Operating Systems – COC 3071L

SE 5th A - Fall 2025

Lab 2: Linux Basics and Introduction

Part 1: Linux Environment Orientation

1.1 Understanding the Linux Environment

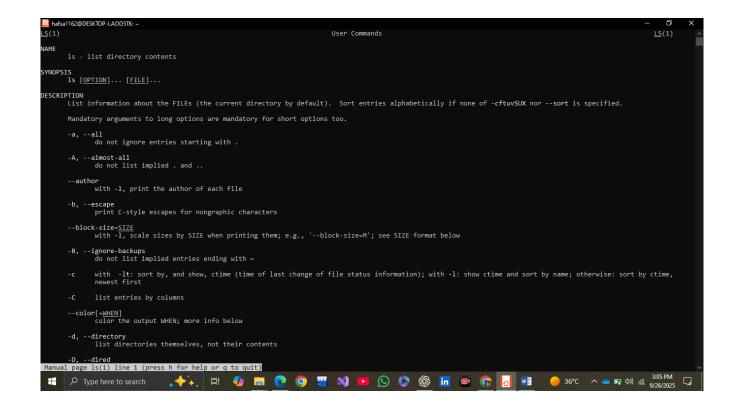
- Concepts to Cover:
 - What is Linux? Brief history and distributions
 - Linux vs Windows: Key differences
 - Understanding the shell (bash)
 - WSL2 as a Linux environment
- Hands-on Activity:

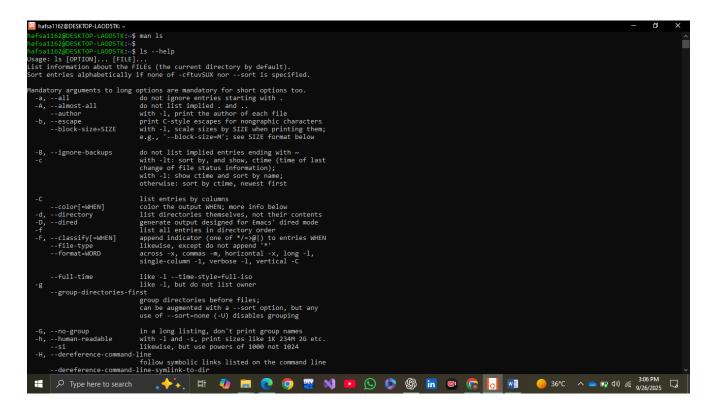
```
# Students open WSL2 terminal and explore
whoami # Check current user
pwd # Print working directory
uname -a # System information
date # Current date and time
```

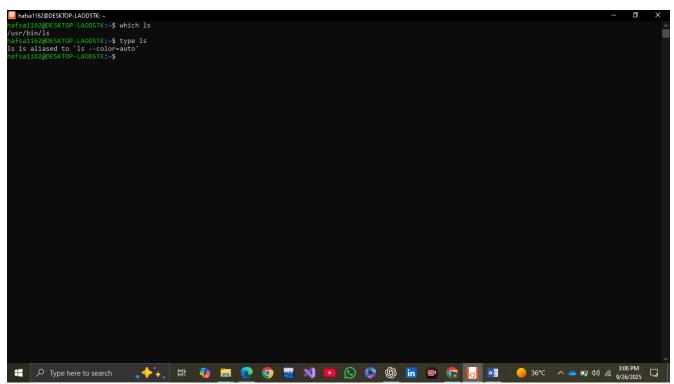
```
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```

1.2 Getting Help in Linux

