



National Textile University

Department of Computer Science

Subject:

Operating System

Submitted to:

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Reg. number:

23-NTU-CS-FL-1132

Semester:

5th - A

Operating Systems – COC 3071L

SE 5th A – Fall 2025

Part 1: File and Directory Operations

1. Create the following directory structure in your home directory:

```
Lab_3/
├── docs/
│   ├── drafts/
│   ├── data/
│       ├── raw/
│       └── processed/
└── scripts/
```

2. Inside `docs/` :

- Create three files: `intro.txt`, `notes.txt`, `summary.txt`.
- Add at least **two lines of text** into each using `echo >> .`
- Copy `summary.txt` into the `drafts/` folder using `cp` command.

3. Inside `data/raw/` :

- Create two files: `raw1.txt`, `raw2.txt`.
- Append the **current date** into `raw1.txt` using the `date` command.
- Move `raw2.txt` into `processed/` using `mv`. The syntax is:

```
mv source destination
```

4. Inside `scripts/` :

- Create a script named `hello.sh` with the following content:

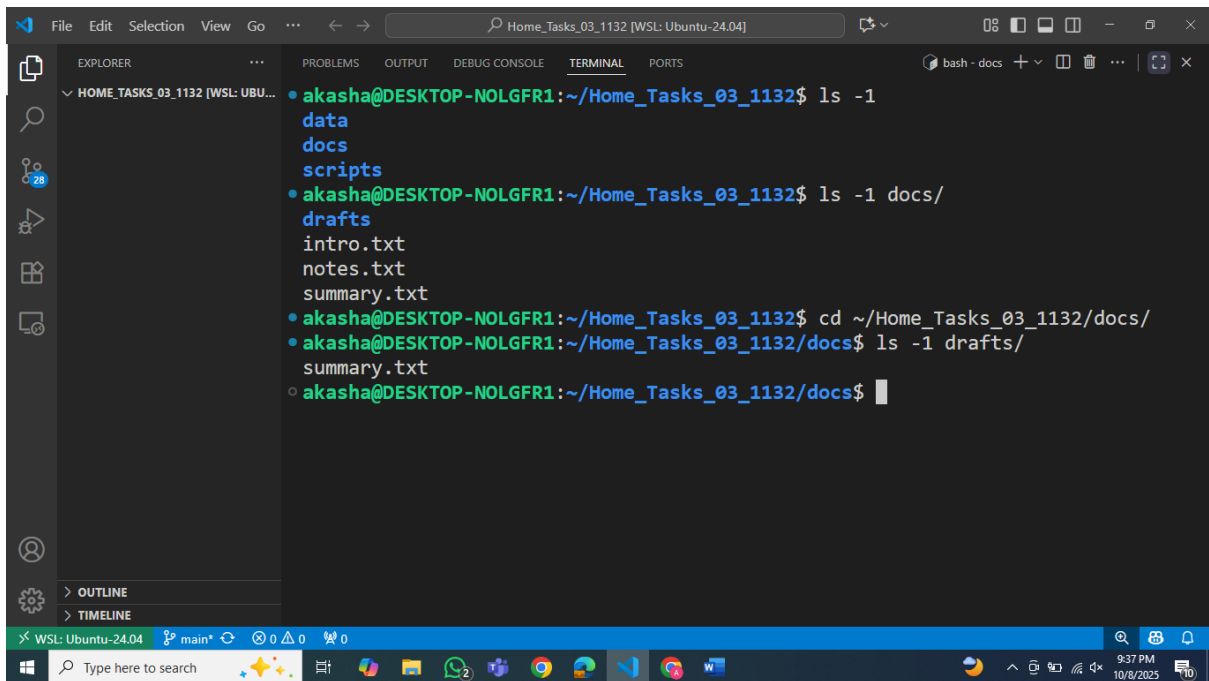
```
echo "Hello World"
pwd
ls -lh
```

- Later, you will make it executable (in Part 3).

