Banarsidas Chandiwala Institute Of Information Technology

Operating system LAB File

Submitted to :-

Alok Mishra

Submitted by :-

Prachi Sharma
04911104422
MCA 1st Semester

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Que 1 Write the linux command to display the calendar with various options.

Command: Calendar

Syntax: cal

Description: This command displays the calendar on the screen.

Options:

Cal -3

Description: This command displays three months –previous,current and next

Cal –j

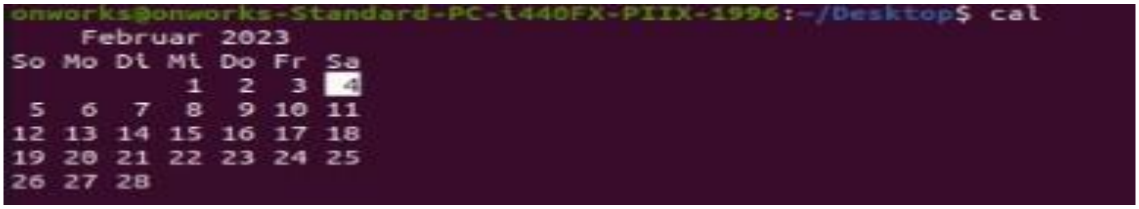
Description: This command displays the month with first day as Sunday

Cal-m

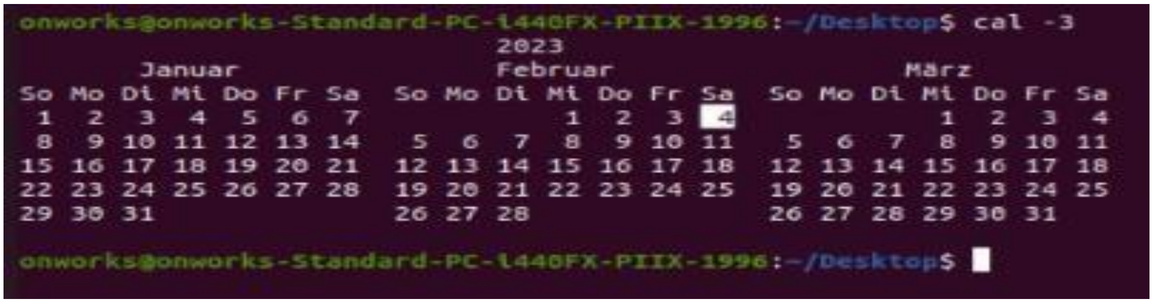
Description: This command displays the month with first day as Monday

cal year

Description: This command displays calendar of whole year

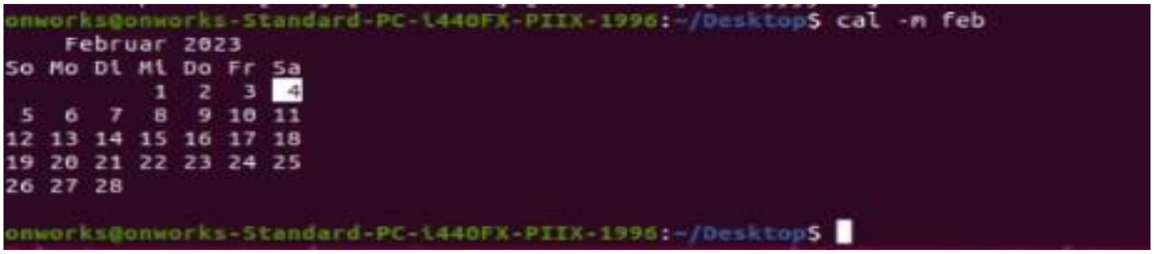


```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/Desktop$ cal
    Februar 2023
So Mo Di Mi Do Fr Sa
          1  2  3  4
 5  6  7  8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28
```



```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/Desktop$ cal -3
                            2023
       Januar                Februar                 März
So Mo Di Mi Do Fr Sa  So Mo Di Mi Do Fr Sa  So Mo Di Mi Do Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7            1  2  3  4            1  2  3  4
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14   5  6  7  8  9 10 11   5  6  7  8  9 10 11
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  12 13 14 15 16 17 18  12 13 14 15 16 17 18
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  19 20 21 22 23 24 25  19 20 21 22 23 24 25
29 30 31              26 27 28              26 27 28 29 30 31

onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/Desktop$
```



```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/Desktop$ cal -m feb
    Februar 2023
So Mo Di Mi Do Fr Sa
          1  2  3  4
 5  6  7  8  9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28

onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/Desktop$
```

”:c: l“c n \ ‘i l -.a r i ”ml

“. ! k ” .r '.

' .r' r' c” l \ “'l i: ‹ l r ' • \ ' .o l°'o l” * P \ l r i- r ’. a

Que 2 Write a linux command to display date with various options.
Syntax: date

Description : This command displays the current date on the screen.

Options:

Date --date=”next mon”

Description :This command displays the date on next Monday.

Date --date=”1 day ago”

Description: This command displays the previous date of 1 day ago.

Date --date”10 day ago”

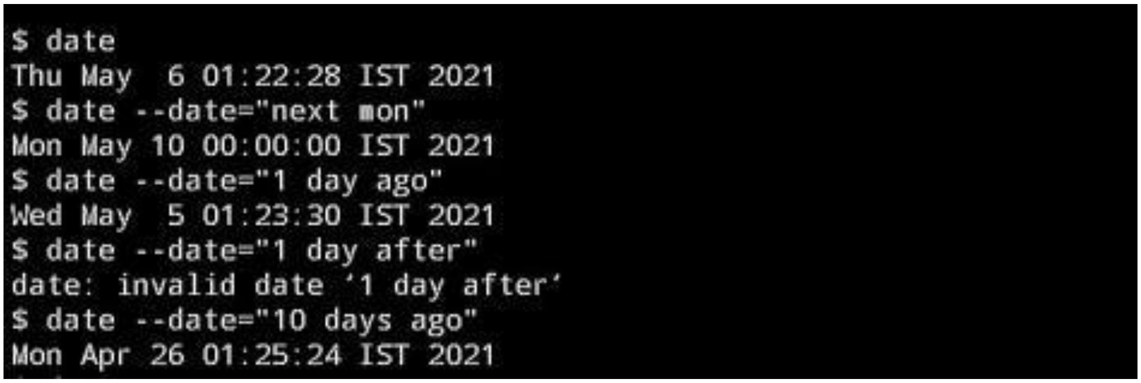
Description: This command displays the previous date of 10 days ago.

