



National Textile University
Department of Computer Science

Subject

Operating System

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

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Registration Number

23-NTU-CS-1167

Home_Task

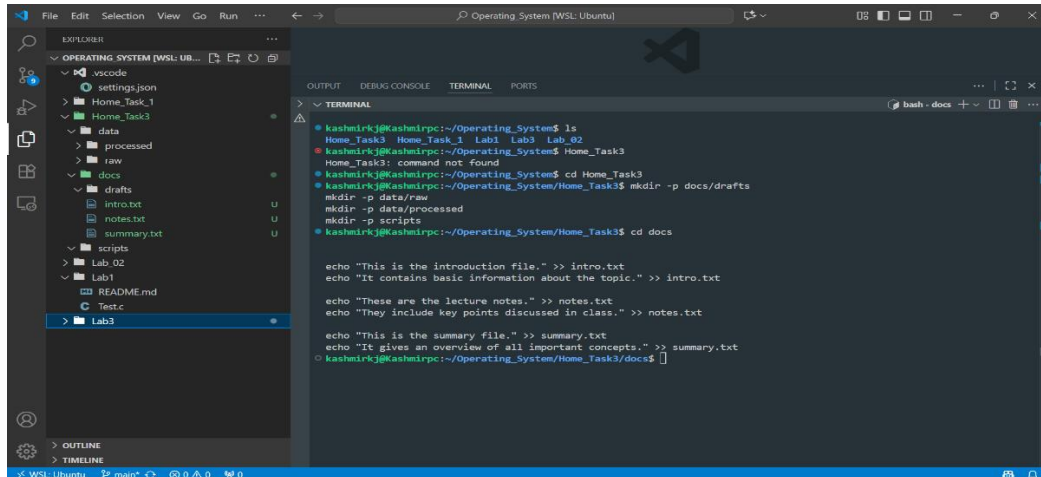
03

Semester

5th

Part 1: File and Directory Operation

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

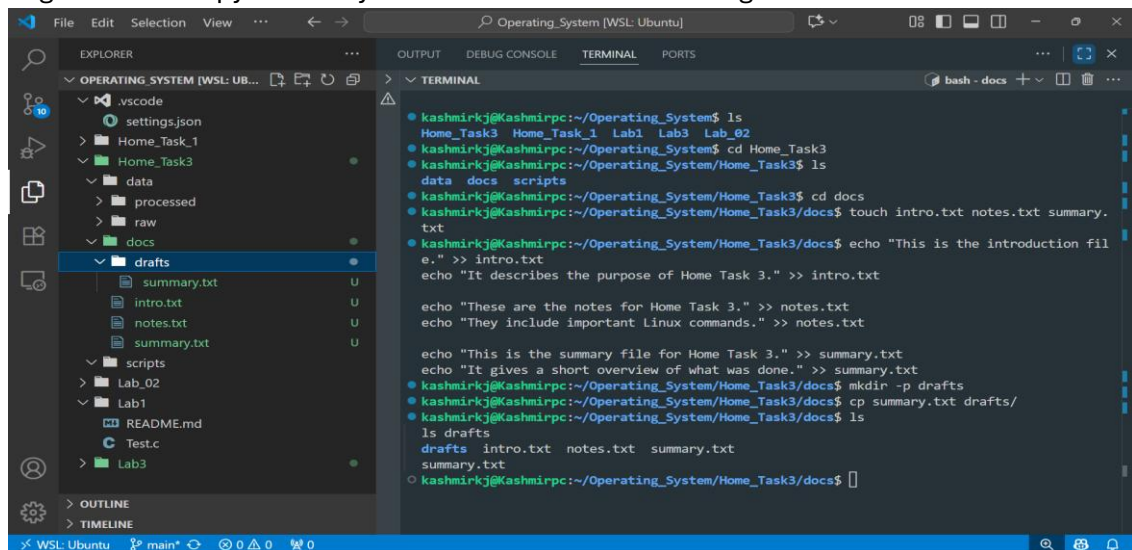


The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System$ ls
Home_Task3 Home_Task1 Lab1 Lab3 Lab_02
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System$ cd Home_Task3
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ mkdir -p docs/drafts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ cd docs
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "This is the introduction file." >> intro.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "It contains basic information about the topic." >> intro.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "These are the lecture notes." >> notes.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "They include key points discussed in class." >> notes.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "This is the summary file." >> summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "It gives an overview of all important concepts." >> summary.txt
```

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



The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System$ ls
Home_Task3 Home_Task1 Lab1 Lab3 Lab_02
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System$ cd Home_Task3
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ ls
data docs scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ cd docs
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ touch intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "This is the introduction file." >> intro.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "It describes the purpose of Home Task 3." >> intro.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "These are the notes for Home Task 3." >> notes.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "They include important Linux commands." >> notes.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "This is the summary file for Home Task 3." >> summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "It gives a short overview of what was done." >> summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ mkdir -p drafts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ cp summary.txt drafts/
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ ls
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$
```

3. Inside data/raw/ :

Create two files: raw1.txt , raw2.txt . Append the current date into cp command.

