University of Asia Pacific

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Course Title: Operating System Lab

Course Code: CSE 406

Lab Task on Basic Ubuntu Operations

Submitted By:
Name: Tabassum Jahan Moumi
Reg. No: 21201100
Section: B1

Submitted To:
Atia Rahman Orthi
Lecturer.
Department of CSE.

Problem: Basic Ubuntu Operations.

Task-

You are a student working on a group project. You decide to organize your research notes, drafts, and summaries using the Ubuntu terminal. Your goal is to create a structured directory with relevant files, write content into them, review the content, get word counts, and eventually clean up unnecessary files.

- Create directories and files
- Write and editing text files
- View and manage file content
- Count words
- Print files
- Delete files and directories

Implementation of task-

```
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ mkdir Project_notes
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ cd Project_notes
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ touch researc
h.txt draft.txt summary.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ echo "Researc
h on climate impacts.>research.txt
> ^C
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ echo "First d
raft of the group project."> draft.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ echo "Summary
 on findings and next steps.">summary.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ cat research.
txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ nano research
.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ cat research.
txt
This is a group project jnfgvhfjfnfjfjnfjnfj
huuyghghgbhugsdbfsfshfsdffhybfdsf
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ less.draft.tx
t
less.draft.txt: command not found
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ nano summary.
txt
```

```
less.draft.txt: command not found
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ nano summary.
txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ wc -w researc
h.txt
7 research.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ wc -w draft.t
xt
6 draft.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ wc -w summary
.txt
6 summary.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ ls
draft.txt  research.txt  summary.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ rm draft.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ rm research.t
xt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ ls
summary.txt
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ rm summary.tx
t
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Project_notes$ cd ..
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ rmdir Project_notes
lab-1-ubontu@lab-1-ubontu-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$
```

Command with Descriptions:

1.mkdir Project_notes	Creates a new directory named Project_notes.
2.cd Project_notes	Changes into the Project_notes directory.
3.touch research.txt draft.txt summary.txt	Creates three empty text files.
5.echo "..." > filename.txt	Writes the given text into the file (overwrites if file exists).
6.cat research.txt	Displays the contents of research.txt.
7.nano research.txt	Opens research.txt in the nano text editor for editing.
8.less draft.txt	to view the content of the file in a scrollable way.
9.wc -w research.txt	Counts the number of words in research.txt.
10.rm draft.txt	Deletes draft.txt.
11.rm research.txt	Deletes research.txt.
12.ls	Lists files and folders in the current directory.
13.rm summary.txt	Deletes summary.txt.
14.cd ..	Moves up one directory level (to the parent directory).
15.rmdir Project_notes	Removes the Project_notes directory (only works if it's empty).

Conclusion:

Ubuntu operations provide a powerful and efficient way to manage files, navigate directories, and perform system tasks directly from the terminal. By using basic commands like mkdir, cd, touch, nano, ls, and rm, users can create, view, edit, and organize files without relying on a graphical interface. These operations enhance productivity, support automation, and are essential for development, system administration, and troubleshooting, making them a valuable skill for anyone working with Linux systems.