Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

CSL403: Operating System Lab

Experiment No. 1
Explore the internal commands of Linux.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:
Marks:
Sign:



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Aim: Explore the internal commands of Linux.

Objective:

Execute various internal commands of linux

Theory: ps - report a snapshot of the current processes. ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.

cal — displays a calendar and the date of Easter

date - print or set the system date and time, Display the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.

rm - remove files or directories

mkdir - make directories , Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.rmdir - remove empty directories

cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output

wc - print newline, word, and byte counts for each file, Print newline, word, and byte counts for each FILE, and a total line if more than one FILE is specified.

ls - list directory contents

ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically.

-l:use a long listing format

chmod - change file mode bits

chmod changes the file mode bits of each given file according to mode, which can be either a symbolic representation of changes to make, or an octal number representing the bit pattern for the new mode bits.

chown - change file owner and group

chown changes the user and/or group ownership of each given file. If only an owner (a user name or numeric user ID) is given, that user is made the owner of each given file, and the



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files' group is not changed. If the owner is followed by a colon and a group name (or numeric group ID), with no spaces between them, the group ownership of the files is changed as well. pwd - print name of current/working directory. Print the full filename of the current working directory.

umask - set file mode creation mask , umask() sets the calling process's file mode creation mask (umask) to mask & 0777 (i.e., only the file permission bits of mask are used), and returns the previous value of the mask.

OUTPUT:

```
ubuntumubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ pwd
//home/ubuntu
ubuntumubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ ls
Desktop Uncommanta Downtows Putter Putters Public Sump Templates Vision
ubuntumubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ ls -l
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8 2023 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8 2023 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8 2023 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8 2023 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 3 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8 2023 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Mar 8 2023 Desktop
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montogobonto-HP-Elite-Tower-600-69-Denktop-PC: $ is
    a
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Yower-808-09-Desktop-PC: $ touch abc
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-808-09-Desktop-PC: $ 1s
a abc Northern Som Perments Somewhat Pictures Public the Perment Perments of Perments about the Perments of Perments Perments of Perments Perments of 
    How are you?
Where are you?
   ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-808-69-Deaktop-PC: S TRIALScathello.txthl.txt
TRIAL.txthl.txt: command not found
ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-808-69-Deaktop-PC: S TRIALScathello.txthltxt
TRIAL.txthltxt: command not found
 TRIAL: txthitxt: command not found ubuntumubuntumup.Elte-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC: $ TRIAL$ cat hello.txt hl.txt TRIAL$: command not found ubuntumubuntum.HF-Elte-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC: $ free total used free shared buff/cache available Men: 7885760 1092766 4972760 453656 1740240 6809756 Swap: 2897148 8 2897148 ubuntumubuntum-HP-Elte-Tower-800-S9-Desktop-PC: $ echo
      ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ cd TRIAL
 whintwentuntu.HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Dmsktop-PC: S cd TRIAL
ubontwentu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Dmsktop-PC: /TRIALS cat hrllo.txt hi.txt
cat: hrllo.txt: No such file or directory
cat: hi.txt: No such file or directory
ubuntunubuhutu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Omsktop-PC: /TRIALS cd
ubuntunubuhutu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Dmsktop-PC: /TRIALS
ubuntunubuhutu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Dmsktop-PC: /TRIALS
touch hello.txt
ubuntunubuhutu-HP-Elite-Tower-600-G9-Dmsktop-PC: /TRIALS
Command 'touc' not found, did you nean:
connand 'touch from deb coreutlis (6:32-4:1ubuntu1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
   command touch from dem coreutits (6.32-4.10buntu1)
Try: suda apt install <deb name>
ubuntu@ubuntu-HP-Ellte-Towar-600-C9-Decktop-PC: //TTU-S touch ht.txt
ubuntu@ubuntu-HP-Ellte-Towar-600-C9-Decktop-PC: //TTU-S cat hello.txt ht.txt
ubuntumubuntu-HP-Ellte-Towar-600-C9-Decktop-PC: //TTU-S cat>hello.txt ht.txt
ubuntumubuntu-HP-Ellte-Yowar-600-G9-Decktop-PC: //TTU-S []
                               stugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tower-680-G9-Deaktop-PC: $ Mkdlr
    www.nusungununtu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-GP-Desktop-PC: S MkGlr
mkdlr: missing operand
Try 'nkdir --help' for more information.
ubuntumusuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-GP-Desktop-PC: S mkdir doc
ubuntumusubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-GP-Desktop-PC: S mkdir TRIAL
ubuntumusubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-GP-Desktop-PC: S cd TRIAL
ubuntumusubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-GP-Desktop-PC: S cd TRIAL
ubuntumusubuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-GP-Desktop-PC: S cd TRIAL
      cd..: command not found
   ubuntumbuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-69-Desktop-PC://HLL.$ cd/
bash: cd/: No such file or directory
ubuntumbuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-69-Desktop-PC://HLL.$ cd/
ubuntumbuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-69-Desktop-PC://Scd/
    ubuntugubuntu-HF-Ellte-Tower-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ touch a ubuntugubuntu-HP-Ellte-Tawer-600-G9-Desktop-PC: $ ls
 www.tww.www.tw-Elica-Tower-600-09-Desktop-PC: $ 1s whom the work of the control o
   AC ubuntububuntu HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Besktop-PC: S TRIALScathello.txthl.txt
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TRIAL.txthltxt: command not found
ubuntububuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC: S TRIALS cat hello.txt hl.txt
TRIALS: command not found
ubuntububuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC: S free
total used free shared buff/cache available
Men: 7805760 1992760 4972760 453650 1740240 0000750
Swap: 2897148 8 2697148
ubuntubuhuntu-HP-Elite-Tower-800-G9-Desktop-PC: S eche
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Conclusion:

What Do you mean by System calls?

System calls are fundamental interfaces between a user application and the operating system. When a program running in user mode requires access to system resources or services that only the operating system can provide, it must make a system call. This allows the program to transition from user mode to kernel mode, where the operating system resides, and request the necessary action.

System calls provide a standardized way for applications to interact with the underlying hardware and operating system functionalities. Examples of operations that typically require system calls include reading from or writing to files, creating new processes, allocating memory, managing hardware devices, and performing network communication.

Each operating system has its own set of system calls, and they are usually exposed to user programs through a set of functions provided by the operating system's application programming interface (API). In summary, system calls are crucial for enabling user applications to utilize the full capabilities of the underlying operating system and hardware.