Date +%y

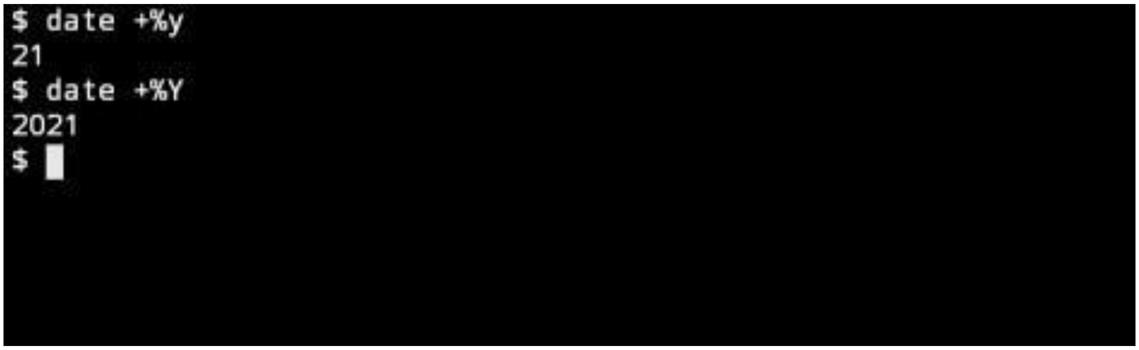
Description: This command displays the last 2 digits of current year.

Date +%Y

Description: This command displays the current year.



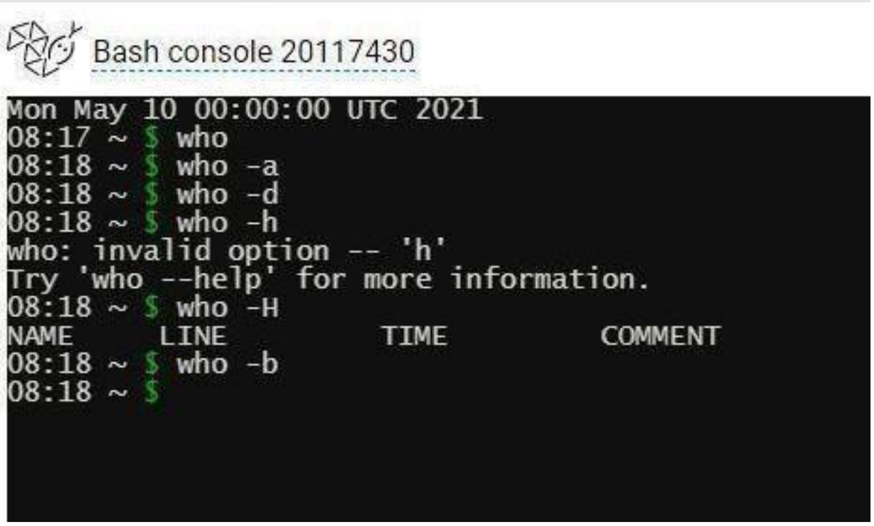
```
$ date
Thu May  6 01:22:28 IST 2021
$ date --date="next mon"
Mon May 10 00:00:00 IST 2021
$ date --date="1 day ago"
Wed May  5 01:23:30 IST 2021
$ date --date="1 day after"
date: invalid date ‘1 day after‘
$ date --date="10 days ago"
Mon Apr 26 01:25:24 IST 2021
```



```
$ date +%y
21
$ date +%Y
2021
$ 
```

Que 3 Write a linux command to display the list of users who are currently using linux server.

Command: Who
Syntax: who
Description: This command displays the number of users currently working on the server.
Options
who -a
who –d
who –H
who –b

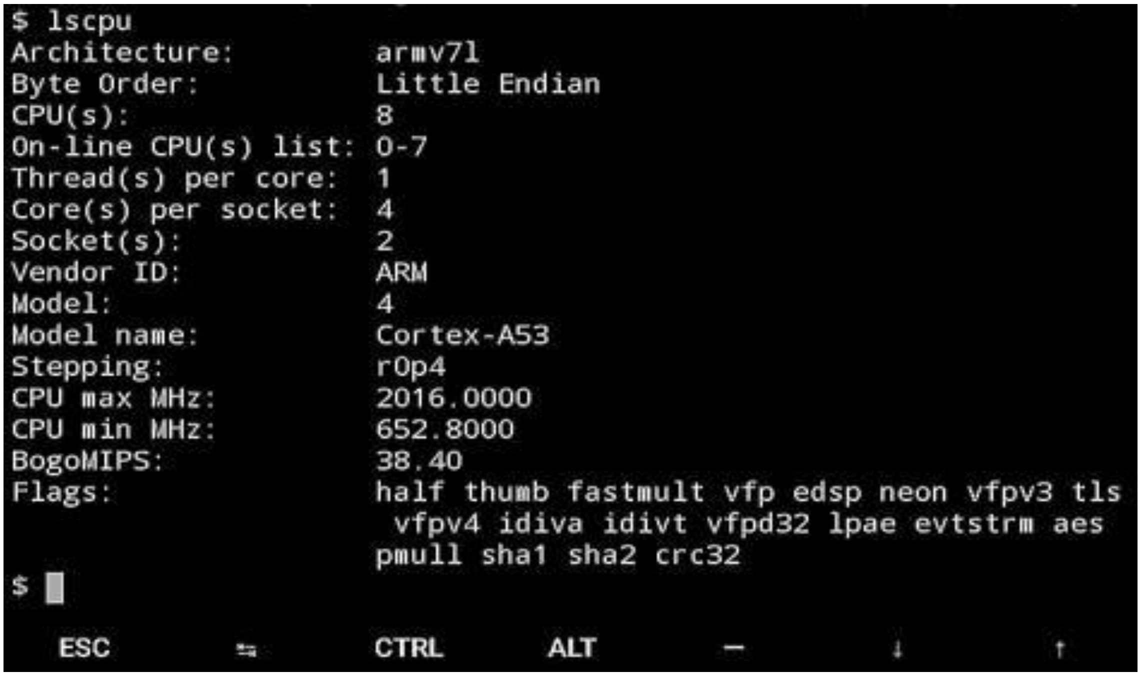


Bash console 20117430

```
Mon May 10 00:00:00 UTC 2021
08:17 ~ $ who
08:18 ~ $ who -a
08:18 ~ $ who -d
08:18 ~ $ who -h
who: invalid option -- 'h'
Try 'who --help' for more information.
08:18 ~ $ who -H
NAME     LINE         TIME         COMMENT
08:18 ~ $ who -b
08:18 ~ $
```

Que 4 Write a linux command to display your system details.

Command: lscpu
Syntax: lscpu
Description: This command displays details of operating system.



