**CDAC MUMBAI**

**Concepts of Operating System**

**Assignment 1**

a) Navigate and List:

a. Start by navigating to your home directory and list its contents. Then, move into a

directory named "Linux Assignment" if it exists; otherwise, create it.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:/home$ pwd

/home

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:/home$ cd ~

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:/home$ mkdir LinuxAssignment

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:/home$ ls

LinuxAssignment abc.txt

b) File Management:

a. Inside the "LinuxAssignment" directory, create a new file named "file1.txt". Display its

contents.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:/home$ cd LinuxAssignment/

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment

ls docs file1.txt

c) Directory Management:

a. Create a new directory named "docs" inside the "Linux Assignment" directory.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM: ~/ Linux Assignment$

mkdir docs

d) Copy and Move Files:

a. Copy the "file1.txt" file into the "docs" directory and rename it to "file2.txt".

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

cp file1.txt docs/file2.txt

e) Permissions and Ownership:

a. Change the permissions of "file2.txt" to allow read, write, and execute permissions for

the owner and only read permissions for others. Then, change the owner of "file2.txt" to

the current user.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

chmod 744 docs/file2.txt

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

chown cdac docs/file2.txt

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

ls-l

f) Final Checklist:

a. Finally, list the contents of the "LinuxAssignment" directory and the root directory to ensure that all operations were performed correctly.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

ls ~/LinuxAssignment

docs file1.txt

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

ls ~

LinuxAssignment abc.txt

g) File Searching:

a. Search for all files with the extension ".txt" in the current directory and its subdirectories.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

find . -type f -name "\*.txt"

./docs/file2.txt

./file1.txt

b. Display lines containing a specific word in a file (provide a file name and the specific word to search).

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

grep "Hello" file1.txt

Hello

h) System Information:

a. Display the current system date and time.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

date

Wed Aug 28 19:08:19 IST 2024

i) Networking:

a. Display the IP address of the system.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

ip a

b. Ping a remote server to check connectivity (provide a remote server address to ping).

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

ping www.facebook.com

PING star-mini.c10r.facebook.com (57.144.124.1) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-03-bom2.facebook.com (57.144.124.1): icmp\_seq=1 ttl=56 time=6.30 ms

64 bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-03-bom2.facebook.com (57.144.124.1): icmp\_seq=2 ttl=56 time=5.51 ms

j) File Compression:

a. Compress the "docs" directory into a zip file.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

zip -r docs.zip docs

adding: docs/ (stored 0%)

adding: docs/file2.txt (stored 0%)

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

zip -r docs.zip docs

updating: docs/ (stored 0%)

updating: docs/file2.txt (stored 0%)

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

zip -r docs.zip docs

updating: docs/ (stored 0%)

updating: docs/file2.txt (stored 0%)

b. Extract the contents of the zip file into a new directory.

cdac@LAPTOP-SJEENLSM:~/ LinuxAssignment$

unzip docs.zip -d zipDoc

Archive: docs.zip

creating: zipDoc/docs/

extracting: zipDoc/docs/file2.txt

k) File Editing:

a. Open the "file1.txt" file in a text editor and add some text to it.

b. Replace a specific word in the "file1.txt" file with another word (provide the original word and the word to replace it with).

Problem 2: Read the instructions carefully and answer accordingly. If there is

any need to insert some data then do that as well.

a. Suppose you have a file named "data.txt" containing important information. Display the

head -10 data.txt

b. Now, to check the end of the file for any recent additions, display the last 5 lines of

"data.txt" using another command.

tail -5 data.txt

c. In a file named "numbers.txt," there are a series of numbers. Display the first 15 lines of

this file to analyze the initial data set.

head -15 numbers.txt

d. To focus on the last few numbers of the dataset, display the last 3 lines of "numbers.txt".

tail -3 numbers.txt

e. Imagine you have a file named "input.txt" with text content. Use a command to translate

all lowercase letters to uppercase in "input.txt" and save the modified text in a new file

named "output.txt."

tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' < input.txt > output.txt

f. In a file named "duplicate.txt," there are several lines of text, some of which are

duplicates. Use a command to display only the unique lines from "duplicate.txt."

sort duplicate.txt | uniq

g. In a file named "fruit.txt," there is a list of fruits, but some fruits are repeated. Use a

command to display each unique fruit along with the count of its occurrences in

"fruit.txt."

sort fruit.txt | uniq -c

