Operating Systems – COC 3071L SE 5th A – Fall 2025

Part 1: File and Directory Operations

1. Create the following directory structure in your home directory:

- 2. Inside docs/:
 - Create three files: intro.txt, notes.txt, summary.txt.
 - Add at least two lines of text into each using echo >> .
 - Copy summary.txt into the drafts/ folder using cp command.
- 3. Inside data/raw/:
 - Create two files: raw1.txt, raw2.txt.
 - Append the current date into raw1.txt using the date command.
 - Move raw2.txt into processed/ using mv. The syntax is:

```
mv source destination
```

- 4. Inside scripts/:
 - Create a script named hello.sh with the following content:

```
echo "Hello World"

pwd

ls -lh
```

- Later, you will make it executable (in Part 3).
- 5. Display the directory structure recursively and take a screenshot:

```
ls -R
```

Part 2: Practice with Basic Linux Commands

Run the following commands inside Lab_3/ and note their outputs:

- pwd → Show current working directory.
- whoami → Display the current logged-in user.
- touch extra.txt → Create an empty file.
- cat intro.txt → Display file contents.
- rm extra.txt → Delete a file.
- history | tail -n 5 → Show your last 5 executed commands.
- clear → Clear the terminal.

Take screenshots of commands and outputs.

Part 3: File Permissions and Ownership

- 1. Change the permissions of hello.sh so that:
 - Owner → Read, Write & Execute
 - Group → Read, Write & Execute
 - Others → No permissions
 - Run the script using:

```
./hello.sh
```

Take a screenshot of its output.

- 2. Change the permissions of intro.txt using numeric notation so that:
 - Owner → Read & Write
 - Group → Read & Write
 - Others → Read only
- 3. Change the permissions of notes.txt using **symbolic notation** so that others don't have any permission on it.
- 4. Verify all changes with:

```
ls -l
```

Take a screenshot of the output.

Part 4: Reading & Searching Files

Inside docs/:

- 1. Count the number of lines, words, and characters in notes.txt using wc.
- 2. Show only the **first 2 lines** of summary.txt using head -n 2.

- 3. Show the last line of summary.txt using tail -n 1.
- 4. Search for a keyword (of your choice) in intro.txt using grep.

Take screenshots.

Part 5: Linux Process Commands

1. Exploring Processes

- Use ps -ef and identify 3 processes running on your system. Note their PID,
 PPID, and command.
- Run top for 20–30 seconds. Write down:
 - Which process is consuming the most CPU.
 - Which process is consuming the most memory.

2. Practice with Infinite Process

Start:

```
yes > /dev/null &
```

- Locate its PID using ps -ef | grep yes.
- Kill it using kill <PID> and verify using ps.

3. Foreground & Background Jobs

- Run sleep 60 in foreground and terminate it with Ctrl + C.
- Run sleep 60 & in background, bring it to foreground with fg, stop with Ctrl + Z, then resume in background using bg.

Part 6: C Programs on Processes

Program 1 - Exec with top

- Modify the exec program so that the child runs top instead of ls -l.
- Run the program.
- In another terminal, use ps -ef | grep top (or run top) to find the child's PID.
- Use the child's process ID to kill it manually.

Program 2 – Incomplete Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main() {
```

```
pid_t pid = fork();

if (pid == 0) {
      // TODO: Replace this child process with the "date" command using
execlp
      // Hint: execlp("date", "date", NULL);
} else {
      // TODO: Make parent wait for child before printing "Child finished"
}

return 0;
}
```

Task: Complete the missing parts, run the program, and take a screenshot of the output.

Submission Guidelines

- Submit a single PDF file including:
 - Screenshots of all said commands & outputs.
 - Modified & completed C program code and outputs.
- Deadline: 9th October, 2025, 11:59 PM.