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Explorer view on the left and the Terminal view on the right. The Explorer view shows the file structure of the 'Operating_System' workspace, specifically the 'Home_Task3' directory. The file structure includes: .vscode, settings.json, Home_Task_1, Home_Task3 (expanded), data (expanded), processed, raw2.txt, raw, raw1.txt, docs, scripts, Lab_02, Lab1, README.md, Test.c, and Lab3. The Terminal view shows the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ cd docs
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ touch intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ echo "This is the introduction file." >> intro.txt
echo "It describes the purpose of Home Task 3." >> intro.txt

echo "These are the notes for Home Task 3." >> notes.txt
echo "They include important Linux commands." >> notes.txt

echo "This is the summary file for Home Task 3." >> summary.txt
echo "It gives a short overview of what was done." >> summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ mkdir -p drafts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ cp summary.txt drafts/
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ ls
ls drafts
drafts intro.txt notes.txt summary.txt
summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ cd ../data/raw
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$ touch raw1.txt raw2.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$ date >> raw1.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$ cat raw1.txt
Wed Oct 8 22:40:41 PKT 2025
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$ mv raw2.txt ../processed/
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$ ls
ls ../processed
raw1.txt
raw2.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$
```

4. Inside scripts/ :

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

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Explorer view on the left and the Terminal view on the right. The Explorer view shows the file structure of the 'Operating_System' workspace, specifically the 'Home_Task3' directory. The file structure includes: .vscode, settings.json, Home_Task_1, Home_Task3 (expanded), data (expanded), processed, raw2.txt, raw, raw1.txt, docs, scripts, Lab_02, Lab1, README.md, Test.c, and Lab3. The file 'hello.sh' is highlighted in the Explorer view. The Terminal view shows the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ cd ~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ echo -e '#!/bin/bash\nnecho "Hello World"\npwd\nls -lh' > hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ cat hello.sh
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello WorlD"
pwd
ls -lh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$
```

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

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/data/raw$ cd ~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ echo -e '#!/bin/bash\nnecho "Hello World"\nnpwd\nls -lh' > hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ cat hello.sh
#!/bin/bash

echo "Hello World"

pwd
ls -lh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ cd ~/Operating_System/Home_Task3
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ 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
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$
```

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.

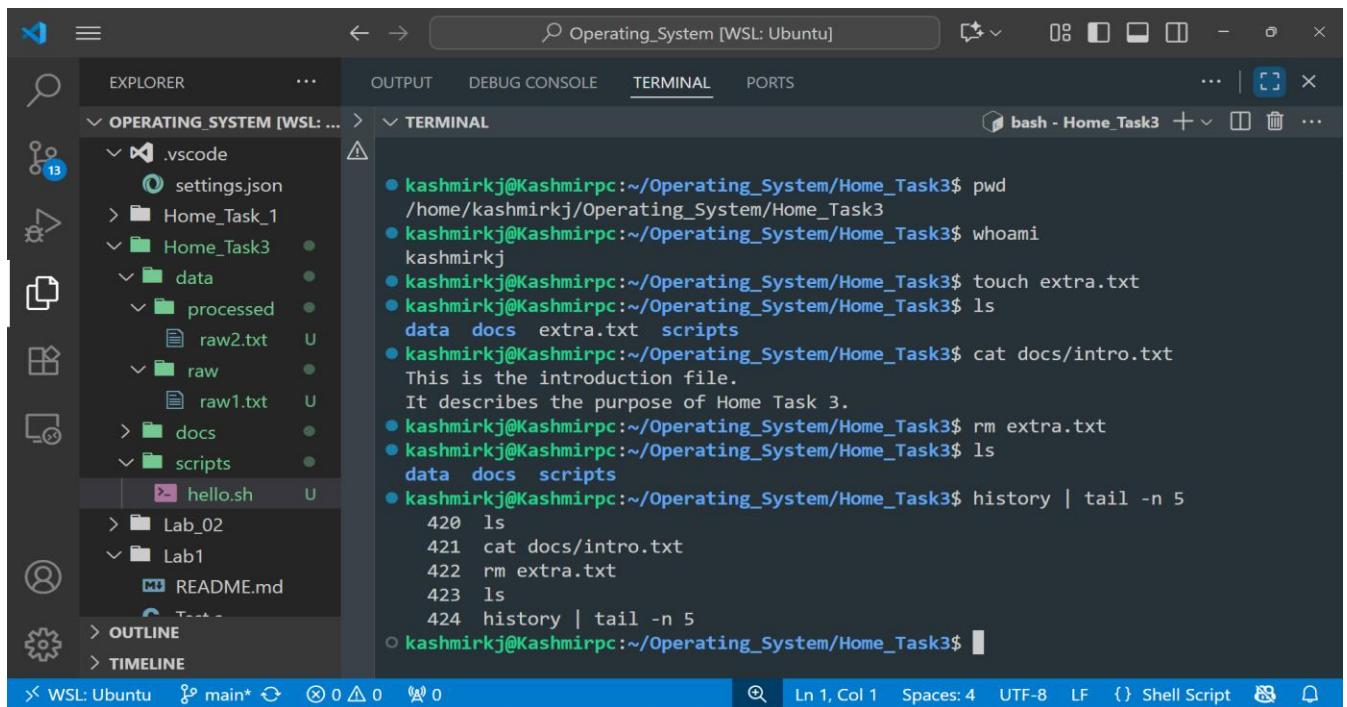
cat intro.txt → Display file contents.

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.

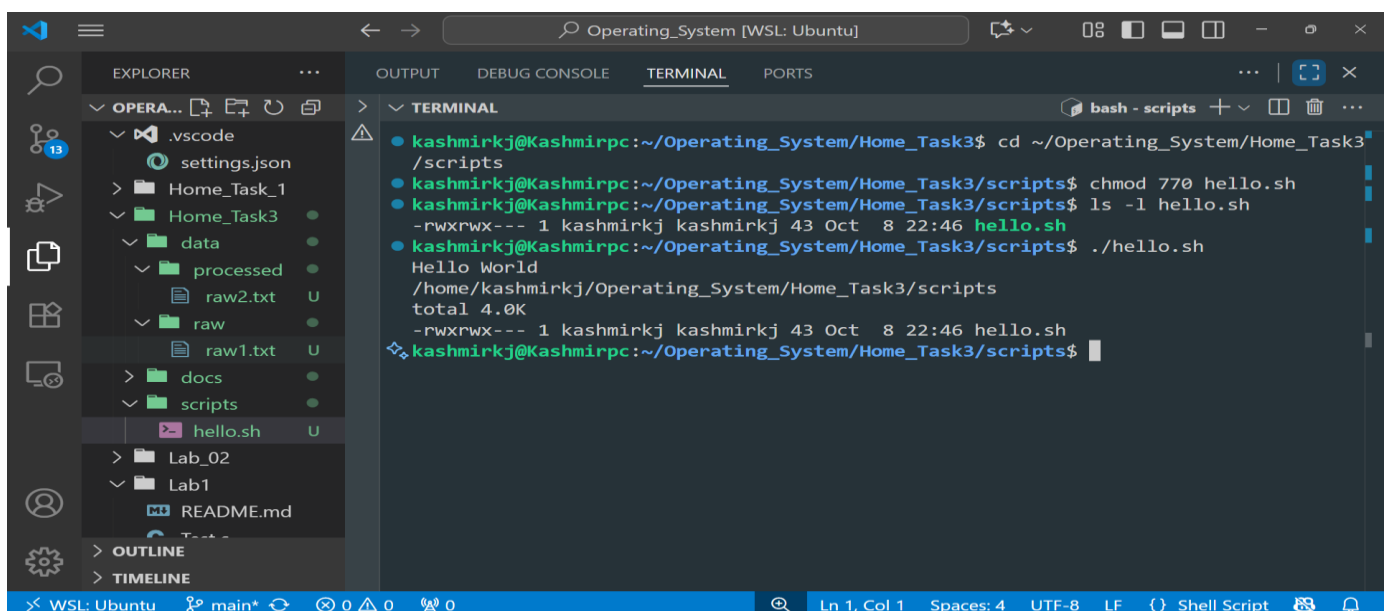


