--recursive**
: remove the contents of directories recursively

-v, **--verbose**
: explain what is being done

--help
: display this help and exit

--version
: output version information and exit

(III)

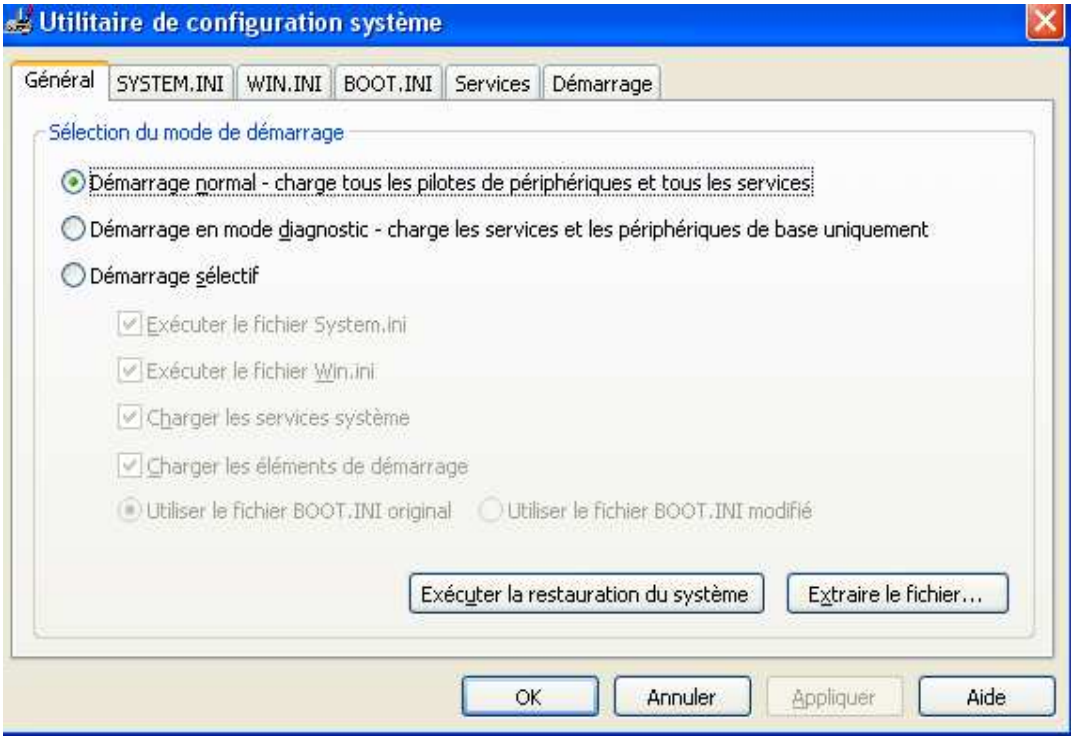
Sous Linux, quelle commande donne un résultat de ce type :

UID	PID	PPID	C	STIME	TTY	TIME	CMD
root	1	0	0	Mar25	?	00:00:01	init [3]
root	2	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:02	[migration/0]
root	3	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	4	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:00	[watchdog/0]
root	5	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:03	[migration/1]
root	6	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:05	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	7	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:00	[watchdog/1]
root	8	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:06	[migration/2]
root	9	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:03	[ksoftirqd/2]
root	10	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:00	[watchdog/2]
root	11	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:03	[migration/3]
root	12	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:01	[ksoftirqd/3]
root	13	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:00	[watchdog/3]
root	14	1	0	Mar25	?	00:00:00	[events/0]

Expliquer brièvement les informations fournies.

(IV)

Comment obtient-on l'écran suivant sous Windows XP?



(V)

Compléter l'extrait ci-dessous avec les mots les plus appropriés choisis dans la liste suivante :
réseau, racine, arbre, supérieurs, hôte, domaine, label, sous-domaine, Fully, arborescente
(*Un même mot peut apparaître plusieurs fois*)

La structuration du système DNS s'appuie sur une structure _____ dans laquelle sont définis des domaines de niveau _____ (appelés TLD, pour Top Level Domains), rattachés à un noeud _____ représenté par un point.

On appelle « nom de _____ » chaque noeud de l'arbre. Chaque noeud possède une étiquette (en anglais « _____ ») d'une longueur maximale de 63 caractères.

L'ensemble des noms de domaine constitue ainsi un _____ inversé où chaque noeud est séparé du suivant par un point (« . »).

L'extrémité d'une branche est appelée _____, et correspond à une machine ou une entité du _____. Le nom d'_____ qui lui est attribué doit être unique dans le domaine considéré, ou le cas échéant dans le _____.

Le nom absolu correspondant à l'ensemble des étiquettes des noeuds d'une arborescence, séparées par des points, et terminé par un point final, est appelé adresse FQDN (_____ Qualified Domain Name). La profondeur maximale de l'arborescence est de 127 niveaux et la longueur maximale d'un nom FQDN est de 255 caractères. L'adresse FQDN permet de repérer de façon unique une machine sur le _____ des réseaux.