```
man ls # Manual pages
ls --help # Built-in help
which ls # Location of commands
type ls # Command type information
```







Part 2: File System Navigation

2.1 Understanding Linux Directory Structure

- Concepts to Cover:
 - Root directory (/)
 - Important directories: /home, /usr, /etc, /var, /tmp

- Absolute vs relative paths
- Hidden files and directories

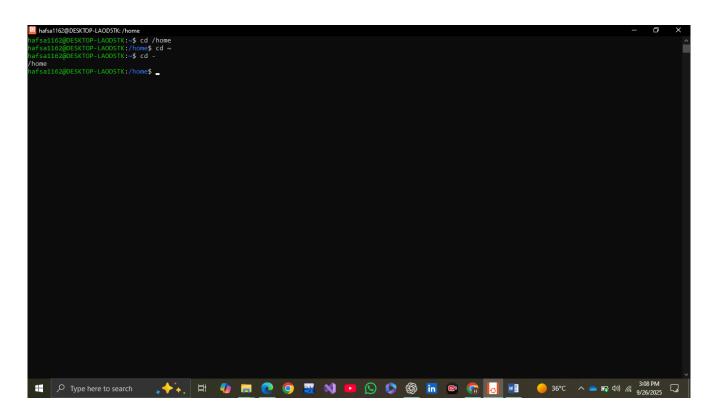
Demonstration:

```
ls /  # Root directory contents
ls -la  # Long listing with hidden files

cd /home  # Change directory

cd ~  # Home directory shortcut

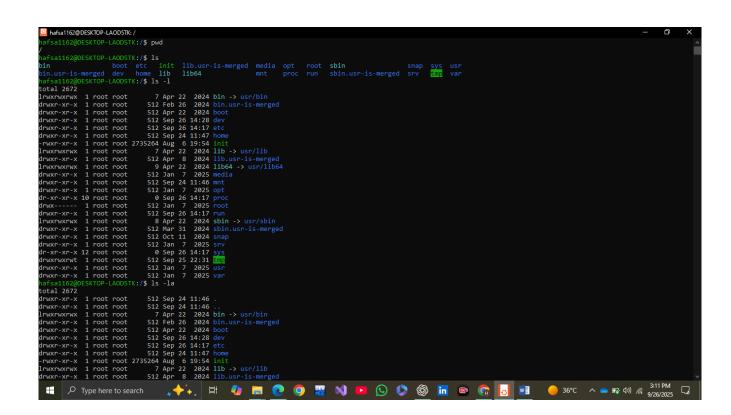
cd -  # Previous directory
```



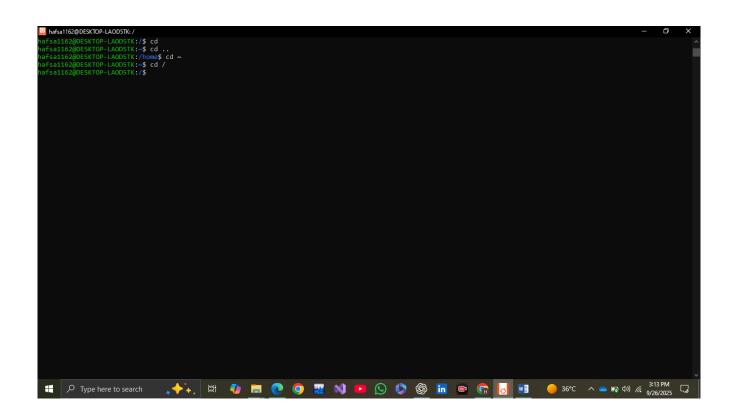
2.2 Basic Navigation Commands (15 minutes)

Commands to practice:

```
pwd
               # Present working directory
              # List directory contents
ls
ls -
              # Long format
              # Include hidden files
ls – la
              # Human readable sizes
ls -Ih
              # Change directory
cd
              # Parent directory
cd ...
              # Home directory
cd ~
              # Root directory
cd /
```



```
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Part 3: File and Directory Operations

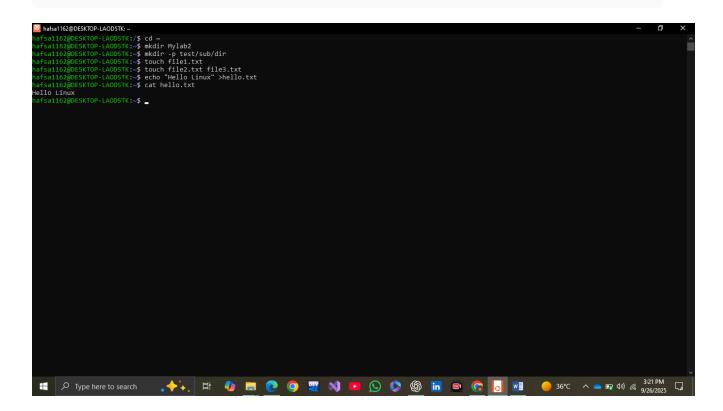
**3.1 Creating and Managing Files/Directories