```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ pwd
/home/kashmirkj/Operating_System/Home_Task3
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ whoami
kashmirkj
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ touch extra.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ ls
data docs extra.txt scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ cat docs/intro.txt
This is the introduction file.
It describes the purpose of Home Task 3.
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ rm extra.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ ls
data docs scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ history | tail -n 5
420 ls
421 cat docs/intro.txt
422 rm extra.txt
423 ls
424 history | tail -n 5
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$
```

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:
./hello.sh



```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ cd ~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ chmod 770 hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ ls -l hello.sh
-rwxrwx--- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 43 Oct  8 22:46 hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ ./hello.sh
Hello World
/home/kashmirkj/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts
total 4.0K
-rwxrwx--- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 43 Oct  8 22:46 hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$
```

- 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 have any permission on it.

4. Verify all changes with:

ls-l notes.txt using symbolic notation so that others don't

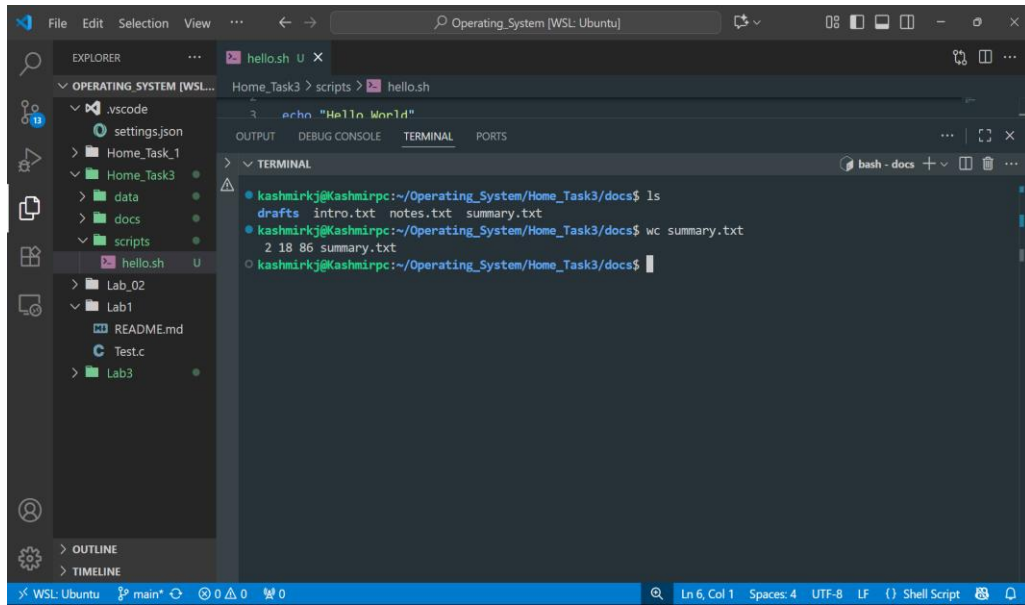
The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code interface with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ cd ~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ chmod 770 hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ ls -l hello.sh
-rwxrwx--- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 43 Oct 8 22:46 hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ ./hello.sh
Hello World
/home/kashmirkj/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts
total 4.0K
-rwxrwx--- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 43 Oct 8 22:46 hello.sh
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/scripts$ cd ../docs
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ chmod 664 intro.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ ls -l intro.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 72 Oct 8 22:37 intro.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ chmod o-rwx notes.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ ls -l notes.txt
-rw-r----- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 76 Oct 8 22:37 notes.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ ls -l
total 16
drwxr-xr-x 2 kashmirkj kashmirkj 4096 Oct 8 22:38 drafts
-rw-rw-r-- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 72 Oct 8 22:37 intro.txt
-rw-r----- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 76 Oct 8 22:37 notes.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 kashmirkj kashmirkj 86 Oct 8 22:37 summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$
```

