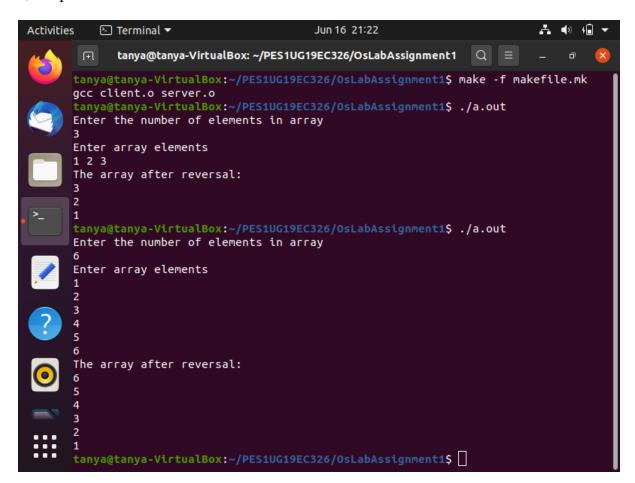
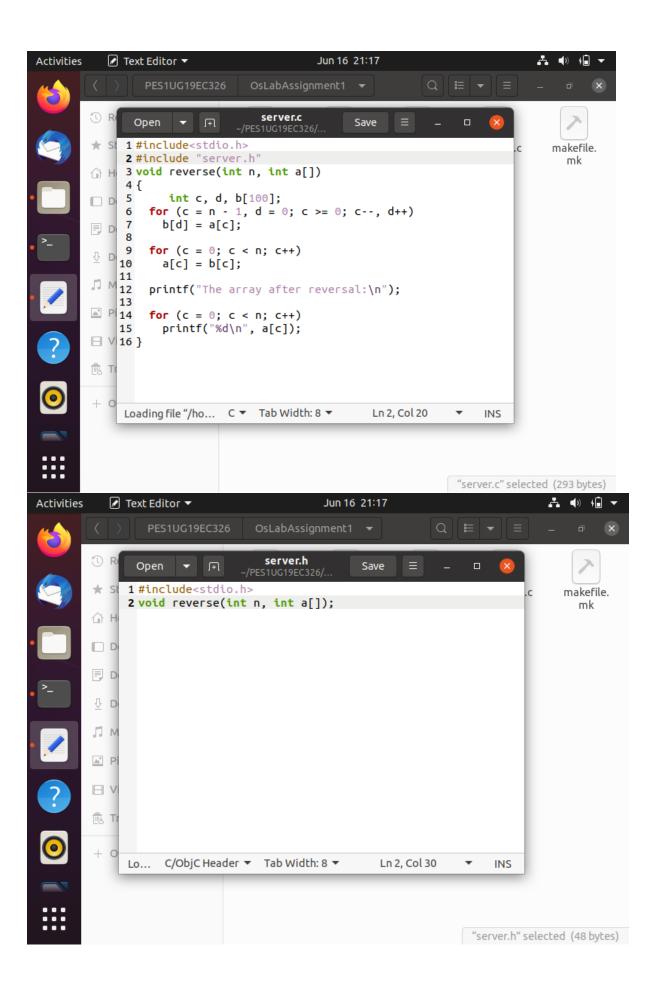
Name: Tanya Chanchalani SRN: PES1UG19EC326

