CDAC MUMBAI

Concepts of Operating System Assignment 2

Part A

What will the following commands do?

- 1. echo "Hello, World!" : print the Hello, World!
- 2. name="Productive" : assign the value "Productive" to name and we can access it by echo sname
- **3. touch file.txt** : create an empty file name file.txt or updates the timestamp of the file if already exists.
- 4. Is -a : lists all files and directories int the current directory including hidden one
- 5. rm file.txt : remove/ deletes the file name file.txt
- **6. cp file1.txt file2.txt** : copy the content of file1.txt to file2.txt
- 7. mv file.txt /path/to/directory/: Move the file name file.txt to respective path.
- 8. chmod 755 script.sh: Changes the permissions of script.sh to rwxr-xr-x
- **9. grep "pattern" file.txt**: searches for the specified 'patterb' in 'file.txt' and prints lines that contain it.
- 10. kill PID: Sends a termination signal to the process with specified process ID
- 11. mkdir mydir && cd mydir && touch file.txt && echo "Hello, World!" > file.txt && cat file.txt :
 - a. create directory named mydir changes into that directory, creats an empty file named file.txt write Hello World to file,txt and then displays the contents of file.txt.
- **12. Is -I | grep ".txt"**: list files in long format and filters the output to show only lines containing .txt which is typically list files with .txt extension
- **13.** cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq : concatenates the contents of file1.txt and file2.txt sort the combined output and remove duplicate lines.
- 14. Is -I | grep "^d": Lists files in long formant and filters the output to show only directories
- **15. grep -r "pattern" /path/to/directory**/ : searches for specified pattern in all files within the specified directory.
- **16.** cat file1.txt file2.txt | sort | uniq -d :concatenates the contents of file.txt and file2.txt sort the combined output and shows only duplicate lines.
- **17. chmod 644 file.txt**: changes the permissions of file.txt to rw-r—r—giving the owner read and write permissions and others read only permissions
- **18. cp -r source directory destination directory**: copy content from one file to other.
- 19. find /path/to/search -name "*.txt" : searches for files with th .txt for given path
- 20. chmod u+x file.txt : add execute permissins for the owner of file.txt allowing owner to execute the file.
- 21. echo \$PATH: print the value of the path variable

Part B

Identify True or False:

- 1. **Is** is used to list files and directories in a directory. : **True**
- 2. **mv** is used to move files and directories. :**True**
- 3. cd is used to copy files and directories. :False
- 4. pwd stands for "print working directory" and displays the current directory.: True
- **5. grep** is used to search for patterns in files.: **Ture**
- 6. **chmod 755 file.txt** gives read, write, and execute permissions to the owner, and read and executepermissions to group and others. **True**
- 7. **mkdir -p directory1/directory2** creates nested directories, creating directory2 inside directory1if directory1 does not exist. **True**
- 8. **rm -rf file.txt** deletes a file forcefully without confirmation.**True**

Part C

Question 1: Write a shell script that prints "Hello, World!" to the terminal. Answer: echo "Hello, World!" Question 2: Declare a variable named "name" and assign the value "CDAC Mumbai" to it. Print the value of the variable. Answer: name="CDAC Mumbai" echo "\$name" Question 3: Write a shell script that takes a number as input from the user and prints it. Answer: echo Enter Number read num echo "\$num" Question 4: Write a shell script that performs addition of two numbers (e.g., 5 and 3) and prints the result. **Answer** echo Enter Number1 read num1 echo Enter Number2 read num2 num3=`expr \$num1 + \$num2` echo "\$num3" Question 5: Write a shell script that takes a number as input and prints "Even" if it is even, otherwise prints "Odd". Answer: echo "Enter Number" read number if [\$((number % 2)) -eq 0]; then echo "Even" else echo "Odd" fi **Question 6:** Write a shell script that uses a for loop to print numbers from 1 to 5. for i in {1..5} **Answer:** do echo "\$i"

Question 7: Write a shell script that uses a while loop to print numbers from 1 to 5. **Answer:** i=1

done

```
while [ $i -le 5 ]
do
echo $i
i=`expr $i + 1`
```

Question 8: Write a shell script that checks if a file named "file.txt" exists in the current directory. If it does, print "File exists", otherwise, print "File does not exist".

```
Answer: if [ -f "file.txt" ];
then
echo "File exists"
else
echo "File does not exist"
fi
```

Question 9: Write a shell script that uses the if statement to check if a number is greater than 10 and prints a message accordingly.

```
Answer: echo Enter the num
read num
if [ $num -gt 10 ]
then
echo "Greater than 10"
else
echo "Not Greater than 10"
```

Question 10: Write a shell script that uses nested for loops to print a multiplication table for numbers from 1 to 5. The output should be formatted nicely, with each row representing a number and each column representing the multiplication result for that number.

Answer:

```
for i in {1..5}
do
    for j in {1..10}
    do
    echo $((i * j))
    done
    echo
done
```

Question 11: Write a shell script that uses a while loop to read numbers from the user until the user enters a negative number. For each positive number entered, print its square. Use the **break** statement to exit theloop when a negative number is entered.

Answer:

```
while true;
do
read -p "Enter a number (negative to stop): " number
if [ $number -lt 0 ];
then
break
else
square=$((number * number))
echo "The square of $number is $square"
fi
done
```

Part E

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