Part 4:

Reading & Searching Files Inside docs/ :

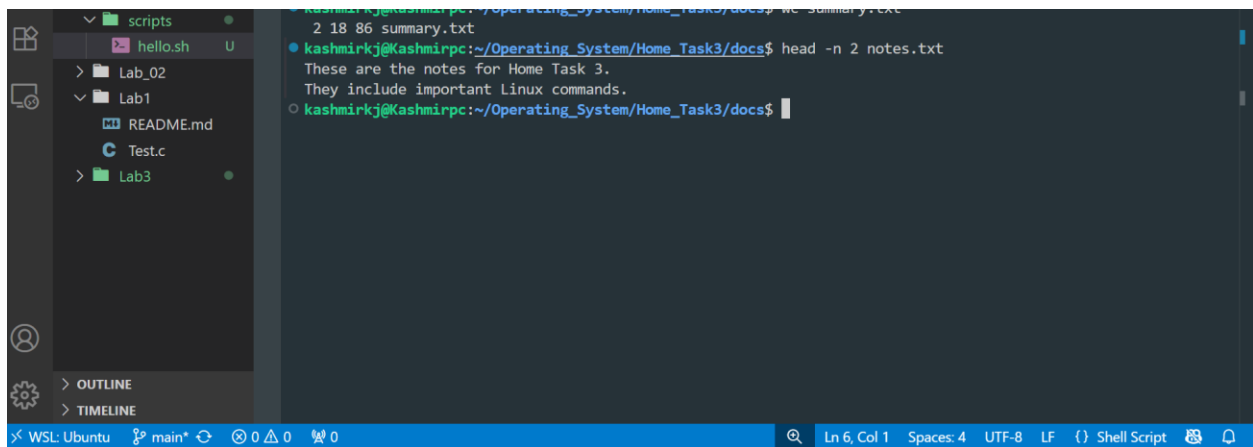
1. Count the number of lines, words, and characters in



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a terminal window open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the file structure of the 'Operating_System' workspace, including folders like 'scripts' and 'docs', and files like 'hello.sh'. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ ls
drafts  intro.txt  notes.txt  summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ wc summary.txt
2 18 86 summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$
```

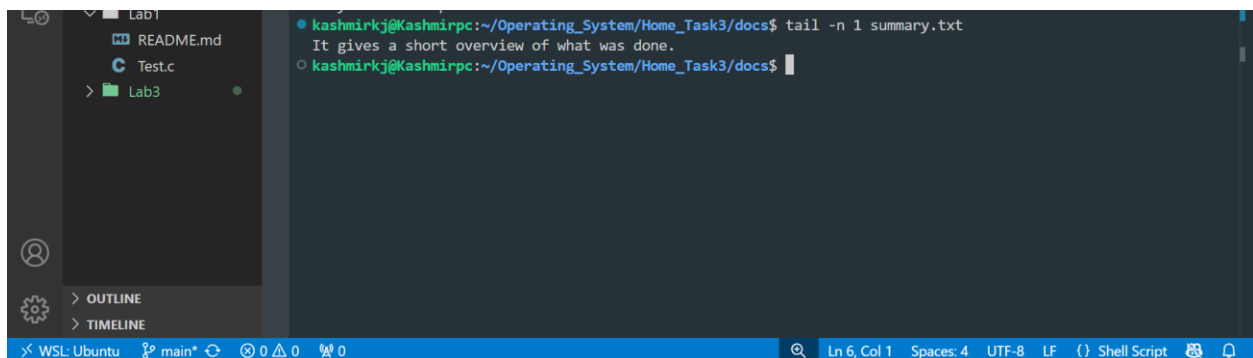
2. Show only the first 2 lines of notes.txt using `wc . head -n 2` .



The screenshot shows the terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ wc summary.txt
2 18 86 summary.txt
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ head -n 2 notes.txt
These are the notes for Home Task 3.
They include important Linux commands.
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$
```