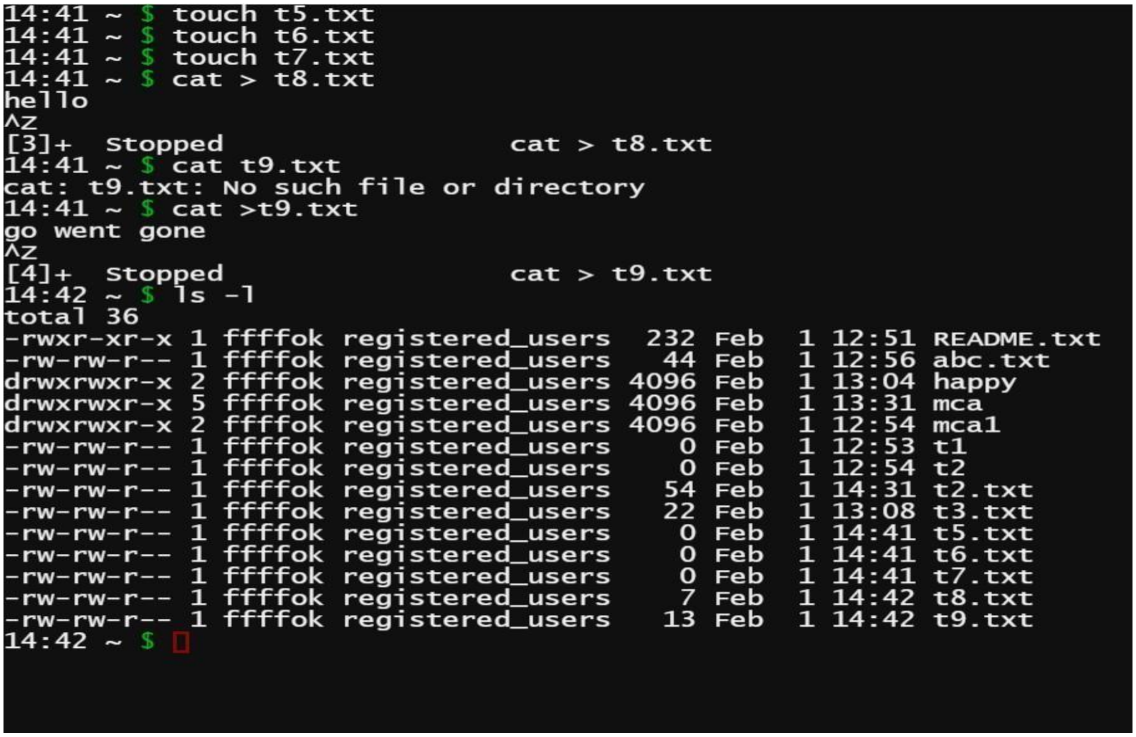
```
$ lscpu
Architecture:          armv7l
Byte Order:            Little Endian
CPU(s):                8
On-line CPU(s) list: 0-7
Thread(s) per core:    1
Core(s) per socket:    4
Socket(s):             2
Vendor ID:             ARM
Model:                 4
Model name:            Cortex-A53
Stepping:              r0p4
CPU max MHz:           2016.0000
CPU min MHz:           652.8000
BogoMIPS:              38.40
Flags:                 half thumb fastmult vfp edsp neon vfpv3 tls
                        vfpv4 idiva idivt vfpd32 lpae evtstrm aes
                       pmull sha1 sha2 crc32
$ 
```

Que 5 Write a linux command to create text file

Command: touch ,cat

Syntax: touch t2.txt
            cat > t3.txt

Description : This command will create text file in linux



```
14:41 ~ $ touch t5.txt
14:41 ~ $ touch t6.txt
14:41 ~ $ touch t7.txt
14:41 ~ $ cat > t8.txt
hello
^Z
[3]+  Stopped                 cat > t8.txt
14:41 ~ $ cat t9.txt
cat: t9.txt: No such file or directory
14:41 ~ $ cat >t9.txt
go went gone
^Z
[4]+  Stopped                 cat > t9.txt
14:42 ~ $ ls -l
total 36
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 5 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:31 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   54 Feb  1 14:31 t2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   22 Feb  1 13:08 t3.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 14:41 t5.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 14:41 t6.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 14:41 t7.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    7 Feb  1 14:42 t8.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   13 Feb  1 14:42 t9.txt
14:42 ~ $ 
```

Que 6 Write linux command to list all the directories and files on the server.

Command: List

Syntax: ls

Description: This command displays the list of all directories and files in a particular directory.

Options:

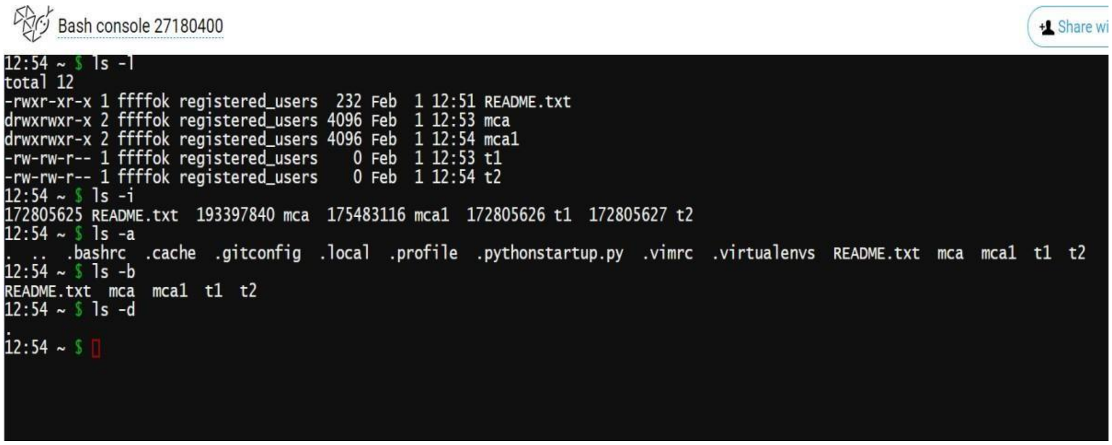
ls –i

ls –l

ls –a

ls-b

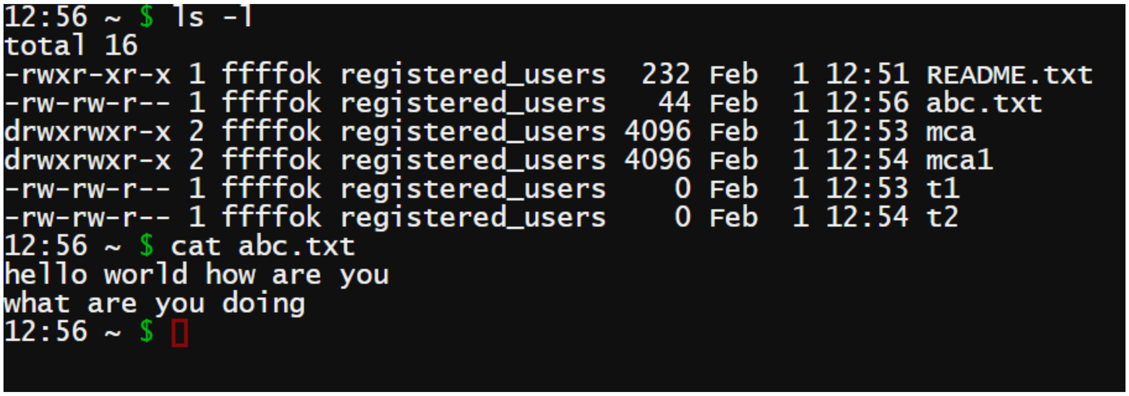
Ls-d



```
12:54 ~ $ ls -l
total 12
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
12:54 ~ $ ls -i
172805625 README.txt  193397840 mca  175483116 mca1  172805626 t1  172805627 t2
12:54 ~ $ ls -a
.  ..  .bashrc  .cache  .gitconfig  .local  .profile  .pythonstartup.py  .vimrc  .virtualenvs  README.txt  mca  mca1  t1  t2
12:54 ~ $ ls -b
README.txt  mca  mca1  t1  t2
12:54 ~ $ ls -d
.
12:54 ~ $ 
```

Que 7 Write the linux command to display the content of a file.

