

NATIONAL TEXTILE

UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

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SECTION SE: 5th (A)

Operating systems Lab3-homatask

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Part 1: File and Directory Operations

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



```
↑ root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG: /home/Lab_3
```

```
docs
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# mkdir data/raw
mkdir: cannot create directory 'data/raw': No such file or directory
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# mkdir -p data/raw
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls

data docs
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# cd data
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# mkdir processed
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# ls
processed raw
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# cd ..
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# mkdir scripts
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls

data docs scripts
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls docs
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls data
processed raw
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls 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.

IN this,I used **touch and echo** to create and write into files.Also ,I used **cp** to copy summary.txt into drafts and I showed my results using **cat and Is** command

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home# mkdir Lab_3
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home# cd Lab_3
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# mkdir docs
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# cd docs
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# touch intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls
intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# echo "Hi I am eman faisal and i am learning os">intro.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# cat intro.txt
Hi I am eman faisal and i am learning os
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# echo "hi eman here.learning commands">notes.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ceho "hi eman here.learning commands">notes.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# cat notes.txt
hi eman here.learning commands
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls
summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# cd drafts
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# cd drafts
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs/drafts# ls
summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs/drafts# ls
summary.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs/drafts# ls
summary.txt
```

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.

♪ root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG: /home/Lab_3/data

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3/data/raw# date >> raw1.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data/raw# cat raw1.txt
Mon Oct 6 22:29:41 PDT 2025
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data/raw# cd..
cd..: command not found
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3/data/raw# cd ...
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# mv raw2.txt processed
mv: cannot stat 'raw2.txt': No such file or directory
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# mv raw/raw2.txt processed
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# ls
processed raw
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3/data# cd raw
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data/raw# ls
raw1.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data/raw# ls processed
ls: cannot access 'processed': No such file or directory
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data/raw# cd ...
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3/data# ls processed
raw2.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/data# 🗕
```

4. Inside scripts/: Create a script named hello.sh with the following content: echo "Hello World" pwd ls -lh

```
↑ root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG: /home/Lab_3/scripts

GNU nano 7.2 hello.sh *

exho "hello world"

pwd

ls -lh
```

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

```
hello.sh
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/scripts# cd
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3# ls -R
data docs scripts
./data:
processed raw
./data/processed:
raw2.txt
./data/raw:
raw1.txt
./docs:
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
./docs/drafts:
summary.txt
./scripts:
hello.sh
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3# _
```

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.

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3# pwd
/home/Lab 3
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# whoami
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# touch extra.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls
data docs extra.txt scripts
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3# cat intro.txt
cat: intro.txt: No such file or directory
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# cd docs
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# cat intro.txt
Hi I am eman faisal and i am learning os
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab 3/docs# cd ...
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# rm extra.txt
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls
data docs scripts
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# history | tail -n 5
 331 cat intro.txt
 332 cd ...
 333 rm extra.txt
 334 ls
 335 history | tail -n 5
oot@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# clear_
```

Part 3: File Permissions and Ownership.

Change the permissions of hello.sh so that: Owner → Read, Write & Execute Group → Read,
 Write & Execute Others → No permissions Run the script using: Take a screenshot of its output.

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/scripts

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/scripts# ls -1 hello.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 30 Oct 6 23:04 hello.sh
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/scripts# chmod 770 hello.sh
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/scripts# ls -1 hello.sh
-rwxrwx--- 1 root root 30 Oct 6 23:04 hello.sh
-rwxrwx--- 1 root root 30 Oct 6 23:04 hello.sh
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/scripts#
```

Part 2,3 and 4:

- 2. Change the permissions of intro.txt using numeric notation so that: Owner \rightarrow Read & Write Group \rightarrow Read & Write Others \rightarrow 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: Is-I

COMMANDS AND OUTPUT:

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3# ls

data docs scripts

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls

drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# chmod 664 intro.txt

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# chmod o= notes.txt

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# ls -l

total 12

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 6 10:58 drafts

-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 41 Oct 6 10:55 intro.txt

-rw-r--- 1 root root 31 Oct 6 10:56 notes.txt

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# =
```

PART 4:

1. Count the number of lines, words, and characters in notes.txt using wc.

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# wc -l notes.txt

1 notes.txt

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# wc -w notes.txt

4 notes.txt

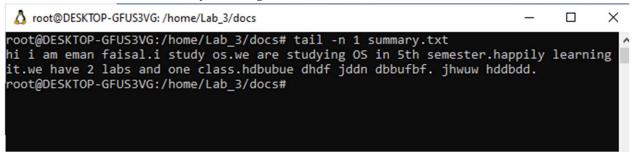
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# wc -m notes.txt