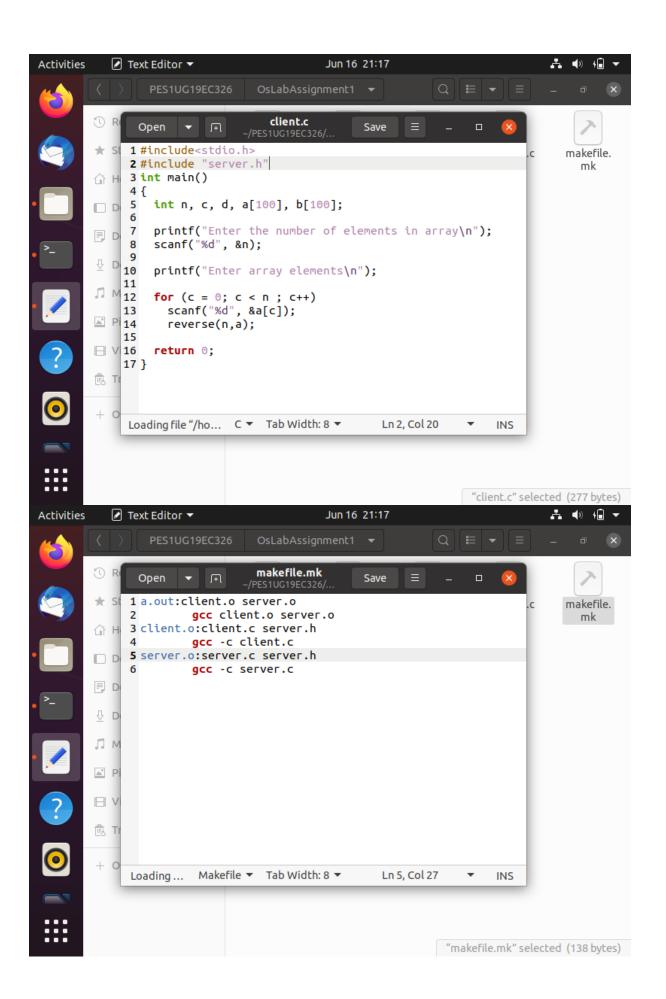
Sem: 4

Course: OS Lab Assignment 1

2)Output:-







1)

a)

cal - To display a calendar.

- cal [-mjy] [[month] year]
- -m Display Monday as the first day of the week.
- -j Display Julian dates (days one-based, numbered from January 1).
- -y Display a calendar for the current year.

b)

pwd - confirm current directory

pwd [-LP]

- pwd -L: Prints the symbolic path.
- pwd -P: Prints the actual path.

c)

last – show history of logins into the system

last [OPTIONS] [USER] [<TTY>...]

- last -i : The -i (--ip) option forces last to always show IP address, and the -d (--dns) to show hostnames.
- last -F: As last doesn't show the seconds and the year. We can use the -F, --fulltimes option to view full login and logout times and dates:

d)

whoami – shows the username

- whoami --version: It gives the version information and exit.
- whoami --help: It gives the help message and exit.

e)

top – show tasks and system status

- 1. top -u tanya Display Specific User Process
- 2. top -h Shows top command syntax

It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system.

- PID: Shows task's unique process id.
- PR: Stands for priority of the task.
- SHR: Represents the amount of shared memory used by a task.
- VIRT: Total virtual memory used by the task.
- USER: User name of owner of task.
- %CPU: Represents the CPU usage.
- TIME+: CPU Time, the same as 'TIME', but reflecting more granularity through hundredths of a second.
- SHR: Represents the Shared Memory size (kb) used by a task.
- NI: Represents a Nice Value of task. A Negative nice value implies higher priority, and positive Nice value means lower priority.
- %MEM: Shows the Memory usage of task.

f)
 ps – list processes - ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.

ps [OPTIONS]

ps -ef -

- The -e option instructs ps to display all processes.
- The -f stands full-format listing, which provides detailed information about the processes

ps aux -

- The a option tells ps to display the processes of all users. Only the processes that not associated with a terminal and processes of group leaders are not shown.
- u stands for a user-oriented format that provides detailed information about the processes.
- The x option instructs ps to list the processes without a controlling terminal. Those are mainly processes that are started on boot time and running in the background.

g)
date – show current date and time
date [option]... [+format]

- date -d "2000-11-22 09:10:15": The -d option allows users to operate on a specific date.
- date --set="20100513 05:30": To change the system clock manually, use the --set command.

h)
uname – print Unix system information: hostname, kernel version, etc
uname [OPTION]

\$uname -a

• -a option: It prints all the system information in the following order: *Kernel name*, *network node hostname*, *kernel release date*, *kernel version*, *machine hardware name*, *hardware platform*, *operating system*

\$uname -n: It prints the hostname of the network node(current computer).

i) cat – concatenate files and show contents to the standard output

• It reads data from the file and gives its content as output. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files.

Cat command can suppress repeated empty lines in output

\$cat -n filename: To view contents of a file preceding with line numbers.

j)
man – view manual pages for Unix commands
man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...

man -f smail

\$cat filename

- Lookup the manual pages referenced by smail and print out the
- short descriptions of any found. Equivalent to whatis smail.

man -k printf – Searces the short descriptions and manual page names for the keyword printf as regular expression. Prints out any matches.

All the commands have been successfully executed in the screenshots in order Activities Terminal ▼ Jun 18 19:07 **→** • • tanya@tanya-VirtualBox: ~ Q ♂ tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ cal June 2021 Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 <mark>18</mark> 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ pwd /home/tanya tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ pwd -L /home/tanya tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ pwd -p bash: pwd: -p: invalid option pwd: usage: pwd [-LP] tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ pwd -P /home/tanya tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ last gone - no logout :0 :0 Tue Jun 15 23:46 tanya reboot system boot 5.8.0-55-generic Tue Jun 15 23:45 still running 7 21:40 - crash (69+02:05) Wed Apr tanya :0 :0 reboot system boot 5.8.0-48-generic Wed Apr 21:39 still running 4 11:29 crash (3+10:09) tanya :0 :0 Sun Apr still running reboot system boot 5.8.0-48-generic Sun Apr 4 11:29 :0 Fri Mar 5 21:52 crash (29+13:36) tanya :0 reboot 5.4.0-45-generic Fri Mar 5 21:51 still running system boot tanya :0 :0 Tue Feb 23 14:02 crash (10+07:48) 5.4.0-45-generic Tue Feb 23 13:09 reboot system boot still running **♣** • • Jun 18 19:07 Activities Terminal ▼ Q = tanya@tanya-VirtualBox: ~ ā 5.4.0-45-generic Wed Feb still running system boot 3 21:00 reboot Sun Jan 31 00:03 crash (3+20:56) tanya :0 :0 reboot system boot 5.4.0-45-generic Sun Jan 31 00:03 still running tanya Wed Jan 27 16:25 crash (3+07:37) :1 :1 reboot 5.4.0-45-generic Wed Jan 27 16:23 still running system boot 5.4.0-45-generic Wed Jan 27 16:19 reboot system boot still running system boot 5.4.0-45-generic Wed Jan 27 16:16 reboot still running reboot system boot 5.4.0-45-generic Wed Jan 27 16:11 still running tanya :0 :0 Thu Sep 3 22:05 crash (145+18:05) still running reboot system boot 5.4.0-45-generic Thu Sep 3 22:05 (00:15):0 Thu Sep tanya :0 3 21:48 down system boot 5.4.0-45-generic Thu Sep 3 21:45 reboot 22:04 (00:18)wtmp begins Thu Sep 3 21:45:22 2020 tanya@tanya-VirtualBox:~\$ last -i gone - no logout tanya :0 0.0.0.0 Tue Jun 15 23:46 reboot system boot Tue Jun 15 23:45 still running 0.0.0.0 :0 Wed Apr 7 21:40 crash (69+02:05) tanya 0.0.0.0 reboot Wed Apr 7 21:39 still running system boot 0.0.0.0 tanya :0 0.0.0.0 Sun Apr 4 11:29 crash (3+10:09) system boot reboot 0.0.0.0 Sun Apr 4 11:29 still running tanya 0.0.0.0 Fri Mar 5 21:52 crash (29+13:36) :0

reboot

reboot

reboot

tanya

reboot

tanya

tanya

system boot

system boot

system boot

system boot 0.0.0.0

:0

:0

:0

0.0.0.0

0.0.0.0

0.0.0.0

0.0.0.0

0.0.0.0

0.0.0.0

Fri Mar

Mon Feb

Thu Feb

Thu Feb

5 21:51

18:50

4 13:41 -

4 13:40

Tue Feb 23 14:02

Tue Feb 23 13:09

Mon Feb 22 18:49

22

still running

still running

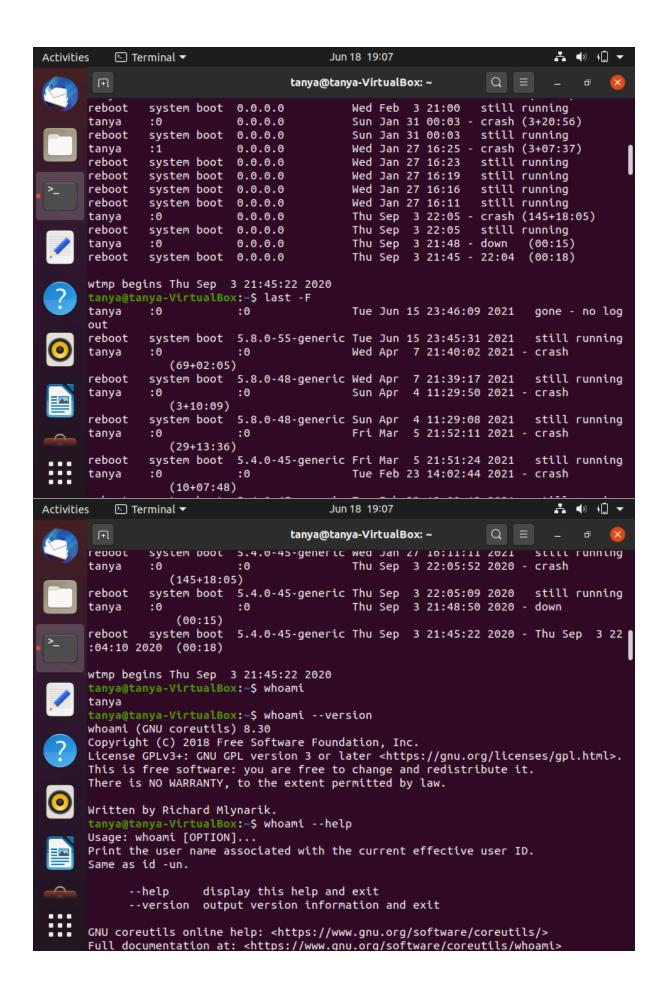
still running

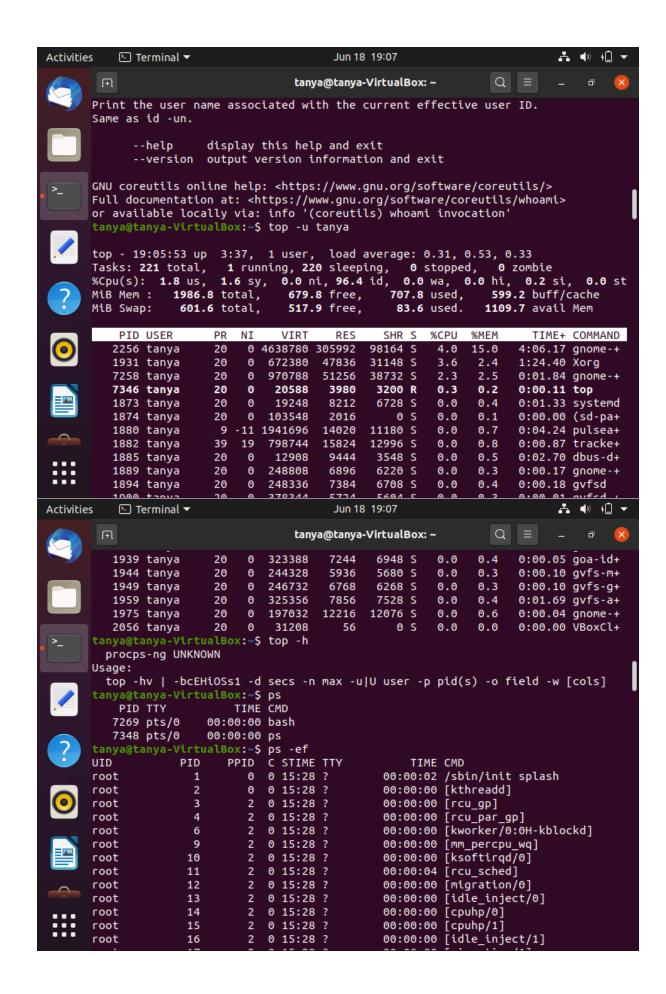
crash

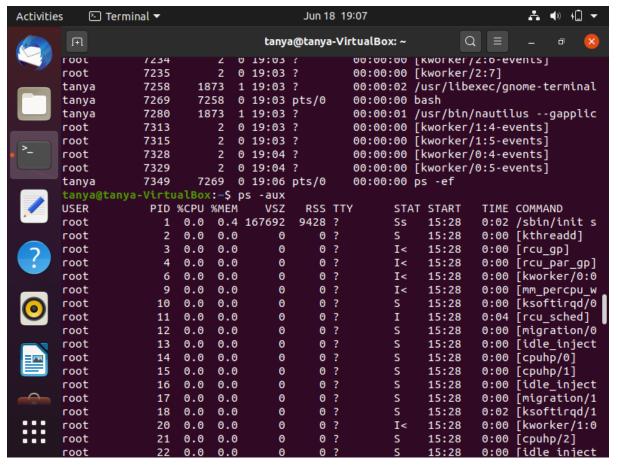
crash (10+07:48)

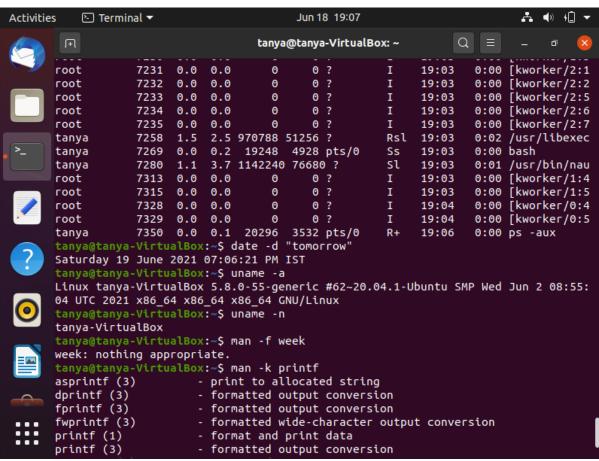
crash (18+05:08) still running

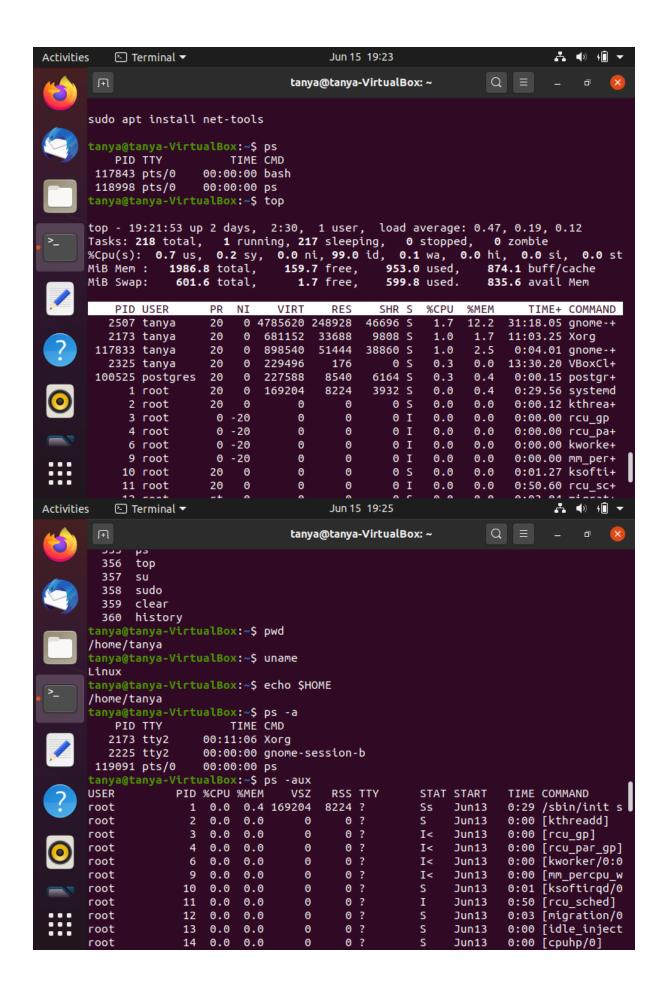
(18:18)