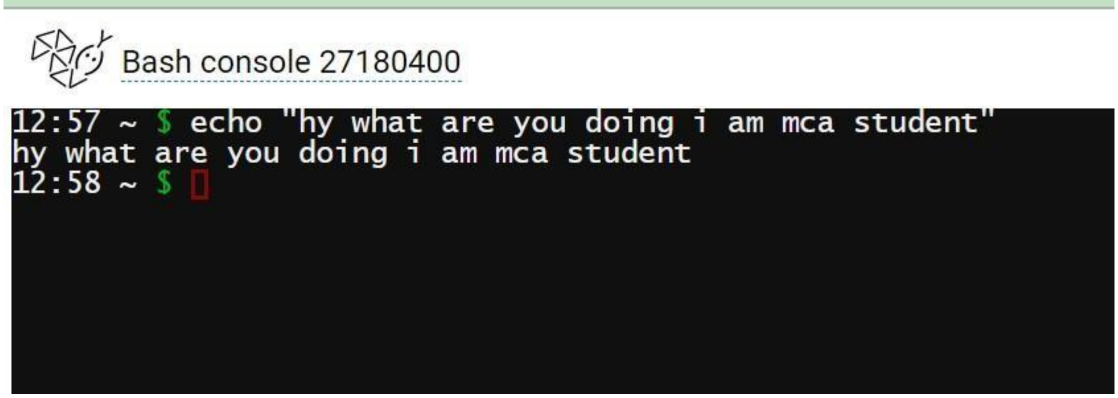
Command: Cat
Syntax: cat
Description: This command displays the list of all directories and files in a particular directory.



```
12:56 ~ $ ls -l
total 16
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
12:56 ~ $ cat abc.txt
hello world how are you
what are you doing
12:56 ~ $
```

Que 8 Write the linux command to print the content on standard output device.

Command: Echo
Syntax: echo
Description: This command prints the content on standard output device.



Bash console 27180400

```
12:57 ~ $ echo "hy what are you doing i am mca student"
hy what are you doing i am mca student
12:58 ~ $ 
```

Que 9 Write the linux command to perform calculations.

Command: Basic Calculator

Syntax: bc

Description: This command performs the basic calculations.

Options:

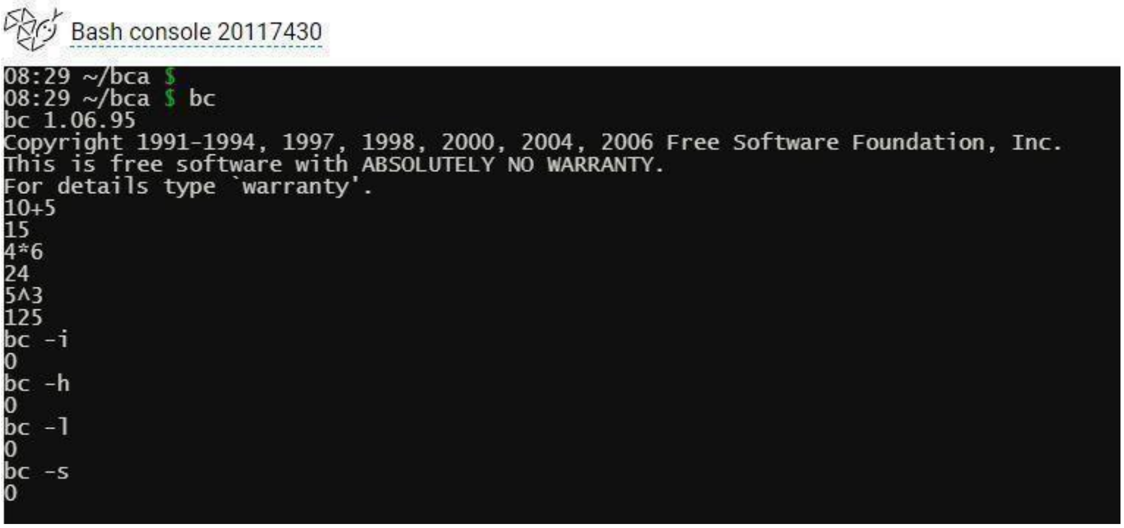
bc-i

bc-h

bc-l

bc-v

bc-s

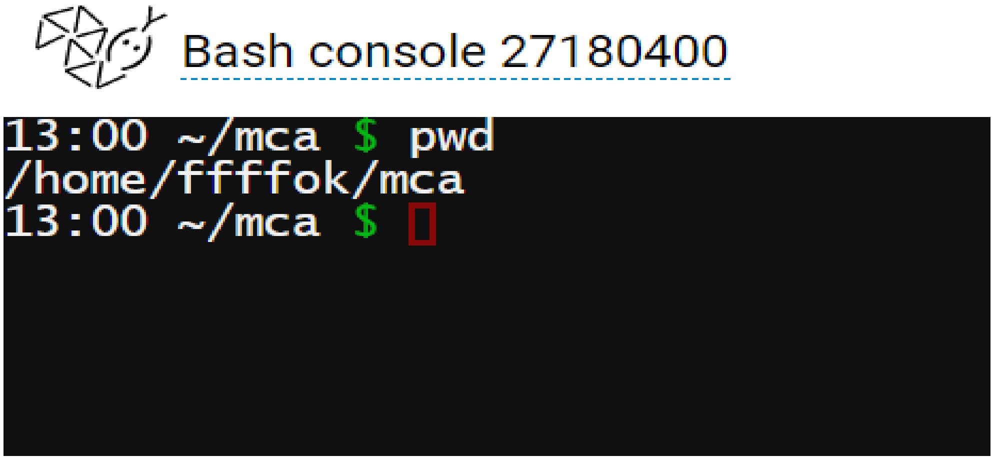


Bash console 20117430

```
08:29 ~/bca $
08:29 ~/bca $ bc
bc 1.06.95
Copyright 1991-1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
For details type `warranty'.
10+5
15
4*6
24
5^3
125
bc -i
0
bc -h
0
bc -l
0
bc -s
0
```

Que 10 Write the linux command to show the current working directory.

Command: Working Directory
Syntax: pwd
Description: This command displays the current working directory .



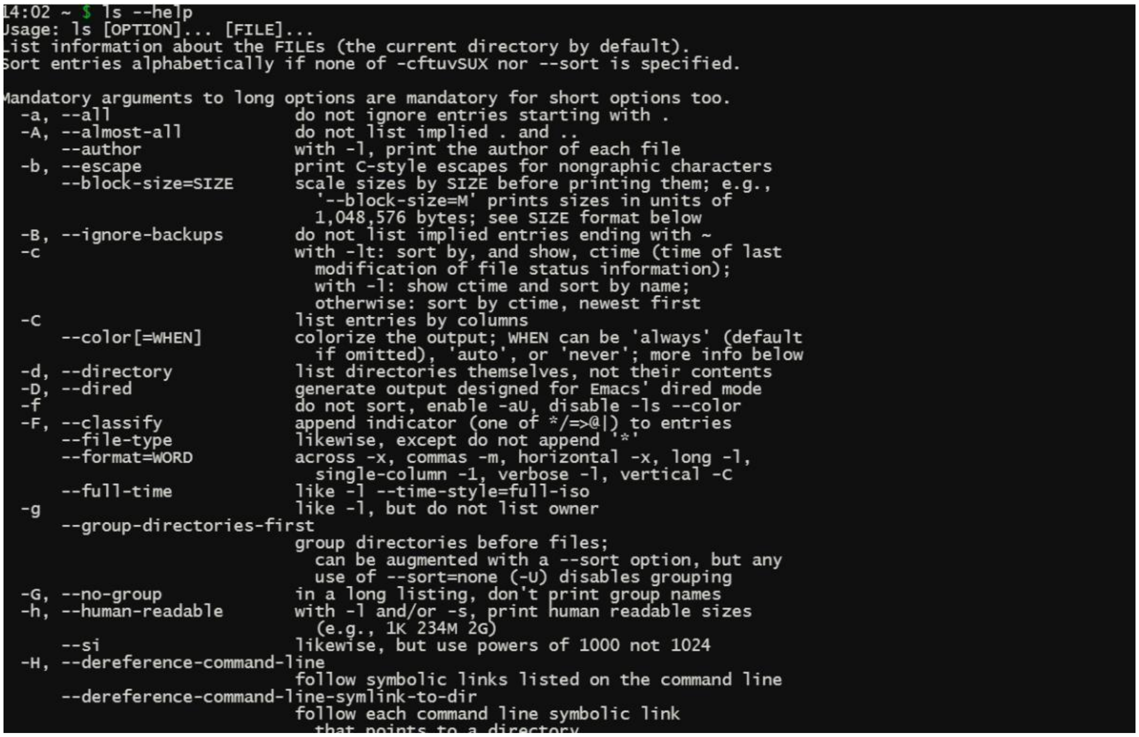
Bash console 27180400

```
13:00 ~/mca $ pwd
/home/ffffok/mca
13:00 ~/mca $
```

Ques 11 Write the Linux command to get help with various options.

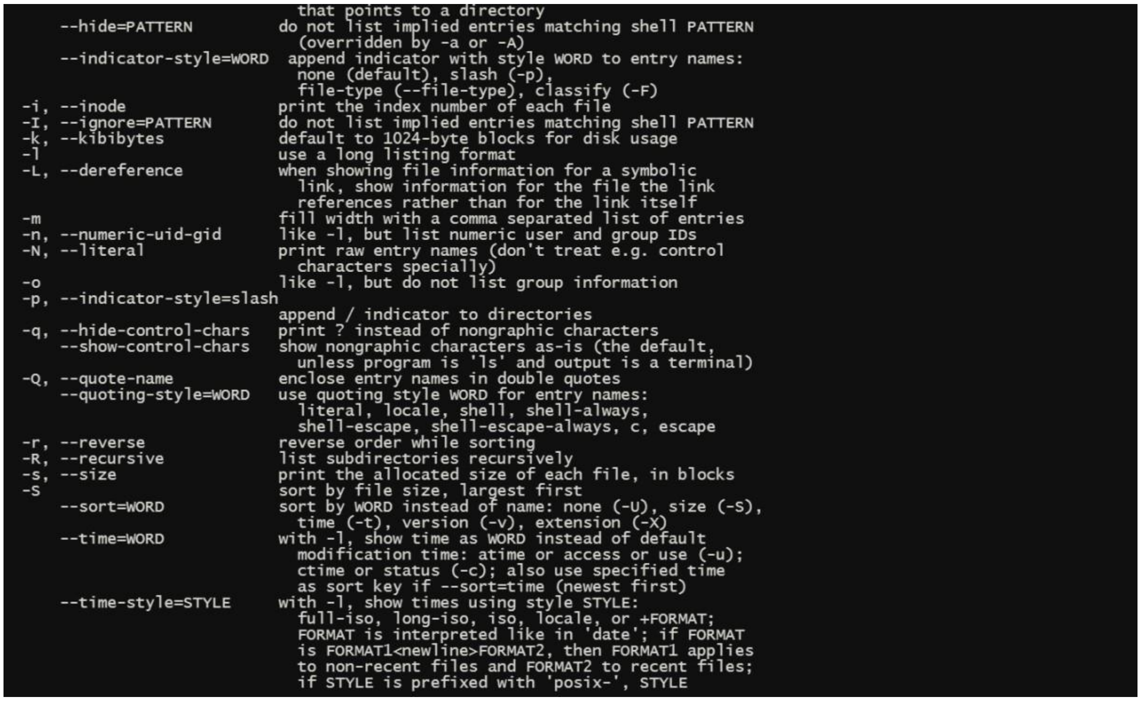
Command :-

- Ls --help : List help page of ls command with their option.
- Cat --help : Lists help page of cat command with their option.
- cp --help : Lists help page of cp command with their option.

