COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD
ATTOCK CAMPUS

Lab Report 2 :

Operating System

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Rubrics Assessment Sheet for Operating System	
Lab #:	**Lab no 2**
Lab Title:	**Introduction to Linux File System and Basic Concepts of files and directories.**
Submitted by:	
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Rubrics name & number		Marks	
		ln-Lab	Post lab
Engineering Knowledge	*R2:* Use of Engineering Knowledge and follow Experiment Procedures: *Ability to follow experimental procedure,control variables,and record Procedural steps on lab report.*		
Problem Analysis	*R6: Experimental Data Analysis :* *Ability to interept findings,compare them to values in the literature,identify weaknesses and limitations*		
Design	*RS: Best Coding Staudards:* *Ability lo follow the* coding standards and programming practices		
Modem Tools Usage	*R9: Undcrsta11d Tools: Ability to describe and explain the principles behind applicability of engineering tools*.		
Individual and Teamwork	*R9:Management of Team Work:* *Ability to appreciate, understand and work multidisciplinary team members*		

Rubrics #	R2	R6	RS	R9	Rl3
Jn -Lab					
Post- Lab					

Description :

Files and Directories :

A directory is collection of files and other directories.

Absolute Path :

It’s the start at the root of the directory.

Current Directory :

The directory in which you are currently working is called the Current Directory

Q1 :

a. Use the pwd command to find out what directory you are in.

b. If you are not in your home directory (/home/USERNAME) then use cd without any arguments to go there, and do pwd again.

c. Use cd to visit the root directory, and list the files there. You should see home among the list.

d. Change into the directory called home and again list the files present. There should be one directory for each user, including the user you are logged in as (you can use whoami to check that).

e. Change into your home directory to confirm that you have gotten back to where you started.

Q2 :

a. Create a text file in your home directory called shakespeare, containing the following text: Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate

b. Rename it to sonnet-18.txt.

c. Make a new directory in your home directory, called poetry.

d. Move the poem file into the new directory.

e. Try to find a graphical directory-browsing program, and find your home directory with it. You should also be able to use it to explore some of the system directories.

f. Find a text editor program and use it to display and edit the sonnet

Q3 :

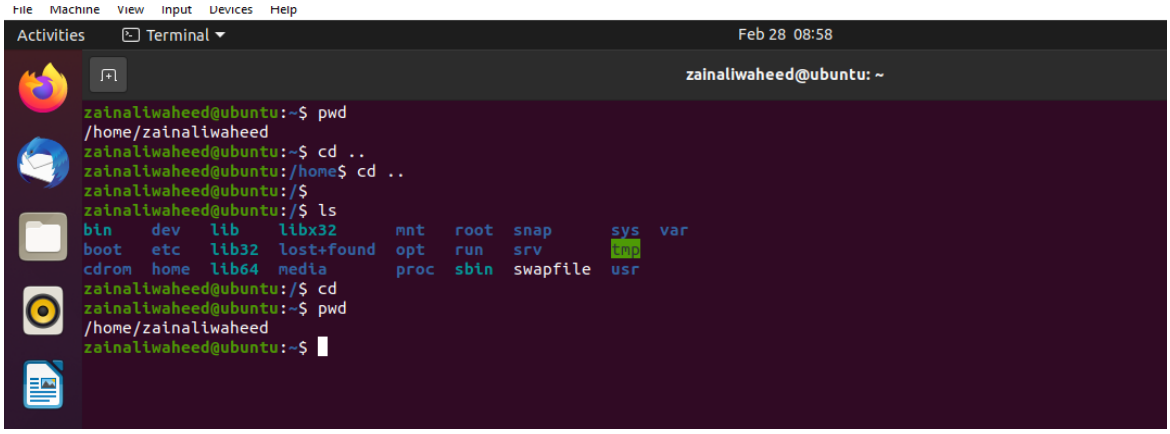
a. From your home directory, list the files in the directory /usr/share.

b. Change to that directory, and use pwd to check that you are in the right place. List the files in the current directory again, and then list the files in the directory called doc.

c. Next list the files in the parent directory, and the directory above that.

d. Try the following command, and make sure you understand the result: $ echo ~

e. Use cat to display the contents of a text file which resides in your home directory (create one if you haven't already), using the ~/ syntax to refer to it. It shouldn't matter what your current directory is when you run the command.