31 notes.txt
```

2. Show only the first 2 lines of summary.txt using head -n 2. Take screenshots.

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# echo "hi i am eman faisal.i study os.we are studying OS in 5th semester.happily learning it.we have 2 labs and one class.hdbubu e dhdf jddn dbbufbf. jhwuw hddbdd." > summary.txt root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# head -n 2 summary.txt hi i am eman faisal.i study os.we are studying OS in 5th semester.happily learning it.we have 2 labs and one class.hdbubue dhdf jddn dbbufbf. jhwuw hddbdd. root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# _
```

3. Show the last line of summary.txt using tail -n 1.

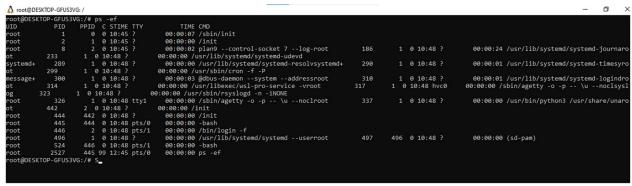


4. Search for a keyword (of your choice) in intro.txt using grep

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs# grep "eman" intro.txt
Hi I am eman faisal and i am learning os
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/Lab_3/docs#
```

Part 5: Linux Process Commands

1.Explore Processes Use ps -ef and identify 3 processes running on your system. Note their PID, PPID, and command.

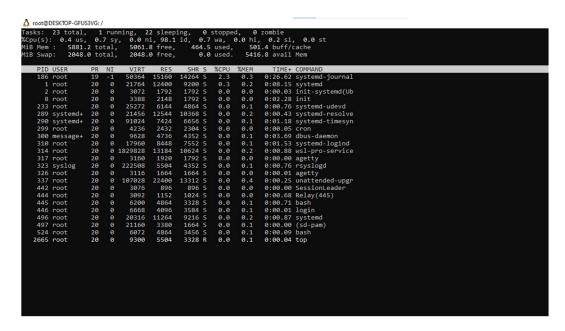


PID:1 PPID:0 CMD:/sbin/init

PID:2 PPID:1 CMD:/init

PID:444 PPID:552 CMD: /init

2.Run top for 20–30 seconds. Write down: Which process is consuming the most CPU. Which process is consuming the most memory.



Highest cpu: 2.3% by 186 process: system journal

Highest memory: 0.3% system journal

2. Practice with Infinite Process Start: yes > /dev/null & Locate its PID using ps -ef | grep yes . Kill it using kill and verify using ps.

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# yes > /dev/null &
[1] 3142
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# ps -ef | grep yes
          3142 445 99 00:09 pts/0
                                         00:00:13 yes
                   445 0 00:09 pts/0
           3146
                                         00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# kill 3142
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# ps -ef | grep yes
                  445 0 00:10 pts/0
                                         00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes
          3148
[1]+ Terminated
                            yes > /dev/null
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# ps
   PID TTY
                   TIME CMD
   445 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
  3157 pts/0
                00:00:00 ps
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# _
```

3. Foreground & Background Jobs Run sleep 60 in foreground and terminate it with Ctrl + C

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# sleep 60
^C
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# _
```

Run sleep 60 & in background, bring it to foreground with fg , stop with Ctrl + Z, then resume in background using bg .

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# sleep 60

croot@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# sleep 60 &

[1] 3216
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# fg
sleep 60

croot@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# fg
sleep 60

croot@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# bg

[1]+ Stopped sleep 60

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# bg

[1]+ sleep 60 &

root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/# __
```

PART 6:

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:

```
root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/emanuser/lab3_homework# ps -ef | grep top root 5568 5203 0 01:01 pts/7 00:00:00 grep --color=auto top root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/emanuser/lab3_homework# kill 5203 root@DESKTOP-GFUS3VG:/home/emanuser/lab3_homework#
```

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main() {
    pid_t pid = fork(); // create a child process

    if (pid == 0) {
        // Child process: replace its code with the 'top' program
        execlp("top", "top", NULL);
        printf("This will not print if exec succeeds.\n");
    } else if (pid > 0) {
        // Parent process
        printf("Parent still running...\n");
    } else {
        // fork() failed
        perror("fork failed");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

PART2:

