MAWLANA BHASHANI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

Santosh,Tangail-1902

LAB REPORT

Department of : Information & Communication Technology

Lab Report No : 05

Lab Report On : **Connecting a database (MySQL) with linux**

Course Title : Operating Systems Lab

Course Code : ICT - 3110

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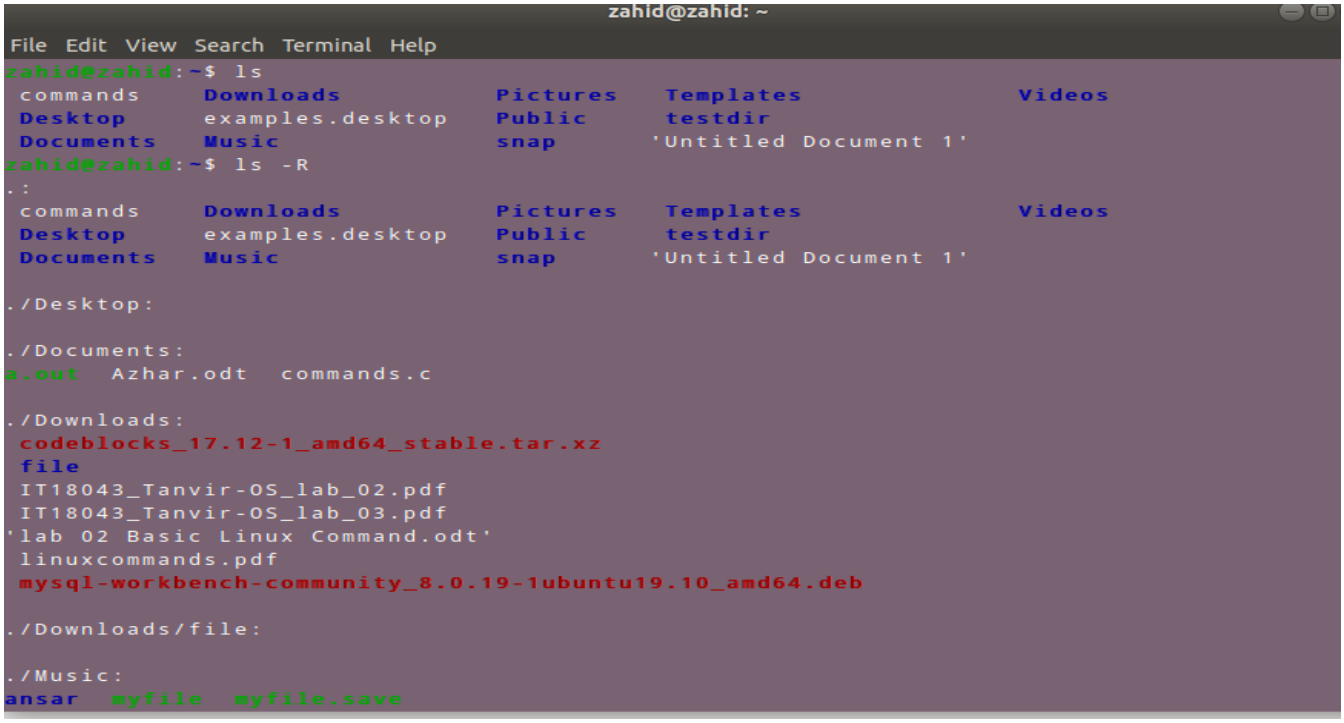
Objectives:

i. File operation
ii. File permission

File Operation : To use the Linux terminal like a pro, we'll need to know the basics of managing files and navigating directories.Differnet file operation is given below…

1. **ls** – List Files

The ls command lists the files in a directory. By default, ls lists files in the current directory.