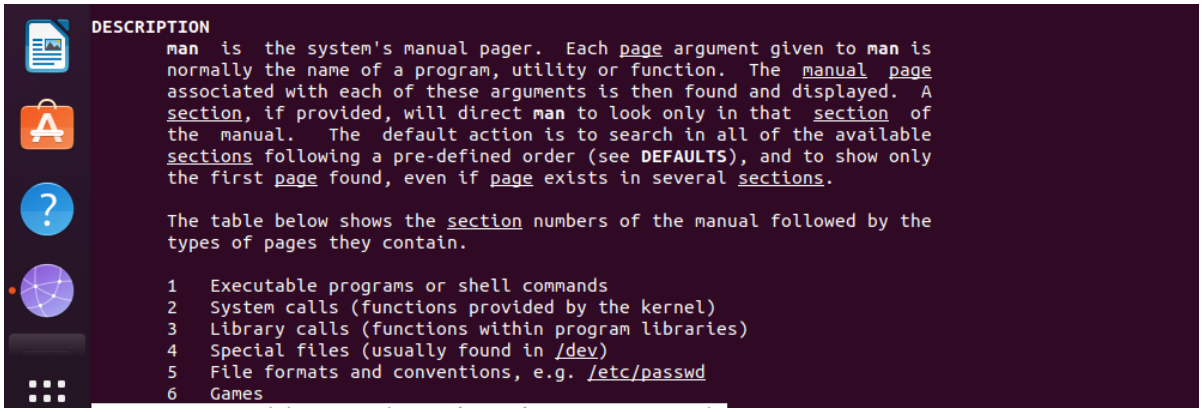


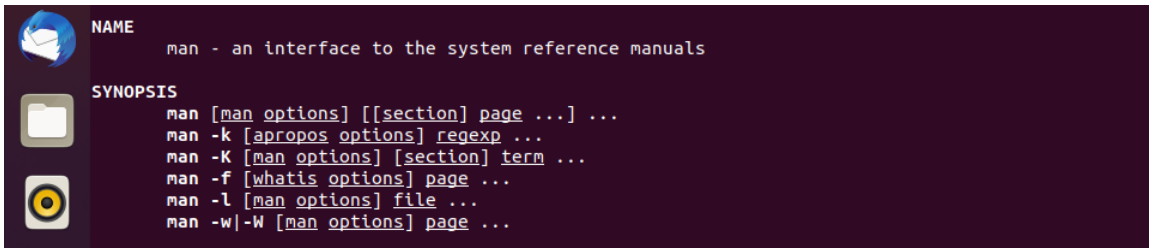
Q4 :

a. Use the hostname command, with no options, to print the hostname of the machine you are using.

b. Use man to display some documentation on the hostname command. Find out how to make it print the IP address of the machine instead of the hostname. You will need to scroll down the manpage to the 'Options' section.

c. Use the locate command to find files whose name contains the text 'hostname'. Which of the filenames printed contain the actual hostname program itself? Try running it by entering the program's absolute path to check that you really have found it





Q5 :

a. The * wildcard on its own is expanded by the shell to a list of all the files in the current directory. Use the echo command to see the result (but make sure you are in a directory with a few files or directories first)

b. Use quoting to make echo print out an actual * symbol.

c. Augment the poetry directory you created earlier with another file, sonnet29.txt: When in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes, I all alone beweep my outcast state,

d. Use the cat command to display both of the poems, using a wildcard.

e. Finally, use the rm command to delete the poetry directory and the poems in it.