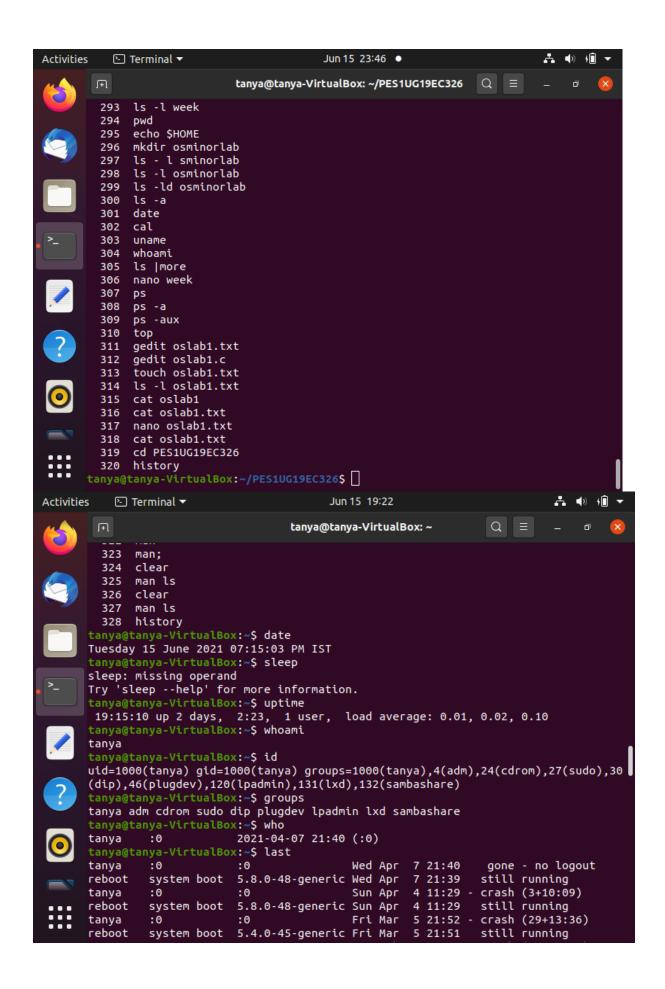


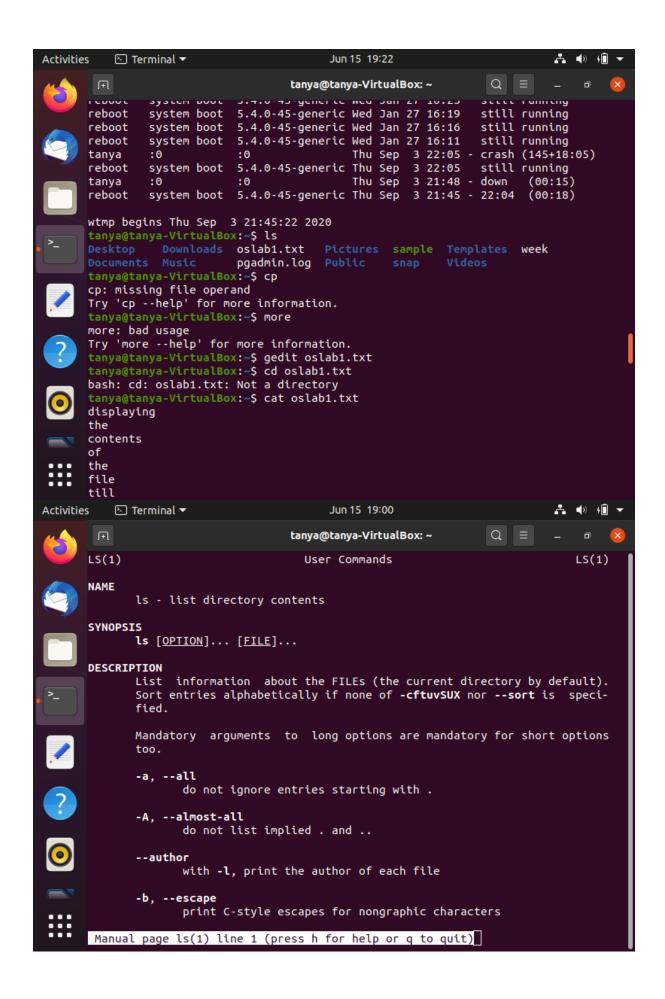


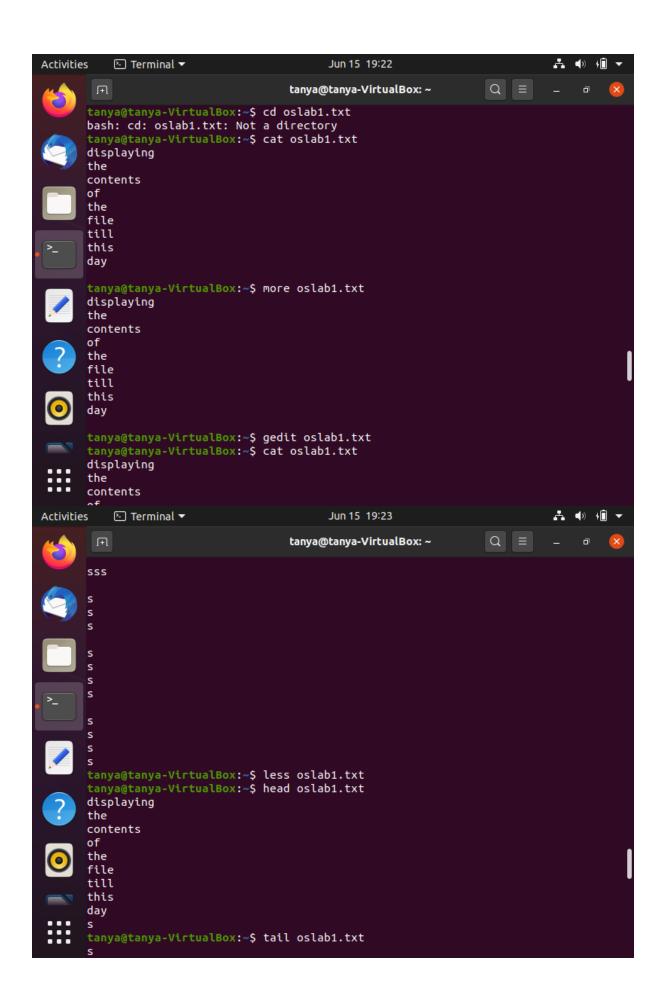


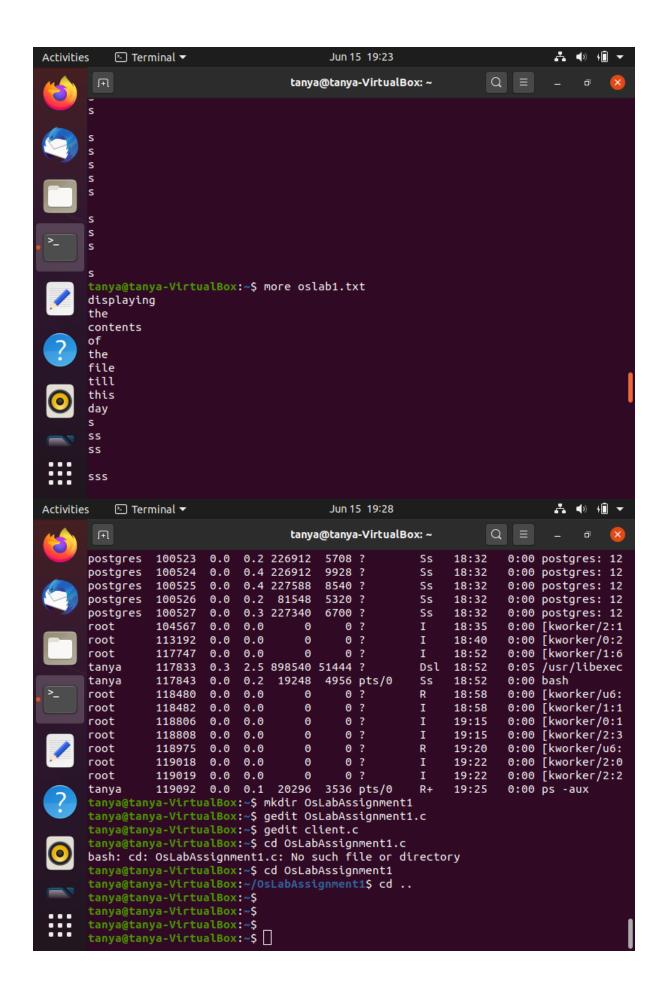


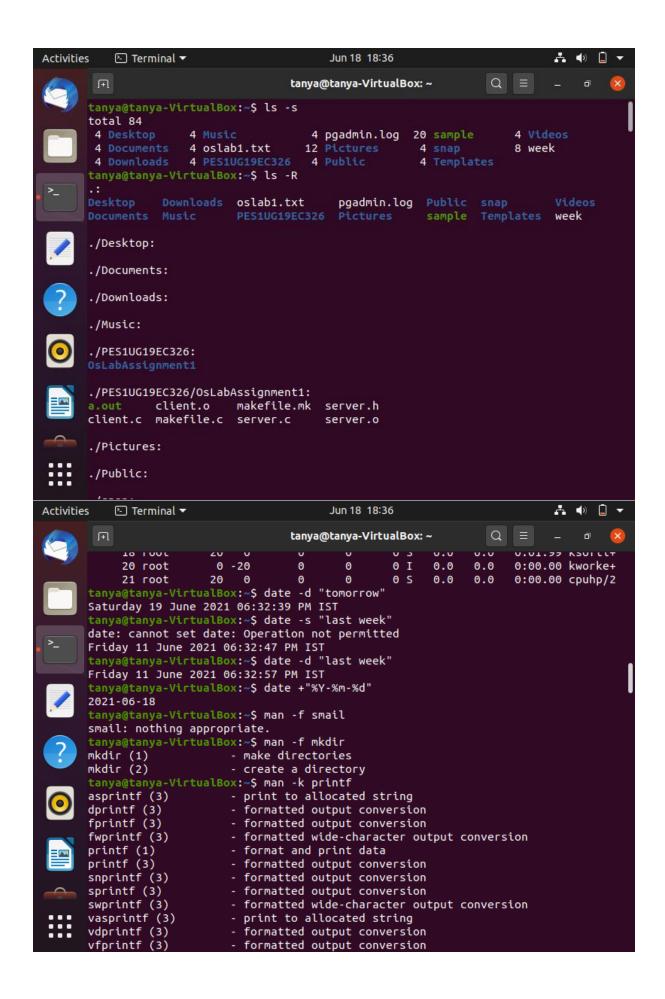












- 3)
- a)

Makefile is a set of commands (similar to terminal commands) with variable names and targets to create object file and to remove them. In a single makefile, we can create multiple targets to compile and to remove the object, binary files. Can help to compile the program any number of times by using Makefile. Essentially, the makefile is read by the make utility, which understands the projects structure and instructions and then performs and executes the commands stated in the makefile.

b)
No, the Makefile is an example of declarative programming which is sued to automate the software building procedure. Shell scripts are imperative. Makefiles execute are executed as shell commands, but the order in which these commands are run, or whether a given build needs to run them at all, is the value that make provides.