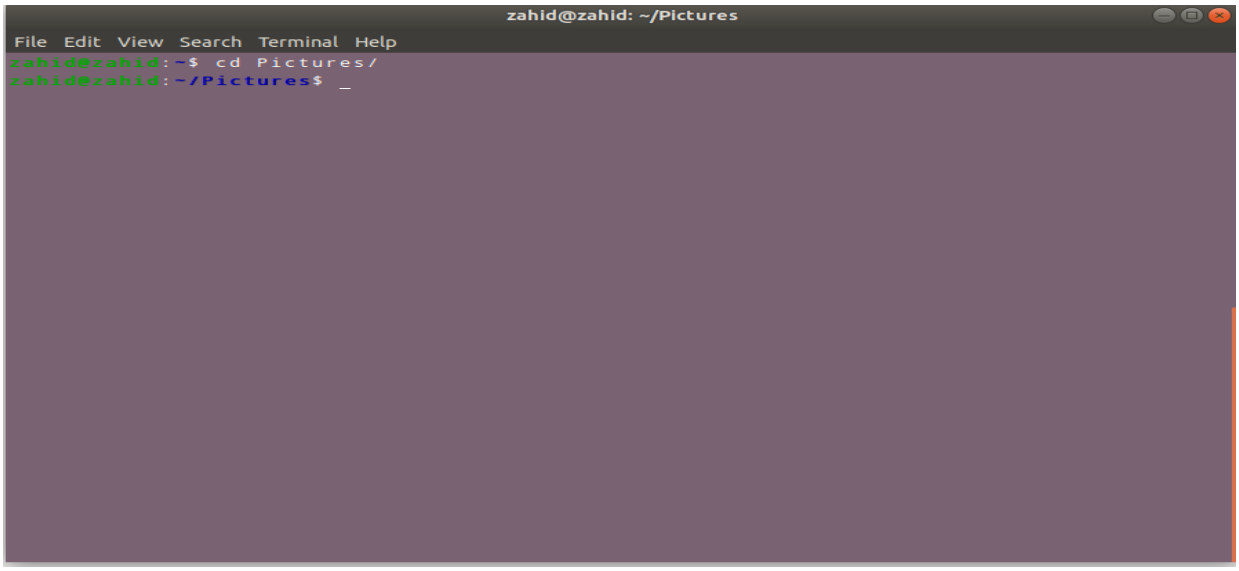


2. we can also list files recursively — that is, list all files in directories inside the current directory — with **ls -R**.

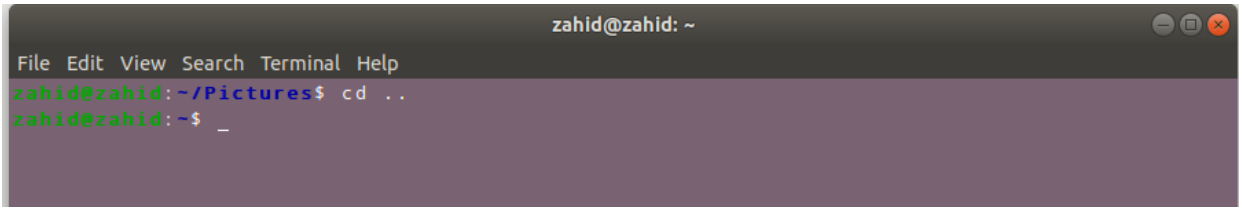

zahid@zahid: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
zahid@zahid:~$ ls
commands Downloads Pictures Templates Videos
Desktop examples.desktop Public testdir
Documents Music snap 'Untitled Document 1'
zahid@zahid:~$ ls -R
.:
commands Downloads Pictures Templates Videos
Desktop examples.desktop Public testdir
Documents Music snap 'Untitled Document 1'
./Desktop:
./Documents:
a.out Azhar.odt commands.c
./Downloads:
codeblocks_17.12-1_amd64_stable.tar.xz
file
IT18043_Tanvir-OS_lab_02.pdf
IT18043_Tanvir-OS_lab_03.pdf
'lab 02 Basic Linux Command.odt'
linuxcommands.pdf
mysql-workbench-community_8.0.19-1ubuntu19.10_amd64.deb
./Downloads/file:
./Music:
ansar myfile myfile.save

