

National Textile University

Department of Computer Science

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Subject:	Operating System
Lab report:	Hometask 1
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Operating Systems – COC 3071L

SE 5th A - Fall 2025

Objective

The purpose of this assignment is to:

- 1. Configure Ubuntu inside WSL2 (Windows Subsystem for Linux v2).
- 2. Install and configure Git in Ubuntu.
- 3. Generate and set up **SSH keys** to connect with GitHub.
- 4. Install the **C development environment** in Ubuntu.
- 5. Write a **Hello World** program in $^{\mathbf{C}}$.

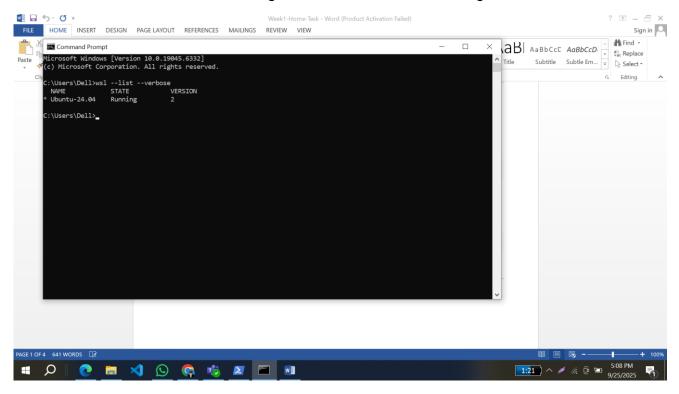
Part A: WSL2 & Ubuntu Setup

1. Verify WSL2 and Ubuntu installation

Verify installation by running the following command in powershell:

```
wsl --list --verbose
```

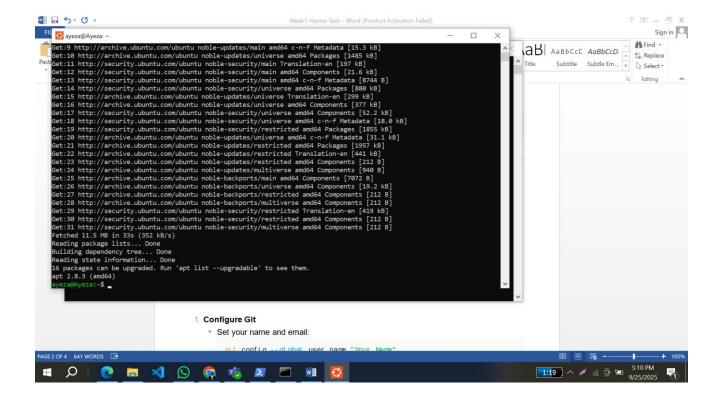
Submit a screenshot showing Ubuntu installed and running on WSL2.



2. Update Ubuntu environment

Run the following command in Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt updat e && sudo apt upgrade - y
```



Part B: Git & GitHub SSH Setup

Submit a screenshot.

2. Generate SSH Keys

• Run:

```
ssh-keygen -t ed25519
```

Copy the public key:

```
cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

Add this key to your GitHub account under Settings → SSH and GPG keys.

3. Test Connection

```
ssh - T gi t @gi t hub. com
```

Submit a screenshot showing successful authentication.

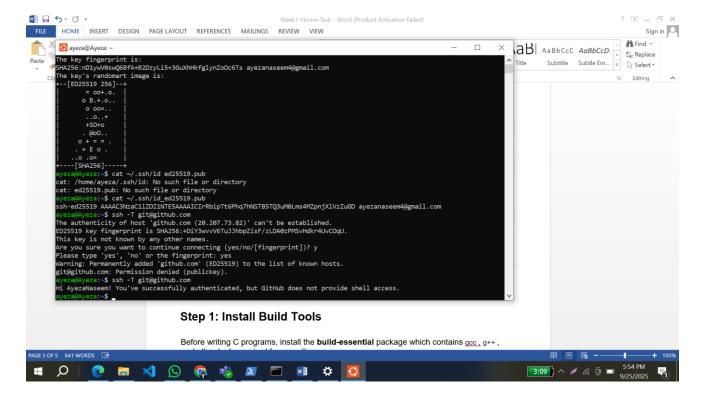
1. Configure Git

Set your name and email:

```
git config -- global user.name "Your Name"
git config -- global user.email "your @email.com"
```

Show your config:

```
git config --list
```



Part C: C Programming Environment & Practice

Step 1: Install Build Tools

Before writing C programs, install the **build-essential** package which contains gcc, g++, and other tools required for compiling.

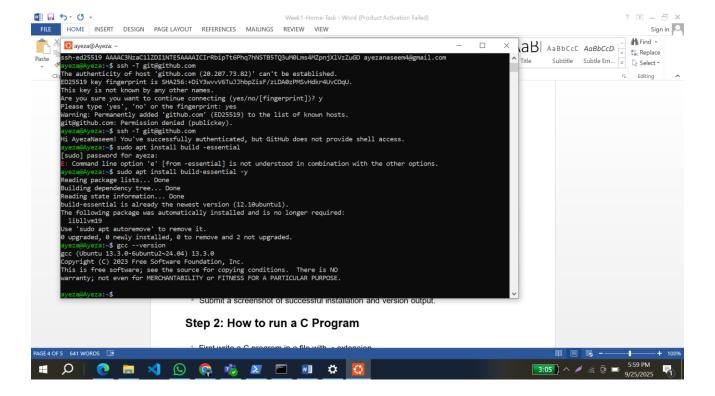
Run:

```
sudo apt install build-essential
```

Verify installation by checking the version of gcc:

```
gcc --version
```

Submit a screenshot of successful installation and version output.



Step 2: How to run a C Program

- 1. First write a C program in a file with .c extension.
- 2. Compile the file using g^{CC} filen^ame.^C -o filen^ame.out
- 3. Execute it using ./filename.out

Breakdown

- gcc
 - This is the GNU Compiler Collection command.
 - •It compiles C (and other languages like C++) programs into machine code that can be executed by the computer.
- filename.c
 - This is the source code file you wrote in C.
 - Example: hello.c contains your C program.
 - -o filename.out
 - The option -o means "output."
 - By default, gcc creates an executable file named a.out if you don't specify anything.
 - With -o, you can choose the name of the output executable.

In this case, the compiled file will be named filename.out.

Step 3: Write a C Program

Write a simple C program of your choice. It can be a Hello World program or any other.