5. Display the directory structure recursively and take a screenshot:

```
ls -R
```

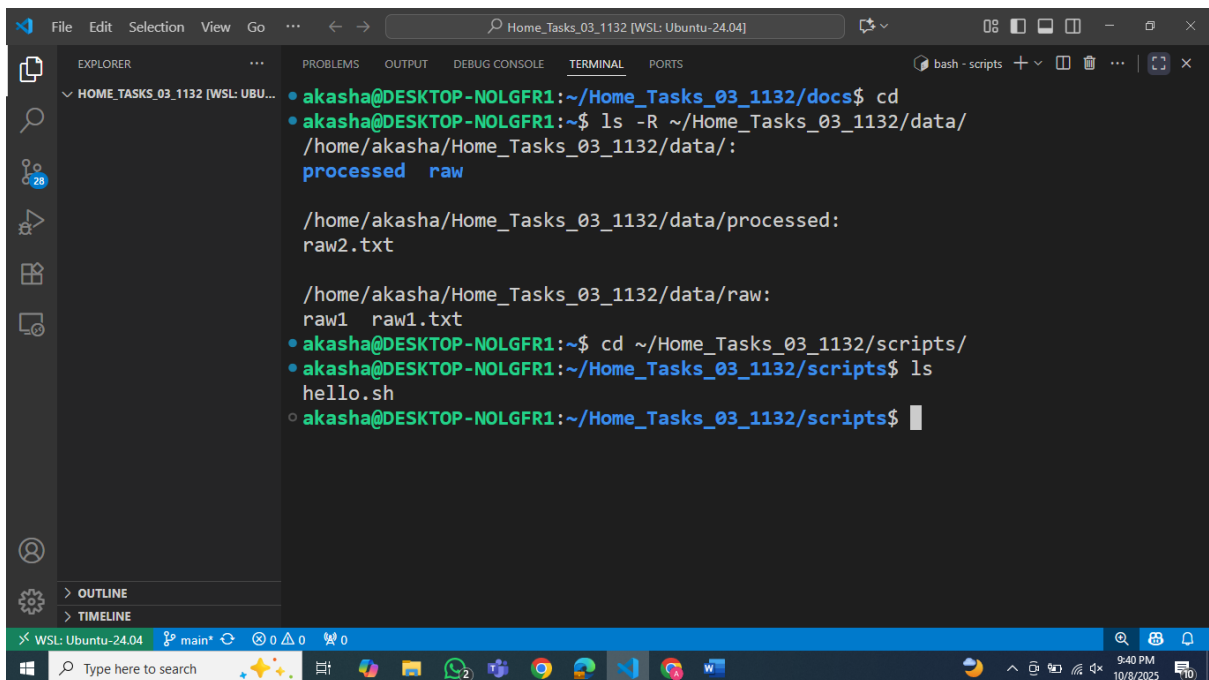
Part 1 Output:



A screenshot of a Visual Studio Code terminal window. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs in a WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux) environment. The user is navigating through a directory structure. The Explorer panel on the left shows the file system structure. The terminal output is as follows:

```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ls -l
data
docs
scripts
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ls -l docs/
drafts
intro.txt
notes.txt
summary.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ ls -l drafts/
summary.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
```

Part 2 and 3 Output:



A screenshot of a Visual Studio Code terminal window. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs in a WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux) environment. The user is navigating through a directory structure. The Explorer panel on the left shows the file system structure. The terminal output is as follows:

```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ cd
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ ls -R ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/data/
/home/akasha/Home_Tasks_03_1132/data/:
processed raw

/home/akasha/Home_Tasks_03_1132/data/processed:
raw2.txt

/home/akasha/Home_Tasks_03_1132/data/raw:
raw1 raw1.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$ ls
hello.sh
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$
```

3. Overall Output:

```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ls -R
.:
data docs scripts

./data:
processed raw

./data/processed:
raw2.txt

./data/raw:
raw1 raw1.txt

./docs:
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt

./docs/drafts:
summary.txt

./scripts:
hello.sh
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$
```

Part 2: Practice with Basic Linux Commands

Run the following commands inside Lab_3/ and note their outputs:

- `pwd` → Show current working directory.
- `whoami` → Display the current logged-in user.
- `touch extra.txt` → Create an empty file. `cat`
- `intro.txt` → Display file contents. `rm extra.txt` →
- Delete a file.
- `history | tail -n 5` → Show your last 5 executed commands. `clear` → Clear
- the terminal.

Take screenshots of commands and outputs.

```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ pwd
/home/akasha/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ whoami
akasha
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ touch extra.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ ls
drafts extra.txt intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ cat intro.txt
Intro Line 1: Hello from the Intro file
Intro Line 2: Welcome to the Intro file
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ rm extra.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ history | tail -n 5
428 touch extra.txt
429 ls
430 cat intro.txt
431 rm extra.txt
432 history | tail -n 5
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ clear
```

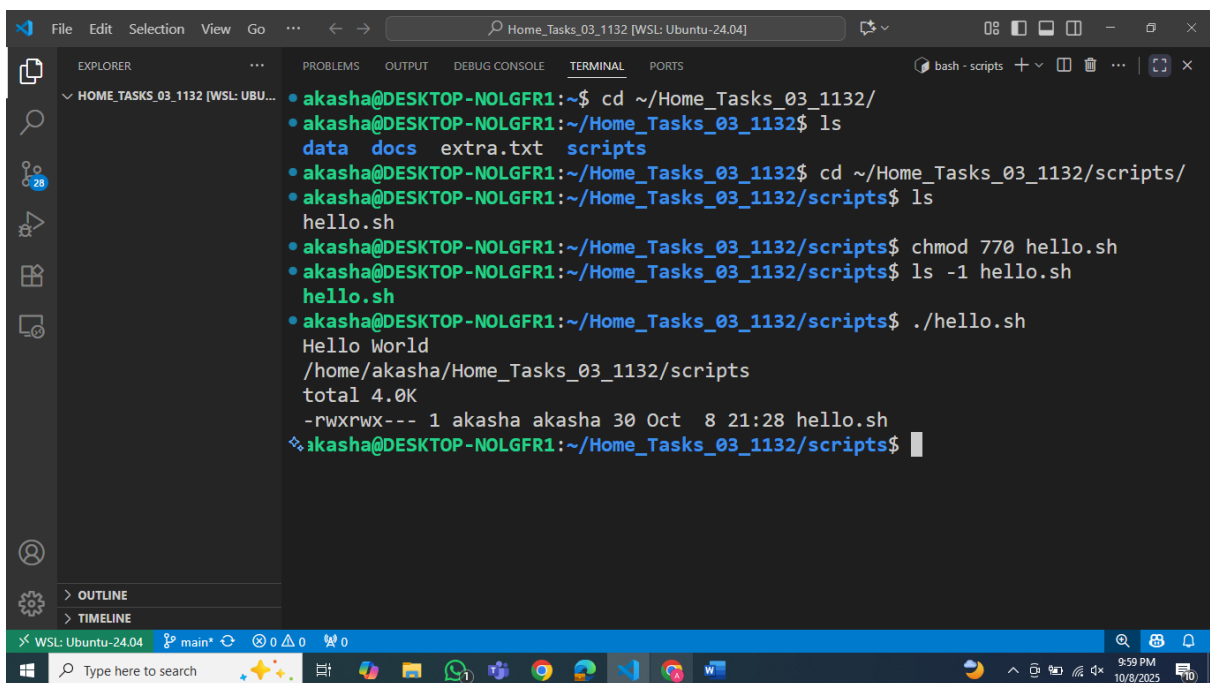
Part 3: File Permissions and Ownership

1. Change the permissions of `hello.sh` so that:

- Owner → Read, Write & Execute
- Group → Read, Write & Execute
- Others → No permissions
- Run the script using:

```
./hello.sh
```