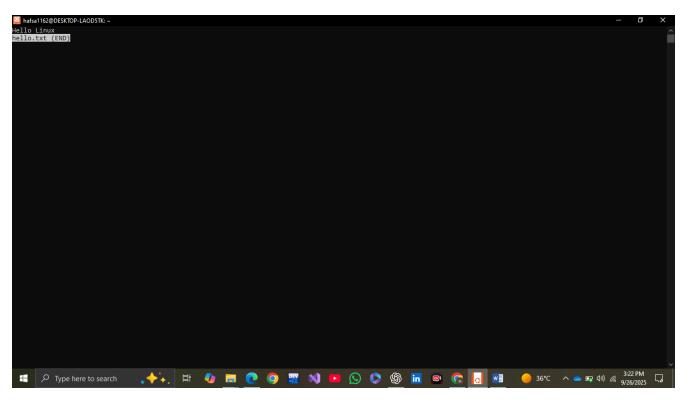
```
mkdir mylab2  # Create directory
mkdir -p test/sub/dir # Create nested directories
touch file1.txt  # Create empty file
touch file2.txt file3.txt  # Multiple files

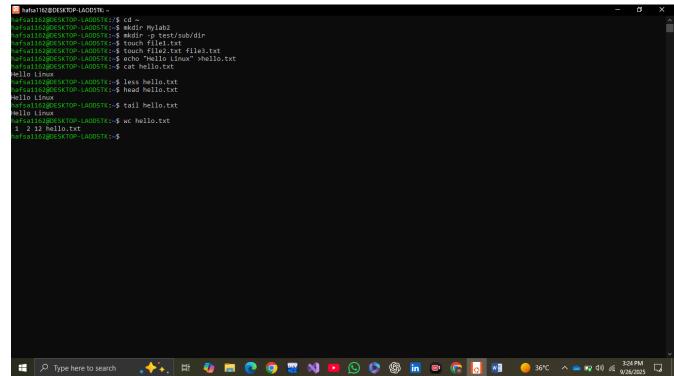
# Text editors introduction
nano hello.txt  # Simple text editor
# OR
echo "Hello Linux!" > hello.txt  # Redirect output to file
```

File viewing commands:

```
cat hello.txt  # Display file contents
less hello.txt  # Page through file
head hello.txt  # First 10 lines
```



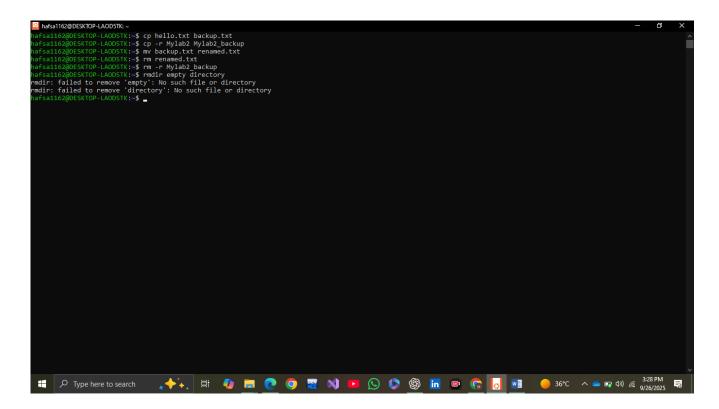




3.2 Copying, Moving, and Deleting

Commands to practice:

```
cp hello.txt backup.txt  # Copy file
cp -r mylab2 mylab2_backup # Copy directory recursively
mv backup.txt renamed.txt  # Move/rename file
rm renamed.txt  # Remove file
rm -r mylab2_backup  # Remove directory
rmdir empty_directory  # Remove empty directory
```

