

# COMSATS UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD ATTOCK CAMPUS

# Lab Report 2:

**Operating System** 

Submitted to: Sir Fayyaz Ali

Group Members Muaaz Shoaib FA20-BCS-074

Shahzeb Shaheen FA20-BCS-040

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:							
Names		Registration					
Muaaz Shoaib		FA20-BCS-074					
Shahzeb Shaheen		FA20-BCS-040					

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 lofollow the coding standards and programming practices		
Modem Tools Usage	R9: Understalld Tools: Ability to describe and explain the principles behind applicability of engineering tools.		
Individual and Tea mwork	R9:Management of Team Work: Ability to appreciate, understand and work multidisciplinary team members		

Rubrics #	R2	R6	RS	R9	R13
Jn -Lab					
Post- Lab					
1 OSt- 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

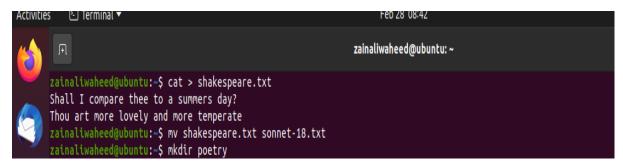
# Q1:

- 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.

```
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:/home$ pwd
/home
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:/home$ cd ..
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:/home$ cd ..
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:/$ ls
bin dev lib libx32 mnt root snap sys var
boot etc lib32 lost+found opt run srv
cdrom home lib64 media zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/zainaliwaheed
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/zainaliwaheed
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/zainaliwaheed
zainaliwaheed@ubuntu:~$ ]
```

#### **O2**:

- 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

```
man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available sections following a pre-defined order (see DEFAULTS), and to show only the first page found, even if page exists in several sections.

The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the types of pages they contain.

1 Executable programs or shell commands
2 System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
3 Library calls (functions within program libraries)
4 Special files (usually found in /dev)
5 File formats and conventions, e.g. /etc/passwd
6 Games
```

```
NAME

man - an interface to the system reference manuals

SYNOPSIS

man [man options] [[section] page ...] ...
man -k [apropos options] regexp ...
man -K [man options] [section] term ...
man -f [whatis options] page ...
man -l [man options] file ...
man -w|-w [man options] page ...
```

#### 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.