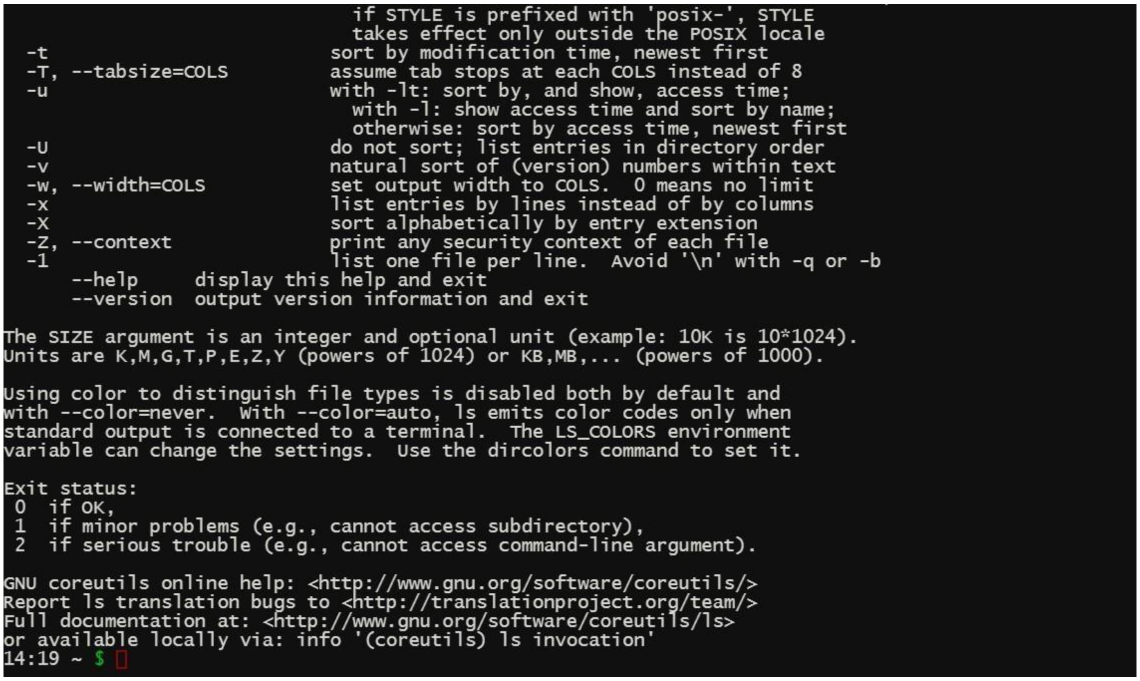


```
14:02 ~ $ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -a, --all                  do not ignore entries starting with .
  -A, --almost-all           do not list implied . and ..
      --author               with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape               print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=SIZE      scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                               '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                               1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
  -B, --ignore-backups       do not list implied entries ending with ~
  -c                         with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                               modification of file status information);
                               with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                               otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
  -C                         list entries by columns
      --color[=WHEN]         colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default
                               if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below
  -d, --directory            list directories themselves, not their contents
  -D, --dired                generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
  -f                         do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
  -F, --classify             append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
      --file-type            likewise, except do not append '*'
      --format=WORD          across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                               single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C
      --full-time            like -l --time-style=full-iso
  -g                         like -l, but do not list owner
      --group-directories-first
                             group directories before files;
                               can be augmented with a --sort option, but any
                               use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
  -G, --no-group             in a long listing, don't print group names
  -h, --human-readable       with -l and/or -s, print human readable sizes
                               (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)
      --si                   likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
  -H, --dereference-command-line
                             follow symbolic links listed on the command line
      --dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir
                             follow each command line symbolic link
                               that points to a directory
```



```
                               that points to a directory
      --hide=PATTERN         do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
                               (overridden by -a or -A)
      --indicator-style=WORD  append indicator with style WORD to entry names:
                               none (default), slash (-p),
                               file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)
  -i, --inode                print the index number of each file
  -I, --ignore=PATTERN       do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
  -k, --kibibytes            default to 1024-byte blocks for disk usage
  -l                         use a long listing format
  -L, --dereference          when showing file information for a symbolic
                               link, show information for the file the link
                               references rather than for the link itself
  -m                         fill width with a comma separated list of entries
  -n, --numeric-uid-gid      like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs
  -N, --literal              print raw entry names (don't treat e.g. control
                               characters specially)
  -o                         like -l, but do not list group information
  -p, --indicator-style=slash
                             append / indicator to directories
  -q, --hide-control-chars   print ? instead of nongraphic characters
      --show-control-chars   show nongraphic characters as-is (the default,
                               unless program is 'ls' and output is a terminal)
  -Q, --quote-name           enclose entry names in double quotes
      --quoting-style=WORD   use quoting style WORD for entry names:
                               literal, locale, shell, shell-always,
                               shell-escape, shell-escape-always, c, escape
  -r, --reverse              reverse order while sorting
  -R, --recursive            list subdirectories recursively
  -s, --size                 print the allocated size of each file, in blocks
  -S                         sort by file size, largest first
      --sort=WORD            sort by WORD instead of name: none (-U), size (-S),
                               time (-t), version (-v), extension (-X)
      --time=WORD            with -l, show time as WORD instead of default
                               modification time: atime or access or use (-u);
                               ctime or status (-c); also use specified time
                               as sort key if --sort=time (newest first)
      --time-style=STYLE     with -l, show times using style STYLE:
                               full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale, or +FORMAT;
                               FORMAT is interpreted like in 'date'; if FORMAT
                               is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, then FORMAT1 applies
                               to non-recent files and FORMAT2 to recent files;
                               if STYLE is prefixed with 'posix-', STYLE
```



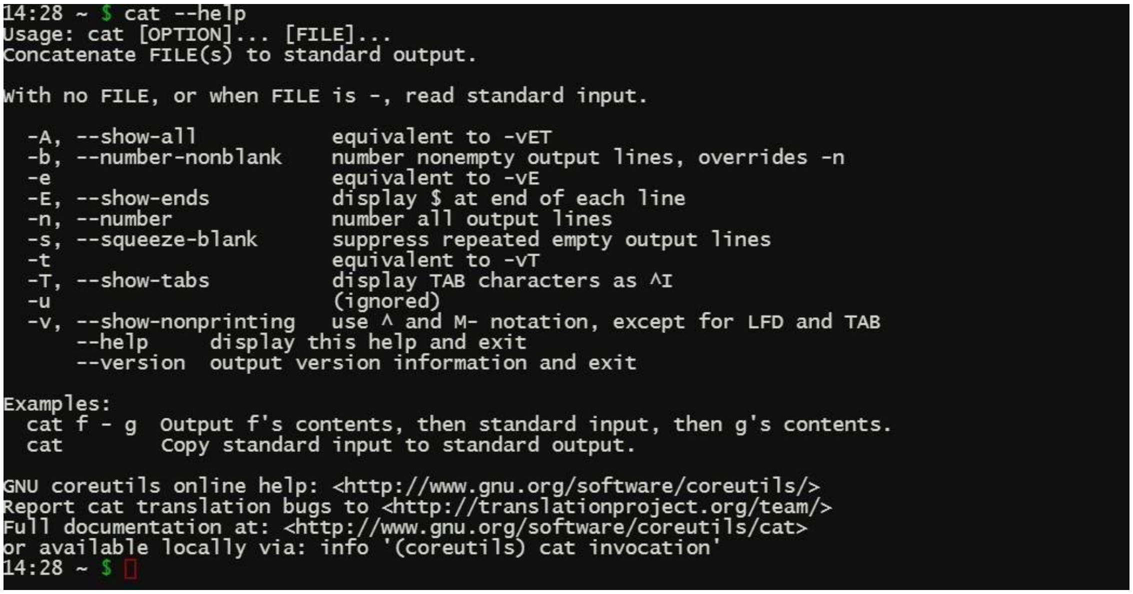
```
                               if STYLE is prefixed with 'posix-', STYLE
                               takes effect only outside the POSIX locale
  -t                         sort by modification time, newest first
  -T, --tabsize=COLS         assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8
  -u                         with -lt: sort by, and show, access time;
                               with -l: show access time and sort by name;
                               otherwise: sort by access time, newest first
  -U                         do not sort; list entries in directory order
  -v                         natural sort of (version) numbers within text
  -w, --width=COLS           set output width to COLS.  0 means no limit
  -x                         list entries by lines instead of by columns
  -X                         sort alphabetically by entry extension
  -Z, --context              print any security context of each file
  -1                         list one file per line.  Avoid '\n' with -q or -b
      --help     display this help and exit
      --version  output version information and exit

The SIZE argument is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is 10*1024).
Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers of 1024) or KB,MB,... (powers of 1000).

Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and
with --color=never.  With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when
standard output is connected to a terminal.  The LS_COLORS environment
variable can change the settings.  Use the dircolors command to set it.

Exit status:
 0  if OK,
 1  if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),
 2  if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

GNU coreutils online help: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report ls translation bugs to <http://translationproject.org/team/>
Full documentation at: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/ls>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) ls invocation'
14:19 ~ $ 
```