A shell script is an arbitrary collection of Unix shell commands if we put a command in a file, and it is a shell script. A Makefile is a really clever bit of scripting (in its own language to all extents) that compiles an accompanying set of source code into a program. Make uses the shell to execute the commands listed for each dependency but it is distinguished by its ability to use the modification information such as the edit time to select which dependencies to recompile.

- c) The command 'make clean' is typed in the command line to get rid of your object and executable files as sometimes the compiler links or compiles files incorrectly, and the only way to get a fresh start is to remove all the object and executable files. It is usually used to execure a list of commands before the execution of the target dependencies, it is to remove outdates object files and executables before the source code is recompiled.
- d)
 Make works by inspecting information about files, not their contents. Make works out
 dependencies between targets and their dependencies, and then looks to see whether the files
 exist. If they do, it asks the operating system for the time and dates the file was last modified.
 While compiling a file, the make checks its object file and compares the timestamps. If the
 source file has a newer timestamp than the object file, then it generates a new object file
 assuming that the source file has been changed.
- e)
 CFLAGS is essentially a macro defined in a makefile to specify the options that must be passed to the compiler during the compilation of dependency files create the target file. It is a variable that is most commonly used to add arguments to the compiler. CFLAGS stands for compiler flags. It is the name of environment variables or of Makefile variables that can be set to specify additional switches to be passed to a compiler in the process of building computer software.
- f)
 -f stands for *file*, --file=*file*, --makefile=*FILE*.

This command specifies to use that particular *file* as a makefile. The make command reads or takes in a makefile and executes the required commands for each target file. By default, it looks for a makefile named "make.file.mk" but can also take a filename as an argument. The filename is provided to the make command utility via the -f option.

-f <filename>.mk

Make executes commands in the *makefile* to update one or more target *names*, where *name* is typically a program. If no **-f** option is present, *make* will look for the makefiles *GNUmakefile*, *makefile*, and *Makefile*, in this order. If *makefile* is '-', the standard input is read.