Take a screenshot of its output.



```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ls
data docs extra.txt scripts
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$ ls
hello.sh
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$ chmod 770 hello.sh
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$ ls -l hello.sh
-rwxrwx--- 1 akasha akasha 30 Oct  8 21:28 hello.sh
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$ ./hello.sh
Hello World
/home/akasha/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts
total 4.0K
-rwxrwx--- 1 akasha akasha 30 Oct  8 21:28 hello.sh
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/scripts$
```

2. Change the permissions of `intro.txt` using **numeric notation** so that:

- Owner → Read & Write
- Group → Read & Write
- Others → Read only

3. Change the permissions of `notes.txt` using **symbolic notation** so that others don't have any permission on it.

4. Verify all changes with:

```
ls -l
```

Take a screenshot of the output.

```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ls
data docs extra.txt scripts
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ cd ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ chmod 664 ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/intro.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ chmod 0 ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/notes.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ ls -l
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 2 akasha akasha 4096 Oct 8 21:01 drafts
-rw-rw-r-- 1 akasha akasha 79 Oct 8 20:58 intro.txt
----- 1 akasha akasha 79 Oct 8 20:59 notes.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 akasha akasha 87 Oct 8 21:00 summary.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
```

Part 4: Reading & Searching Files

Inside docs/ :

1. Count the number of lines, words, and characters in notes.txt using wc .
2. Show only the **first 2 lines** of summary.txt using head -n 2 .
3. Show the **last line** of summary.txt using tail -n 1 .
4. Search for a keyword (of your choice) in intro.txt using grep .

Take screenshots.

```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ wc ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/notes.txt
 2 15 79 /home/akasha/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/notes.txt
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ head -n 2 ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/summary.txt
Summary Line 1: Hello from the Summary file
Summary Line 2: Welcome to the Summary file
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ tail -n 1 ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/summary.txt
Summary Line 2: Welcome to the Summary file
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$ grep -n "Welcome" ~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs/summary.txt
2:Summary Line 2:Welcome to the Summary file
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132/docs$
```

Part 5: Linux Process Commands

1. Exploring Processes

- Use `ps -ef` and identify **3 processes** running on your system. Note their **PID**, **PPID**, and **command**.

Serial No.	PID	PPID	Command(User)
1.	2	1	/init (root)
2.	151	1	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-timesyncd (systemd+)
3.	391	315	-bash (akasha)

Run `top` for 20–30 seconds. Write down:

Which process is consuming the most CPU. **PID: 2239, CPU: 1.0%**

Which process is consuming the most memory. **PID: 1339, CPU: 39.2%**

2. Practice with Infinite Process

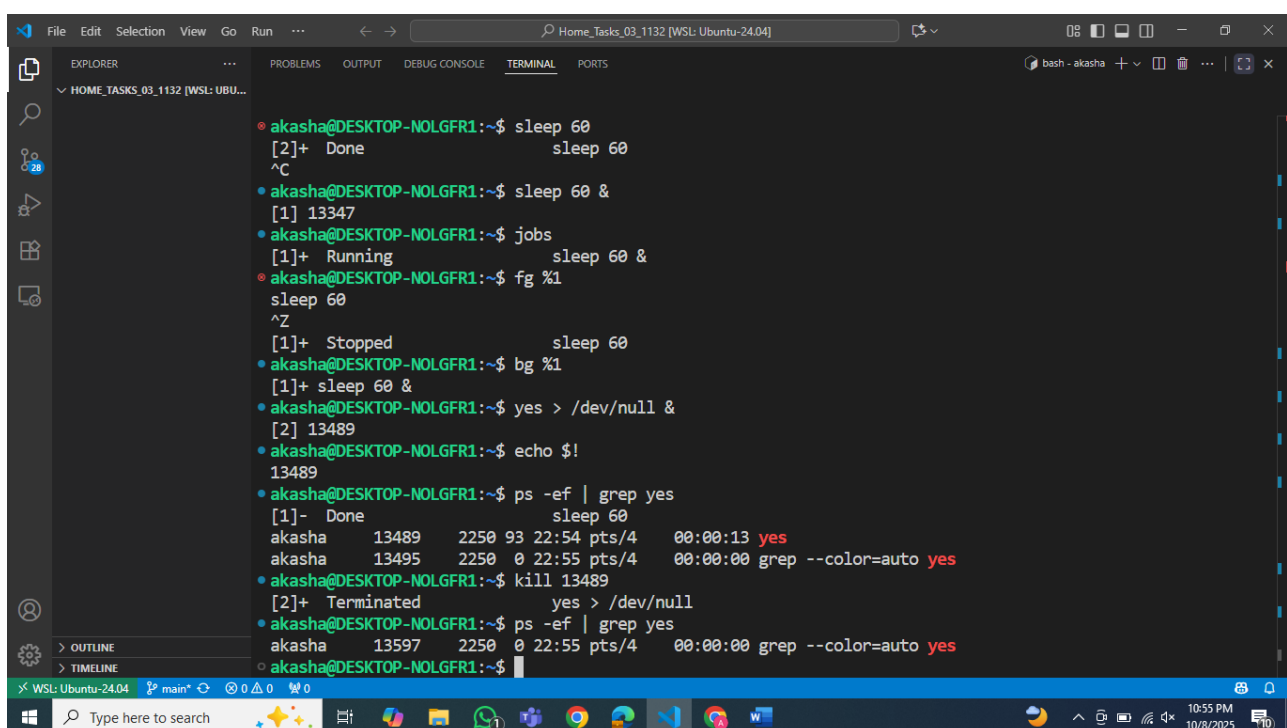
- Start:

```
yes > /dev/null &
```

- Locate its PID using `ps -ef | grep yes`.
- Kill it using `kill <PID>` and verify using `ps`.

3. Foreground & Background Jobs

- Run `sleep 60` in **foreground** and terminate it with **Ctrl + C**.
- Run `sleep 60 &` in **background**, bring it to foreground with `fg`, stop with **Ctrl + Z**, then resume in background using `bg`



```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ sleep 60
[2]+  Done                  sleep 60
^C

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ sleep 60 &
[1] 13347

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ jobs
[1]+  Running                  sleep 60 &

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ fg %1