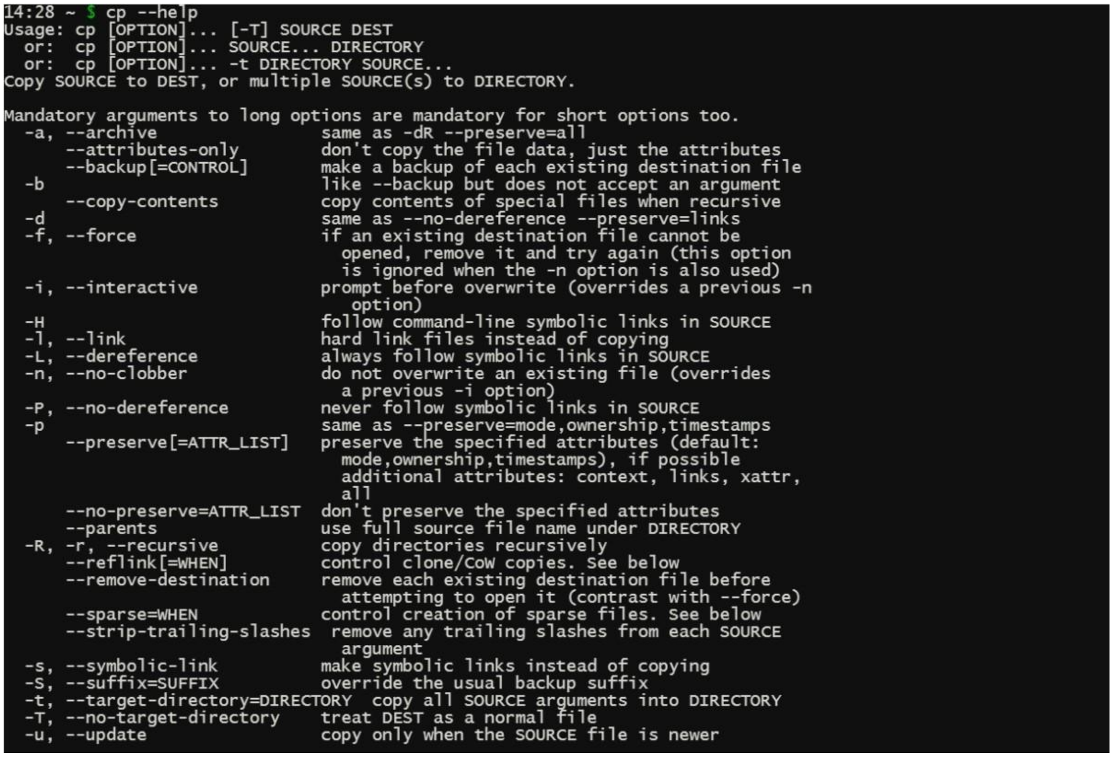
```
14:28 ~ $ cat --help
Usage: cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...
Concatenate FILE(s) to standard output.

With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.

  -A, --show-all           equivalent to -vET
  -b, --number-nonblank    number nonempty output lines, overrides -n
  -e                       equivalent to -vE
  -E, --show-ends          display $ at end of each line
  -n, --number             number all output lines
  -s, --squeeze-blank      suppress repeated empty output lines
  -t                       equivalent to -vT
  -T, --show-tabs          display TAB characters as ^I
  -u                       (ignored)
  -v, --show-nonprinting   use ^ and M- notation, except for LFD and TAB
      --help     display this help and exit
      --version  output version information and exit

Examples:
  cat f - g  Output f's contents, then standard input, then g's contents.
  cat        Copy standard input to standard output.

GNU coreutils online help: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report cat translation bugs to <http://translationproject.org/team/>
Full documentation at: <http://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/cat>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) cat invocation'
14:28 ~ $ 
```



```
14:28 ~ $ cp --help
Usage: cp [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST
  or:  cp [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY
  or:  cp [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...
Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -a, --archive                same as -dR --preserve=all
      --attributes-only        don't copy the file data, just the attributes
      --backup[=CONTROL]       make a backup of each existing destination file
  -b                           like --backup but does not accept an argument
      --copy-contents          copy contents of special files when recursive
  -d                           same as --no-dereference --preserve=links
  -f, --force                  if an existing destination file cannot be
                                 opened, remove it and try again (this option
                                 is ignored when the -n option is also used)
  -i, --interactive            prompt before overwrite (overrides a previous -n
                                  option)
  -H                           follow command-line symbolic links in SOURCE
  -l, --link                   hard link files instead of copying
  -L, --dereference            always follow symbolic links in SOURCE
  -n, --no-clobber             do not overwrite an existing file (overrides
                                 a previous -i option)
  -P, --no-dereference         never follow symbolic links in SOURCE
  -p                           same as --preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps
      --preserve[=ATTR_LIST]   preserve the specified attributes (default:
                                 mode,ownership,timestamps), if possible
                                 additional attributes: context, links, xattr,
                                 all
      --no-preserve=ATTR_LIST  don't preserve the specified attributes
      --parents                use full source file name under DIRECTORY
  -R, -r, --recursive          copy directories recursively
      --reflink[=WHEN]         control clone/CoW copies. See below
      --remove-destination     remove each existing destination file before
                                 attempting to open it (contrast with --force)
      --sparse=WHEN            control creation of sparse files. See below
      --strip-trailing-slashes  remove any trailing slashes from each SOURCE
                                 argument
  -s, --symbolic-link          make symbolic links instead of copying
  -S, --suffix=SUFFIX          override the usual backup suffix
  -t, --target-directory=DIRECTORY  copy all SOURCE arguments into DIRECTORY
  -T, --no-target-directory    treat DEST as a normal file
  -u, --update                 copy only when the SOURCE file is newer
```

