



**Laboratory Manual**  
*for*  
**Operating Systems Lab**  
**(CL-2006)**

Course Instructor Lab Instructor(s)

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## Objectives

In this lab, students will:

1. practice Basic commands on terminal
2. develop a small program in C for reading/writing files
3. create a makefile program for compilation

## Basic Commands

- Clear the console: **clear**
- Changing working Directory: **cd Desktop**  
**cd Home**
- List all files in directory: **ls**
- Copy all files of a directory within the current work directory: **cp dir/\***
- Copy a directory within the current work directory: **cp -a tmp/dir1**
- Look what these commands do  
**cp -a dir1 dir2**  
**cp filename1 filename2**

## Compiling C and C++ Programs on the Terminal:

**For C++:**

Command: `g++ source_files... -o output_file`

**For C:**

Command: `gcc source_files... -o outputfiles`

**Example:**

`g++ main.cpp lib.cpp -output`

## MakeFile

- Make is Unix utility that is designed to start execution of a makefile. A makefile is a special file, containing shell commands that you create and name makefile (or Makefile depending upon the system). While in the directory containing this makefile, you will type *make* and the commands in the makefile will be executed. If you create more than one makefile, be certain you are in the correct directory before typing make.
- Make keeps track of the last time files (normally object files) were updated and only updates those files which are required (ones containing changes) to keep the sourcefile up-to-date. If you have a large program with many source and/or header files, when you change a file on which others depend, you must recompile all the dependent files. Without a makefile, this is an extremely time-consuming task.

- As a makefile is a list of shell commands, it must be written for the shell which will process the makefile. A makefile that works well in one shell may not execute properly in another shell.
- However, for a large project where we have thousands of source code files, it becomes difficult to maintain the binary builds. The **make** command allows you to manage large programs or groups of programs.
- The **make** program is an intelligent utility and works based on the changes you do in your source files. If you have four files `main.cpp`, `hello.cpp`, `factorial.cpp` and `functions.h`, then all the remaining files are dependent on `functions.h`, and `main.cpp` is dependent on both `hello.cpp` and `factorial.cpp`. Hence if you make any changes in `functions.h`, then the **make** recompiles all the source files to generate new object files. However, if you make any change in `main.cpp`, as this is not dependent of any other file, then only `main.cpp` file is recompiled, and `hello.cpp` and `factorial.cpp` are not.
- While compiling a file, the **make** checks its object file and compares the time stamps. If source file has a newer time stamp than the object file, then it generates new object file assuming that the source file has been changed.

### Structure of Makefile:

Target: dependencies

Action

### Naming of Makefile:

By default, when `make` looks for the makefile, it tries the following names, in order: ``GNUmakefile'`, ``makefile'` and ``Makefile'`. You can give any of the three names to your makefile. The convention is to use the name "Makefile" (capital M).

### Running the Makefile:

Simply run the command "make". The current working directory should be where the intended makefile is placed.

### Benefits of Makefile:

Makefile checks the last modified time of both the source file and the output file. If the output file's last modified time is later, then it will not compile the source files since the output file is already latest. However, if any of the source files is modified after the creation of output file, then it will run the command since the output file is outdated.

### Example:

Suppose we have two cpp files: main.cpp, lib.cpp, and a header file lib.h. Suppose the main function in main.cpp makes use of several functions from lib.cpp. In order to compile our program, we will create the makefile as follows:

```
main.out: main.cpp lib.cpp
g++ main.cpp lib.cpp -o main.out
```

### **In Lab Tasks**

#### **Question 1:**

See the usage of the following commands online. Also run them on the terminal. 1. pwd

2. ls
3. cd
4. cp
5. mkdir & rmdir
6. man
7. sudo
8. apt-get

#### **Question 2:**

a. Create a function `removeNonAlphabets(char * inputFileName, char * outputFileName)` in C or C++ that is passed as parameters: an input file name and an output file name. The function then reads the input file using `read` system call and removes all non-alphabets. It then writes the data to output file using `write` system call. You will need to see `open`, `read`, `write`, and `close` system calls.