sleep 60
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  sleep 60

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ bg %1
[1]+  sleep 60 &

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ yes > /dev/null &
[2] 13489

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ echo $!
13489

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ ps -ef | grep yes
[1]-  Done                    sleep 60
akasha  13489    2250  93  22:54 pts/4    00:00:13 yes
akasha  13495    2250   0  22:55 pts/4    00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ kill 13489
[2]+  Terminated             yes > /dev/null

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$ ps -ef | grep yes
akasha  13597    2250   0  22:55 pts/4    00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes

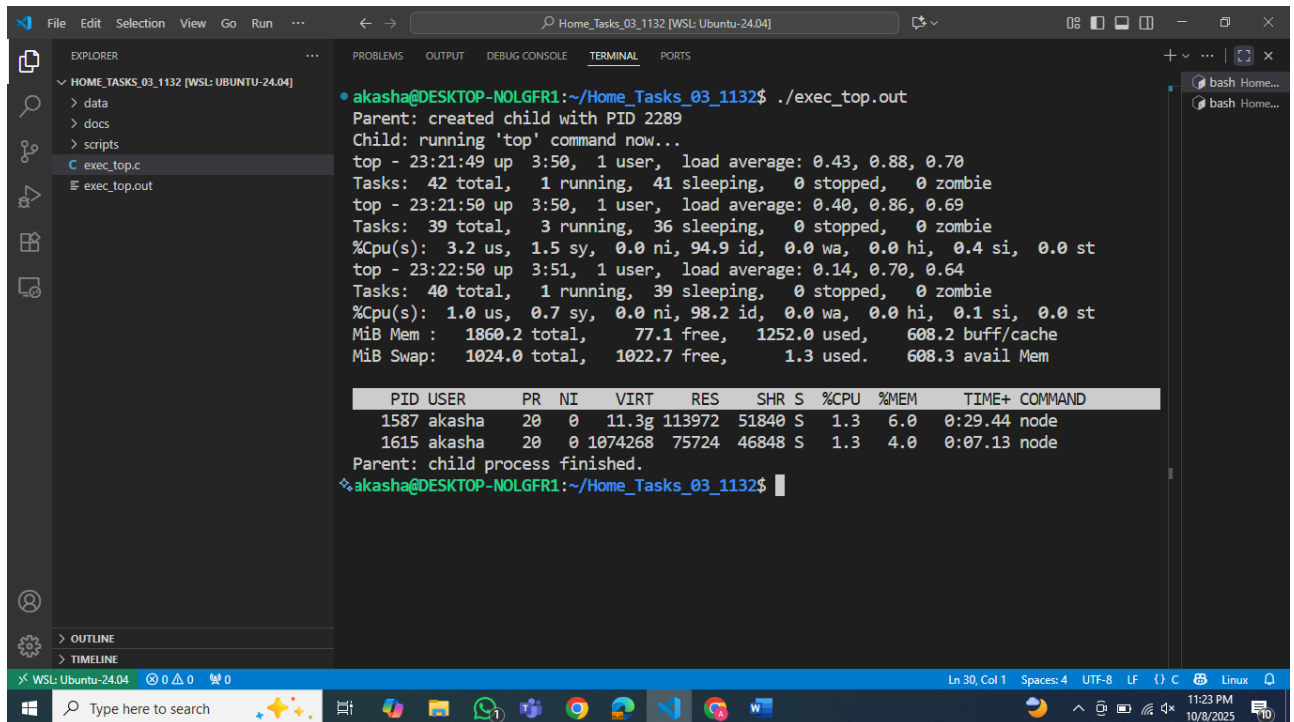
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~$
```