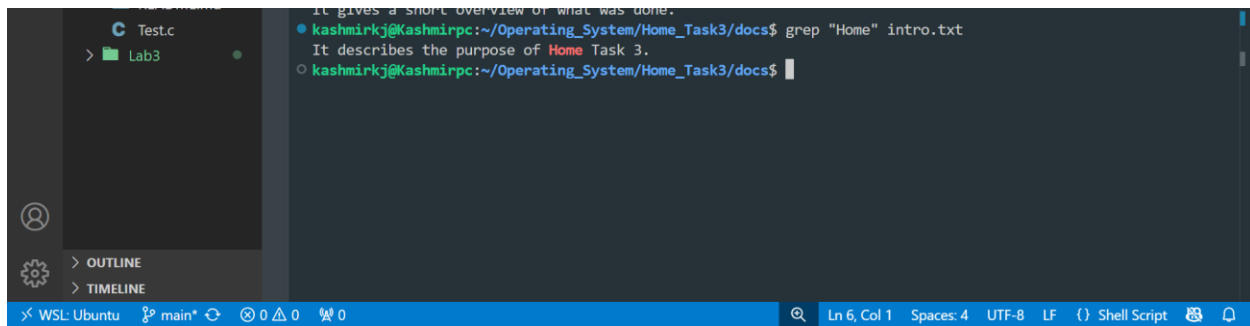
3. Show the last line of summary.txt using `tail -n 1` .



The screenshot shows the terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$ tail -n 1 summary.txt
It gives a short overview of what was done.
kashmirkj@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3/docs$
```

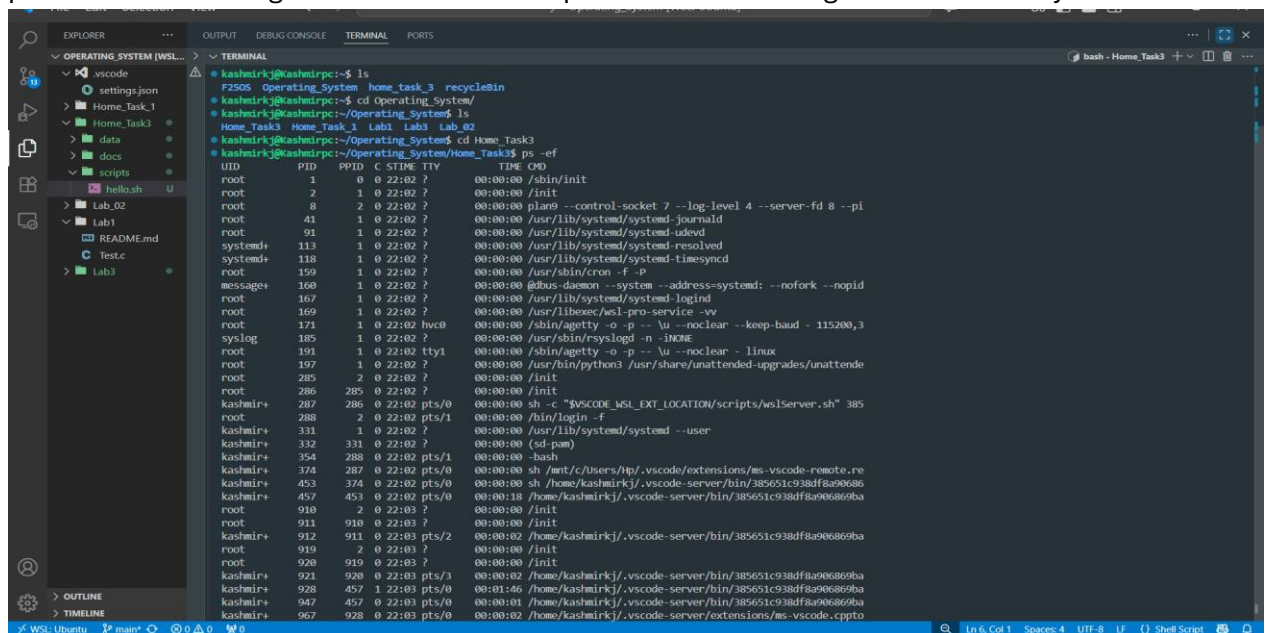
4. Search for a keyword (of your choice) in intro.txt using



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




