SHRI G.S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE, INDORE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MCA I YEAR II SEM SECTION A

SUBJECT CODE: CT10709/SUBJECT NAME: OPERATING SYSTEM SESSION 2024-25

LAB ASSIGNMENT 2

Experiments Date : 19-2-25/20-2-25/21-2-25 Submission-Date : 26-2-25/27-2-25/28-2-25

Objective:

To understand and manipulate file permissions in a Linux environment using the command line.

Prerequisites:

Basic knowledge of Linux command line.

Access to a Linux system (local or virtual machine).

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	Tasks:		
1.	Check Current User and Group:	1	2,3
	Open a terminal and run the command to check your		
	current user and group.		
2.	Setting Up the Environment:	1	2,3
	Create a directory named file_permission_lab.		
	Inside this directory, create three files: file1.txt,		
	file2.txt, and file3.txt.		
3.	Viewing File Permissions:	1	2,3
	Use the command to view the permissions of the		
	files you created. Document the output.		
4.	Changing File Permissions:	1	2,3
	Change the permissions of file1.txt to allow the		
	owner to read and write, the group to read, and		
	others to have no permissions. Use both symbolic		
	and numeric methods.		
	Change the permissions of file2.txt to allow		
	everyone to read and execute, but not write.		
	Change the permissions of file3.txt to allow only the		
	owner to read, write, and execute.		

	Documenting Changes:	1	2,3
	❖ After each permission change, use ls -l to document		
	the new permissions for each file.	1	2 2
5	File Handling Tasks: 1. Create a script called file_handling.sh that:	1	2,3
6.	Change Ownership: ❖ If you have another user account on the system, change the ownership of file1.txt to that user (replace otheruser with the actual username)	1	2,3
7.	Cleanup: ❖ After completing the tasks, remove the file_permission_lab directory and its contents	1	2,3
8.	File commands: Create a Directory: Create a new directory named file_commands_lab in your home directory. Navigate to the Directory: Change to the newly created directory Create five text files named file1.txt, file2.txt, file3.txt, file4.txt, and file5.txt. Use the command to list the files in the directory.	1	2,3
9.	 Write to Files: ❖ Use the echo command to write "This is file 1" text into file1.txt on the terminal not in the directly writing text file. ❖ Append text to file2.txt.write the contents "This is file 2" in the file2.txt and that append. 	1	2,3

	 Use the cat command to display the contents of file1.txt. Use the less command to view the contents of 'file2.txt' 		
10	Copy Files: ❖ Copy 'file1.txt' to create a new file named 'file1_copy.txt' ❖ Rename 'file2.txt ' to 'file2 renamed.txt'	1	2,3
	 Delete 'file3.txt'.: Change to the 'backup directory and list the files: 		
11	Create a Compressed Archive: ❖ Go back to the 'file_commands_lab' directory and create a compressed archive of the backup directory.	1	2,3
12.	Extract the Archive:Create a new directory named 'extracted_backup' and extract the contents of 'backup.tar.gz' into it:	1	2,3
13.	Verify Extraction: ❖ List the contents of the 'extracted_backup' directory to verify that the files were extracted correctly	1	2,3
14.	Cleanup: ❖ After completing the tasks, remove the 'file_commands_lab' directory and its contents.	1	2,3
15.	Create a text file named "count.txt" and write the 10 line sentences and use the command to count the word ,lines, character and also use command for highlighting a patten in this file.	1	2,3