Part 6: C Programs on Processes

Program 1 – Exec with top

- Modify the exec program so that the child runs `top` instead of `ls -l`.
- Run the program.
- In another terminal, use `ps -ef | grep top` (or run `top`) to find the child's PID.
- Use the child's process ID to kill it manually.

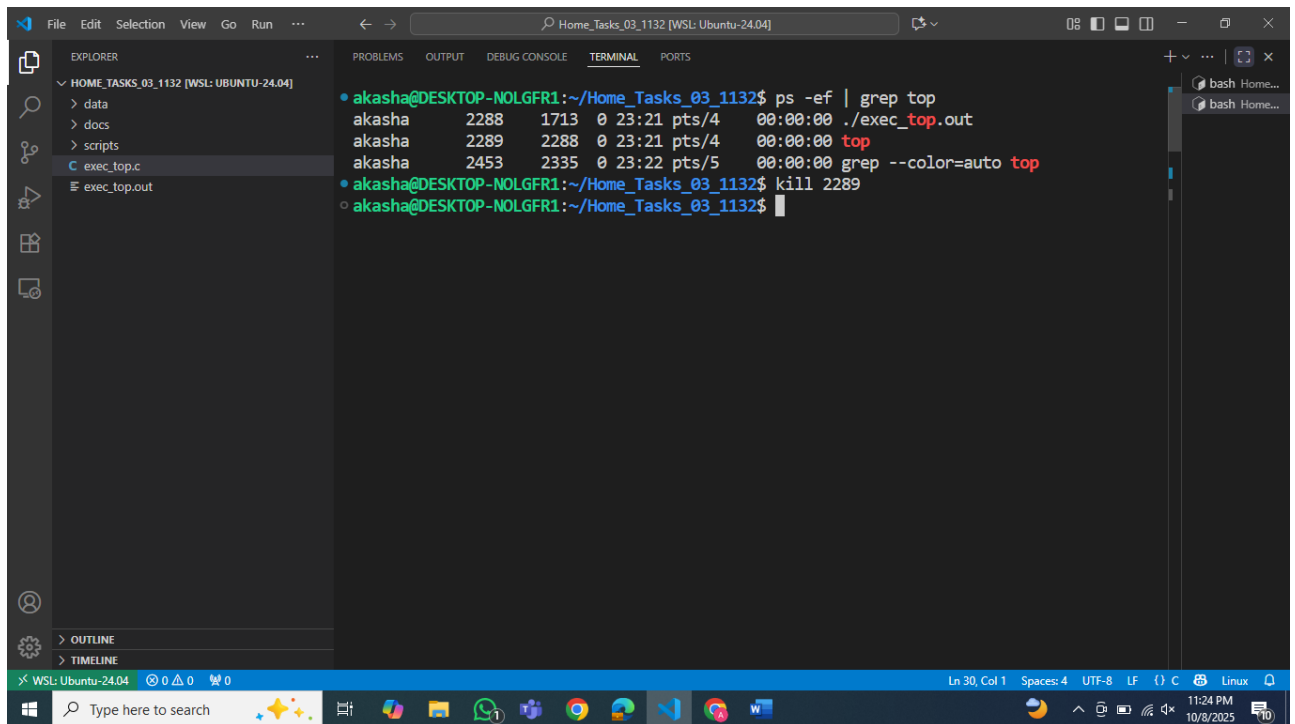
Terminal A:



```
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ./exec_top.out
Parent: created child with PID 2289
Child: running 'top' command now...
top - 23:21:49 up 3:50, 1 user, load average: 0.43, 0.88, 0.70
Tasks: 42 total, 1 running, 41 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
top - 23:21:50 up 3:50, 1 user, load average: 0.40, 0.86, 0.69
Tasks: 39 total, 3 running, 36 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 3.2 us, 1.5 sy, 0.0 ni, 94.9 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.4 si, 0.0 st
top - 23:22:50 up 3:51, 1 user, load average: 0.14, 0.70, 0.64
Tasks: 40 total, 1 running, 39 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 1.0 us, 0.7 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.2 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.1 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 1860.2 total, 77.1 free, 1252.0 used, 608.2 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 1024.0 total, 1022.7 free, 1.3 used. 608.3 avail Mem

  PID USER   PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM   TIME+  COMMAND
  1587 akasha 20   0   11.3g 113972 51840 S   1.3   6.0   0:29.44 node
  1615 akasha 20   0 1074268 75724 46848 S   1.3   4.0   0:07.13 node
Parent: child process finished.
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$
```

Terminal B:



Program 2 – Incomplete Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main() {
    pid_t pid = fork();

    if (pid == 0) {
        // TODO: Replace this child process with the "date" command using
        // execvp
        // Hint: execvp("date", "date", NULL);
    } else {
        // TODO: Make parent wait for child before printing "Child finished"
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Task: Complete the missing parts, run the program, and take a screenshot of the output.

CODE:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```

int main(void) {

    pid_t pid = fork();

    if (pid < 0) {

        perror("Fork failed");

        exit(1);

    }

    if (pid == 0) {

        // Child process — run "date" command

        printf("Child: running 'date' command now...\n");

        execlp("date", "date", NULL);

        perror("execlp failed");

        exit(1);

    } else {

        // Parent process — wait for child

        waitpid(pid, NULL, 0);

        printf("Parent: child finished successfully.\n");

    }

    return 0;

}

```

Output:

```

akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ gcc date_exec.c -o date_exec.out
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$ ./date_exec.out
Child: running 'date' command now...
Wed Oct 8 23:27:10 PKT 2025
Parent: child finished successfully.
akasha@DESKTOP-NOLGFR1:~/Home_Tasks_03_1132$

```

Submission Guidelines

- Submit a **single PDF file** including:
 - Screenshots of all said commands & outputs.
 - Modified & completed C program code and outputs.
 - **Deadline:** 9th October, 2025, 11:59 PM.
-