```

kashmir+ 982 988 0 22337 pts/4 00:00:00 /usr/bin/ps -ef
kashmir+ 22179 9482 0 23135 pts/4 00:00:00 ps -ef
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ top
top - 23:37:04 up 1:34, 1 user, load average: 0.04, 0.07, 0.07
Tasks: 41 total, 1 running, 40 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%cpu(s): 0.1 us, 0.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.6 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
Mem Mem : 7784.2 total, 6144.7 free, 1532.8 used, 268.3 buff/cache
Mem Swap: 2048.0 total, 2048.0 free, 0.0 used, 6251.4 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR  S  CPU  MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 228 root       20   0   52.7g 862148 63552 S   1.0 10.8  1:47.58 node
 457 kashmir+  20   0   11.3g 164056 53376 S   0.7 2.1  0:19.05 node
 980 kashmir+  20   0 1145692 86312 48256 S   0.7 1.1  0:10.20 node
 912 kashmir+  20   0 1020068 63636 44160 S   0.3 0.8  0:02.37 node
   1 root       20   0   21868 12496 9296 S   0.0 0.2  0:00.78 systemd
   2 root       20   0   3072 1792 1792 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 init-systemd(ub
   8 root       20   0   3088 1792 1792 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.01 init
  41 root      19  -1 50436 15488 14720 S   0.0 0.2  0:00.46 systemd-journal
   91 root      20   0   25268 6400 4992 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.88 systemd-udev
 113 systemd+  20   0 21456 12672 10624 S   0.0 0.2  0:00.13 systemd-resolve
 118 systemd+  20   0 91024 7680 6912 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.21 systemd-timesyn
 159 root      20   0   4236 2560 2432 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.02 cron
 160 message+  20   0   9660 4864 4480 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.26 dbus-daemon
 167 root      20   0   17968 8448 7552 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.13 systemd-logind
 169 root      20   0 1756056 12544 10240 S   0.0 0.2  0:00.21 wsl-pro-service
 171 root      20   0   3160 2048 1920 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00agetty
 185 syslog    20   0 222508 5760 4608 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.14 rsyslogd
 191 root      20   0   3116 1920 1792 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00agetty
 197 root      20   0 107032 22272 13184 S   0.0 0.3  0:00.09 unattended-upgr
 285 root      20   0   3080 896 896 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 SessionLeader
 286 root      20   0   3096 1156 1024 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 Relay(287)
 287 kashmir+  20   0   2800 1664 1664 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 sh
 288 root      20   0   6660 4608 3968 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.00 login
 331 kashmir+  20   0 20112 10752 9088 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.00 systemd
 332 kashmir+  20   0 21156 3520 1792 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 (sd-pam)
 354 kashmir+  20   0   6072 4864 3456 S   0.0 0.1  0:00.01 bash
 374 kashmir+  20   0   2800 1792 1792 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 sh
 453 kashmir+  20   0   2800 1792 1792 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 sh
 910 root      20   0   3080 1028 896 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 SessionLeader
 911 root      20   0   3096 1164 1024 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.73 Relay(912)
 919 root      20   0   3080 1028 896 S   0.0 0.0  0:00.00 SessionLeader

```

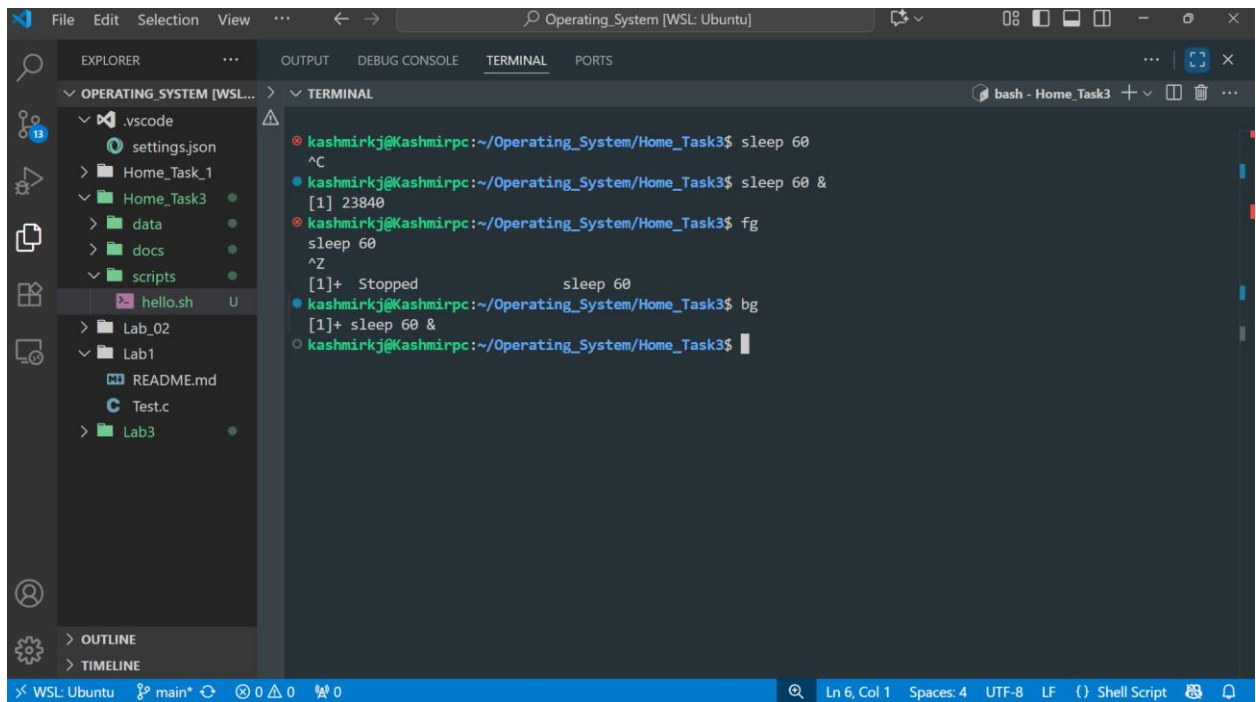
- Practice with Infinite Process Start: `yes > /dev/null &` Locate its PID using `ps -ef | grep yes`. Kill it using `kill` and verify using