3. **cd** – Change Directory

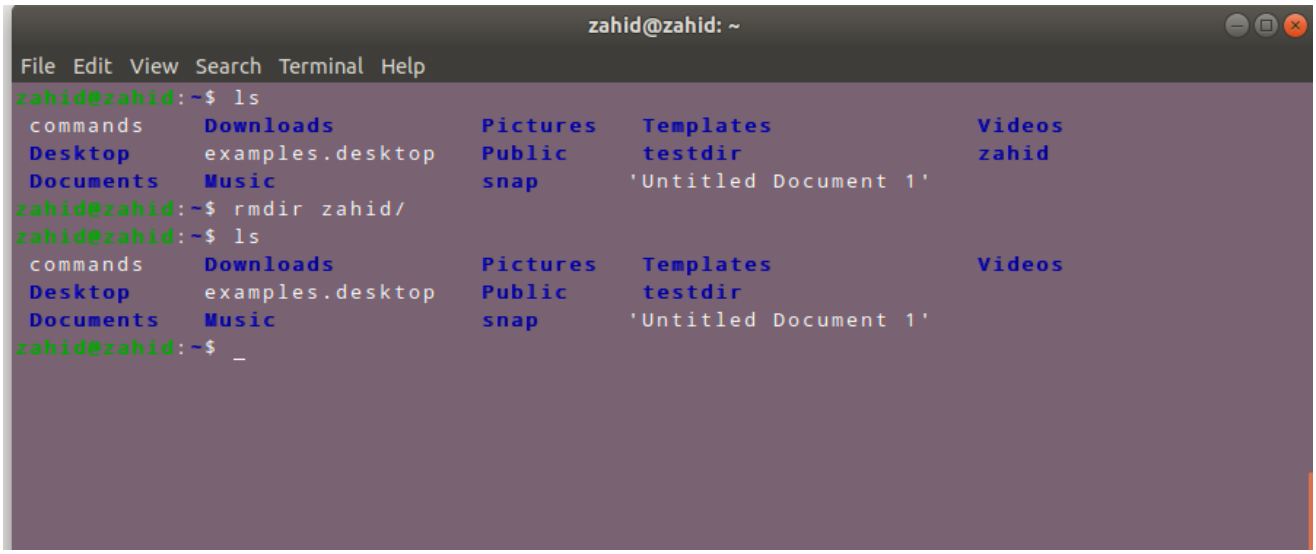
The cd command changes to another directory. For example, cd Desktop will take you to your Desktop directory if you're starting from your home directory.



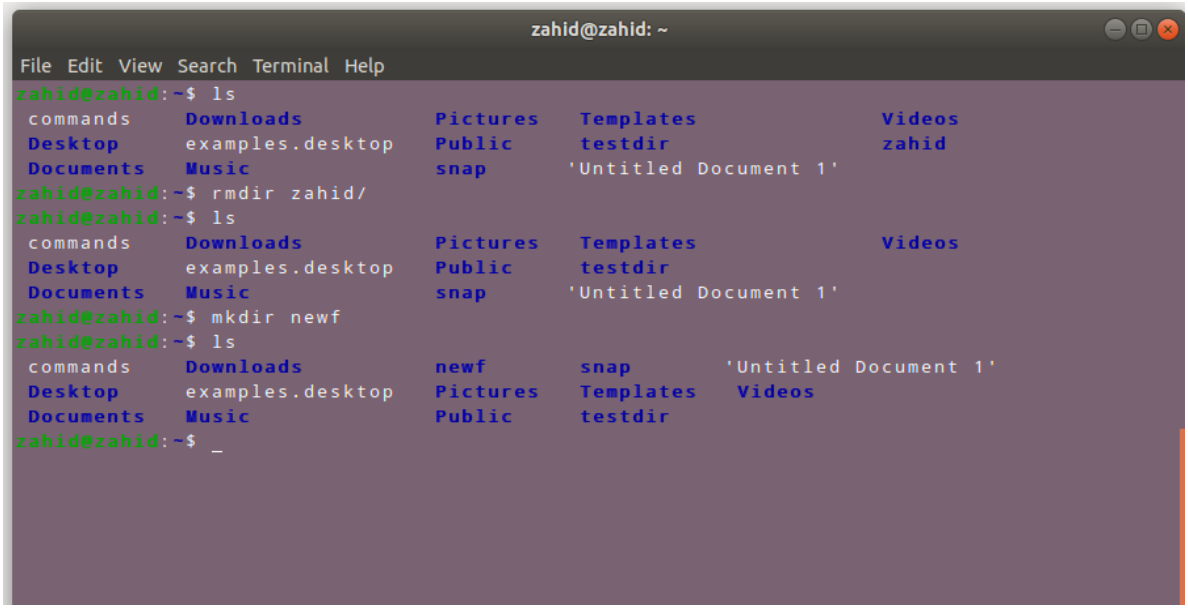
4. **cd . .** will take you up a directory.



