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Operating System (lab)
Quiz 1 (Part: 2)

Questions:

Question: 1

what is a shell? Name commonly used shell?

A shell provide you with an interface to the unix system. It gathers input from us and executes programs based on that input. when a program finishes executing, it displays that program outputs.

shell is an environment in which we can run our commands, programs and shell scripts.

Bash is near POSIX - compliant and probably the best shell to use. It is the most common shell used in UNIX systems. Bash is an acroynm of "Bourne Again SHell". It was first released in 1989 and was distributed widely as the default logic shell for most linux distributions.

Question: 2

Explain the linux 'cd' command options along with the description?

The **cd** command is used to change the **current directory** in linux and other unix-like operating systems. It is one of

the most basic and frequently used commands when working on the linux terminal. This provides a convient means of toggling between two directories. when a directory name is provided, **cd** changes the current directory to it.

Question: 3

what commands allows you to open and view a file one page at a time?

In computing, more is a command to view (but not modify) the contents of a text file one screen at a time. it is available on unix and unix-like systems, DOS, Digital research Flex Os, IBM/Toshiba 4690 Os, IBM OS/2, Microsoft windoug and React Os. Programs of this sort are called pagers.

Question: 4

which commands show users (username) that are logged in?

The **W** command shows information about the linux users currently on the server, and their running processes.

The **who** command, display information about Unux users who are currently logged in.

The **whoami** command, find out who you are currently logged in as on Linux.

Question: 5

what command(s) show your disk partitions and percentage of disk space used and display information of file system in MB?

1) **sfdisk** is the most commonly used command to check the partitions of disk. sfdisk is similar to fdisk, but with

more features. It can display the size of each partition in MB

2) **df -m** this command line is used to display information of file system usage in MB.

3) **df** commands which shows the amount of disk space used and available on Linux file systems.

Question: 6

what is the role of case sensitivity in affecting the way commands are used?

when we talk about case sensitivity, commands are considered identical only if every character is encoded as is, including lowercase and upercase letters. This means the **CD, cd, Cd** are three different commands. Entering a command using upper case letters where it should be in lower case, will produce different output.

Questions: 7

How many times does this code print?

```
main () {
int i;
for (i=0; i<3; i++){
fork ();
printf ("write your registeration Number \n");
printf (" write your Name \n");

}

}
```

output:
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
My reg number is 35
My name is nimra
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra
my name is nimra
My reg. number is 35
my name is nimra
My reg number is 35
my name is nimra.

Question: 8

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <sys/type.h>
int main ()
  {
   fork ();
   fork ();
   printf("Ali \n");
   fork();
   Print f( "hello \n");
   return 0;
  }
```

This code will print "Ali" 4 times and "Hello" 16 times.

$2^2 = 4$ print "Ali"

$2^4 = 16$ print "Hello".

output:

Ali !
Ali !
Ali !
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello

hello
hello
Ali !
hello
hello
hello
hello.

---

hello
hello
Ali !