```

kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ yes > /dev/null &
[1] 22952
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ ps -ef | grep yes
kashmir+ 22952 9482 99 23:38 pts/4 00:00:11 yes
kashmir+ 23007 9482 0 23:38 pts/4 00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ kill 9056
bash: kill: (9056) - No such process
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ ps -ef | grep yes
kashmir+ 22952 9482 99 23:38 pts/4 00:00:36 yes
kashmir+ 23121 9482 0 23:39 pts/4 00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ kill 22952
[1]+  Terminated                  yes > /dev/null
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$ ps -ef | grep yes
kashmir+ 23391 9482 0 23:40 pts/4 00:00:00 grep --color=auto yes
kashmir+@Kashmirpc:~/Operating_System/Home_Task3$

```

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



Part 6: C Programs on Processes

Program 1 – Exec with top

1. Modify your existing exec program so that the **child process runs the top command** using one of the exec family functions (e.g., execlp).
2. Run the program.
3. In another terminal window, use the command:
4. top
instead of:
ps -ef | grep top
to find the **child's process ID (PID)**.
5. Use the child's PID to manually kill the process using:
6. kill <PID>

Program 2 – Incomplete Program

Complete the following C program by filling in the missing parts:

```
#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 execlp  
    // Hint: execlp("date", "date", NULL);  
} else {  
    // TODO: Make parent wait for child before printing "Child finished"  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

Task:

- Complete the missing parts of the program.
- Compile and run it.
- Take a **screenshot of the terminal output** showing:
 - The date command output (from the child process)
 - The "Child finished" message (from the parent process)

