

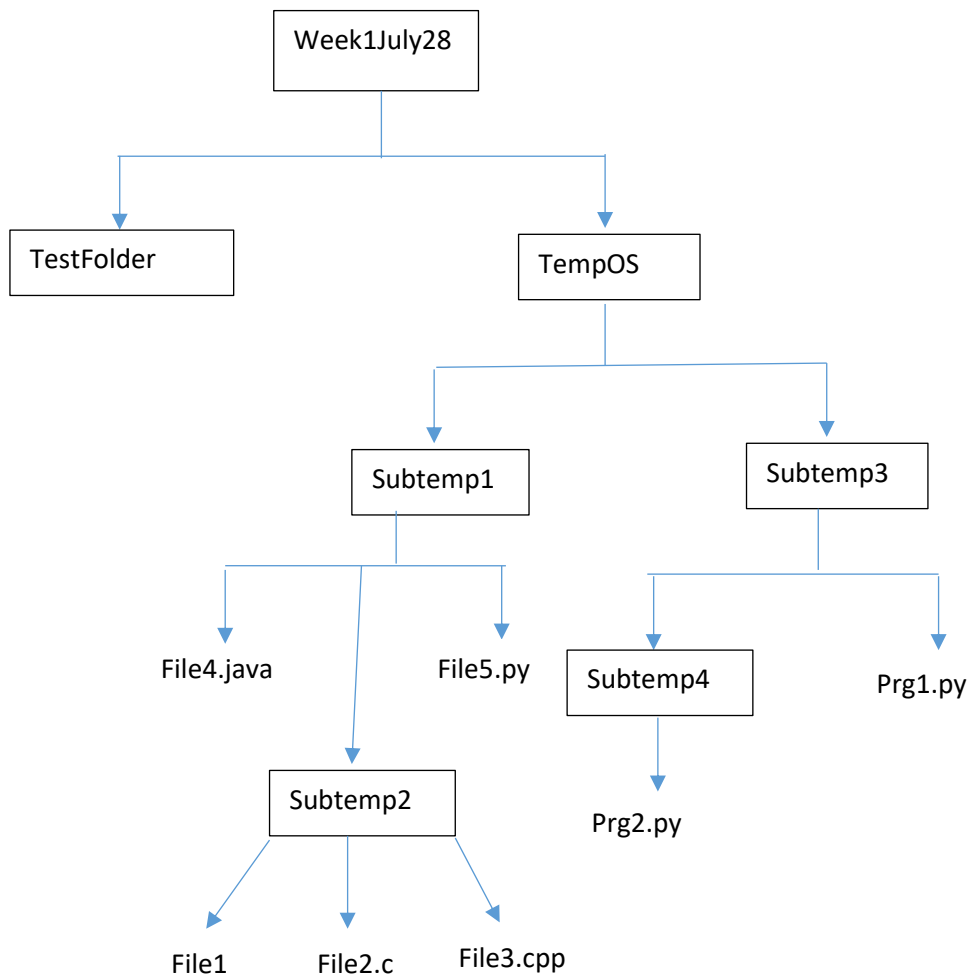
## OS LAB DSE 3161

### WEEK 1 Exercises

1. Write down **at least four options** for the given command:

- a) ls [other than -sail]
- b) cp
- c) pwd
- d) mv
- e) rm
- f) man
- g) cat
- h) date
- i) cal
- j) wc

2. Create the below directory structure and perform the operation mentioned in subsections (a) to (g):



- a. Move File4.java to Subtemp4.
  - b. Copy File5.py to Subtemp3.
  - c. Move Prg2.py to Subtemp3.
  - d. Move back to TempOS folder.
  - e. Add content to File1 (include three contiguous blank lines after the first line, continue to add text to 10 more lines.) Use cat command to do this.
  - f. Display content of File1 with line numbers and suppressed blank lines.
  - g. Move the folder Subtemp4 to Subtemp2 with relative path addressing. Display the first five and last five lines of a given file.
3. Redirect the output of commands 'pwd', 'date' and 'ls' in succession to a file.
  4. Exercise for vi editor commands: (Refer to next page)

### **Looking into the Linux kernel**

The core of the Linux system is the kernel. The kernel controls all of the hardware and software on the computer system, allocating hardware when necessary, and executing software when required.

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If you've been following the Linux world at all, no doubt you've heard the name Linus Torvalds. Linus is the person responsible for creating the first Linux kernel software while he was a student at the University of Helsinki. He intended it to be a copy of the Unix system, at the time a popular operating system used at many universities.

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After developing the Linux kernel, Linus released it to the Internet community and solicited suggestions for improving it. This simple process started a revolution in the world of computer operating systems. Soon Linus was receiving suggestions from students as well as professional programmers from around the world.

For the above exercise (Ex. 4) perform the following editor operations:

- a) Remove blank lines wherever \*\*\* found
- b) Replace all occurrences of the word "Linux" with "Ubuntu"
- c) Save and return to command line prompt
- d) Use command to view "Linux.txt" at the command prompt without using vi
- e) Rename "Linux.txt" with the name "Ubuntu.txt"
- f) Make a copy of the same text file in the name "Linux1.txt" at command prompt