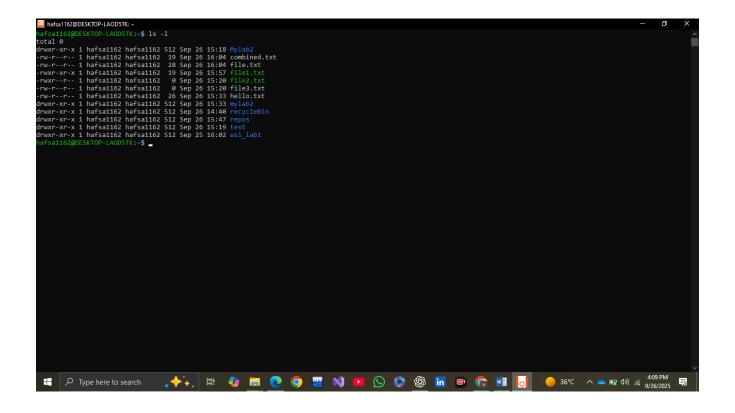


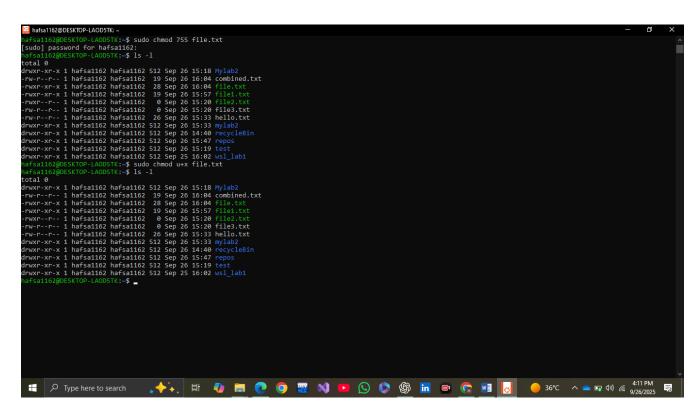
Hands-on Exercise: Students create a directory structure, add files, and practice file operations.

Part 4: File Permissions and Ownership

4.1 Understanding File Permissions

- Concepts to Cover:
 - Permission types: read (r), write (w), execute (x)
 - Permission groups: user (u), group (g), others (o)
 - Numeric notation: 755, 644, etc.
- Commands to demonstrate:

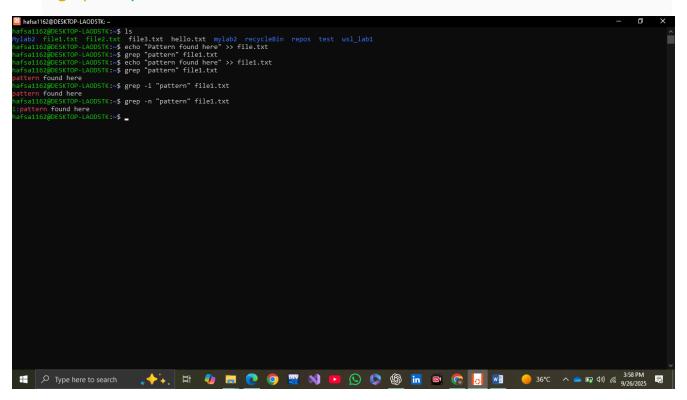




Part 5: Text Processing and Utilities

5.1 Essential Text Commands

```
grep "pattern" file.txt  # Search for patterns
grep -i "pattern" file.txt  # Case-insensitive search
grep -n "pattern" file.txt  # Show line numbers
```



5.2 Pipes and Redirection

Concepts and commands:

```
ls -l | grep ".txt"  # Pipe output
cat file1.txt file2.txt > combined.txt # Redirect output
echo "new line" >> file.txt # Append to file
sort file.txt | uniq  # Chain commands
```

```
| Maria | Mari
```

Part 6: Introduction to Processes

6.1 Understanding Processes

- Concepts to Cover:
 - · What is a process?
 - Process ID (PID)
 - Parent-child relationships
 - Process states

```
# Show current processes
ps
                       # Detailed process list
ps aux
                       # Full format listing
ps -ef
pstree
                       # Process tree
                       # Real-time process viewer
top
                       # Enhanced process viewer (if available)
htop
kill PID
                      # Terminate process by PID
killall process_name # Kill processes by name
pkill pattern
                      # Kill processes matching pattern
```