5.**rmdir** – Remove Directories
The rmdir command removes an empty directory. rmdir directory would delete the directory named “directory” in the current directory.



6) **mkdir** – Make Directories
The mkdir command makes a new directory. mkdir example will make a directory with the name “example” in the current directory.



File Permissions:

There are 3 types of permissions:

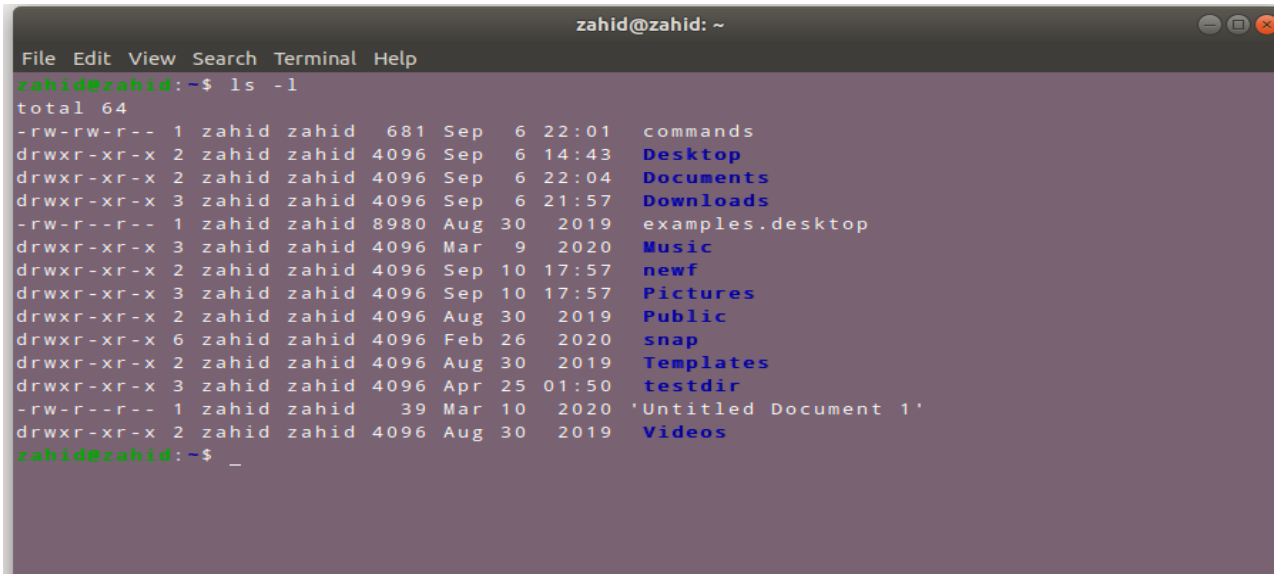
1) Read
2) Write
3) Execute permission

Read (r): this gives permission to merely open a file or folder and view its contents.

Write (w): this gives permission to overwrite, append-to or delete a file or folder.

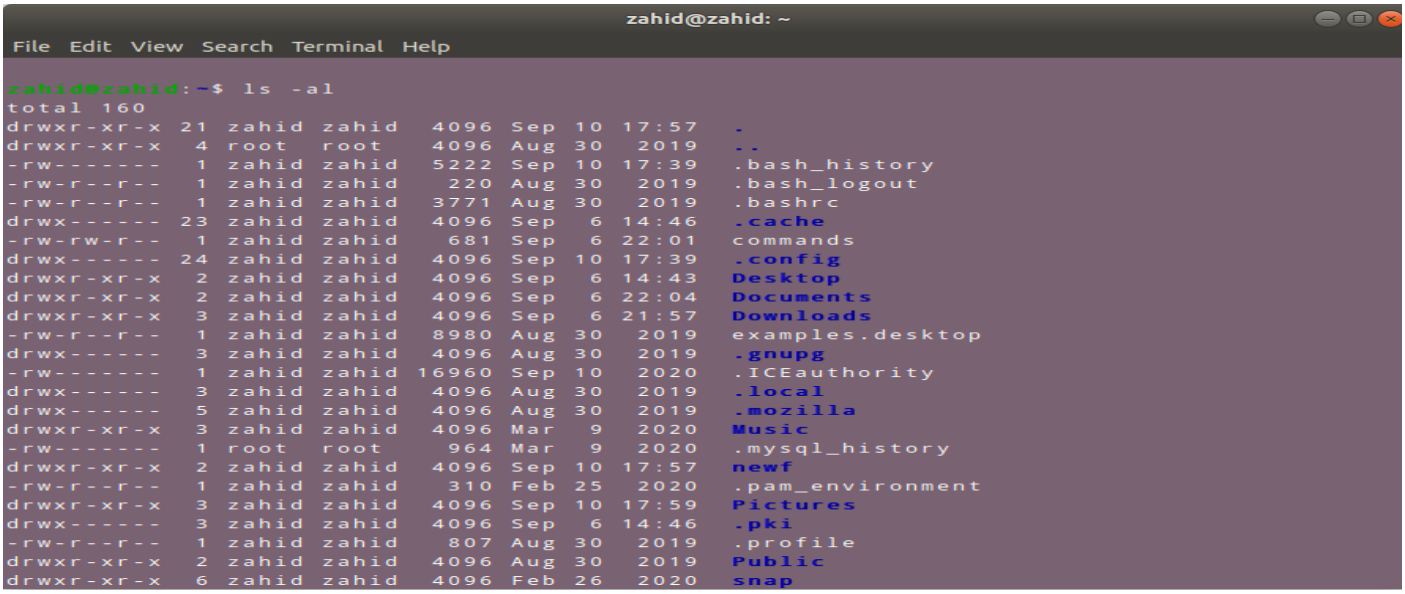
Execute (x): this gives permission to "run" a file. For example to run a script or a program.

So, how can we put this all into context? Let's have a look at the contents of a typical folder. I used the command ls -l to bring up this list:



we can also do this via the command-line. Go to a directory that has files in it and type the following command to view all files in a list:

ls -al



Next to each file and directory, we'll see a special section that outlines the permissions it has. It looks like this:

-rwx rw- r–

The r stands for "read," the w stands for "write," and the x stands for "execute." Directories will be start with a "d" instead of a "-". You'll also notice that there are 10 spaces which hold value. You can ignore the first, and then there are 3 sets of 3. The first set is for the owner, the second set is for the group, and the last set is for the world.

To change a file or directory’s permissions, let’s look at the basic form of the chmod command.

chmod [class][operator][permission] file

chmod [ugoa][+ or –] [rwx] file

u: This is for the owner.

g: This is for the group.
o: This is for all others.
a: This will change permissions for all of the above.

+: The plus sign will add the permissions which follow.

-: The minus sign will remove the permissions which follow.

r: Allows read access.

w: Allows write access.
x: Allows execution.