[redacted] --no-larger-dreziory r rear oesT as a n o r ta1 f4 4 e
[redacted] --update copy only nhen she souRs& f le 1 s n ere r
<ñan zhe deszinaion file or when t he
desiinaiion The is missing

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[redacted] - - one - f4 3 e - s y st ex stay on chs file system
se t s é L 4 n u « sec u r 4 r y cone ext. o I des t 4 n at or
fee zo defauñ type
- - c ont e xt: [=CTX k e - z , or 1 I Cox 1 s spe c 1 IN e d t h en se t t he
S E L4 nu x o c S?o CK se c u r t y c one e xr t a CTR
- - he p d sp) ay r h 4 s he p and ex 4 r
— — ver s4 or on i pu r ve r s on 4 nfo r tar 4 on and ex 4 c

a y de l au t , sp a r se s00 RC8 f4) es a r e deveci ed b y a 'z r o de ben r 4 sr 4 c and t h e corresponding 0EsT file ?s made sparse as well. Thai 4s the behavlo se ecu ed by — —s parse-an t o. s pec 4 l y — —s par s e-a1ways r o creare a sparse 0ENT f 1 1 e \ heneve F t he soiJRC E 11 e c one a n s a long enough se qu en ce of ze r a b yr es es .

th en - - r e fJ nk [=a +xa y s§ s sp ec f4 ed , pe r fa L a ghtwe ghr c op y , \vhe c e the dat a b ock s a r e cop 4 e d or yw her to d 4 f4 ed . I I t h 4 s 4 s n ot pos s 4 b ? e c he cop v fa#4s, or if --ref1ink=auzo ?s spec#f4ed, fall back zo a standard copy.

The backup suffix is - un e s s set wk t h - - s u ff1 x o c ST MP L E 6 ACKUP S U F FT X. The ve r s 4 on cour ro) method may be se ecu ed v 4 a t he - - backu p opt 4 or or t h rou g h the V ERS ToN_CONTRo L envy r onrren t va r ab e . He ce a ce t he va u e s :

none, off n eve r ciak e back u ps (e ver 4 I — — back u p s g 4 ven 3
numbered, z irak e nu zb e r e d b ac I‹ ups
e ?siing, nil n u +6 e r e d 1 I nu zb e ce d b ac k ups ex st. , s mp e of he rw1 se
s4mp4e, never a1z ay s oak e s 4 up e b ac ku p s

As a s pec 4 a4 c ase , cp opt 4 on s are g 4 ven and regular 04e oak es a b ac k u p o I SO U R2 E wh en r be & URGE and DEsr are the same name No r ce and back u p to r as ex 4 st 4 n g,

Re po rr c p t u as s at on b u g s t o <hrt p : / li r as s 1 ar 4 or p r oj eci . or g /i eat/>
Fu4 doc umenu at: on at : <hr t p : //\ . gnu . or g/ s oft\ ac e/c or eut s /c p>
or ava4 ab e l oca? 4 y v4 a : 1 n to ' (co re u i 4 s) c p 4 n vo car 4 on
1A:?0 -

Que 12 Write the linux command to display what all users are currently doing.

Command: w

Syntax: w

Description: This command displays what all users are currently doing.

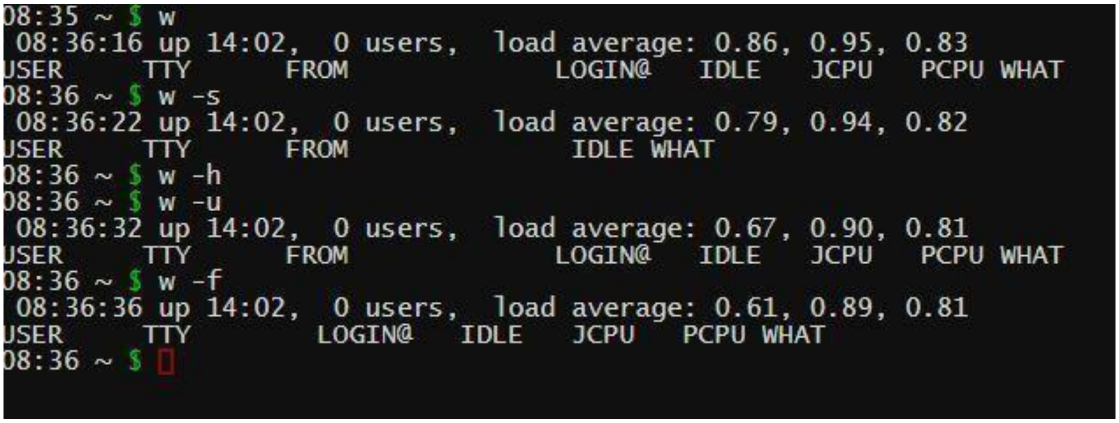
Options

w-s

W –h

w-u

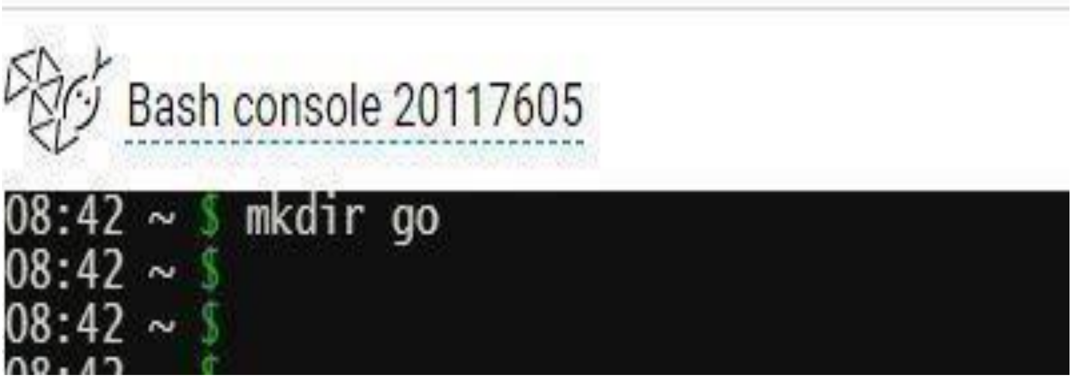
W-f



```
08:35 ~ $ w
 08:36:16 up 14:02,  0 users,  load average: 0.86, 0.95, 0.83
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
08:36 ~ $ w -s
 08:36:22 up 14:02,  0 users,  load average: 0.79, 0.94, 0.82
USER     TTY      FROM              IDLE WHAT
08:36 ~ $ w -h
08:36 ~ $ w -u
 08:36:32 up 14:02,  0 users,  load average: 0.67, 0.90, 0.81
USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
08:36 ~ $ w -f
 08:36:36 up 14:02,  0 users,  load average: 0.61, 0.89, 0.81
USER     TTY        LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
08:36 ~ $
```

Que 13 Write the linux command to create a directory.

Command: Make directory
Syntax: mkdir
Description: This command creates a directory.

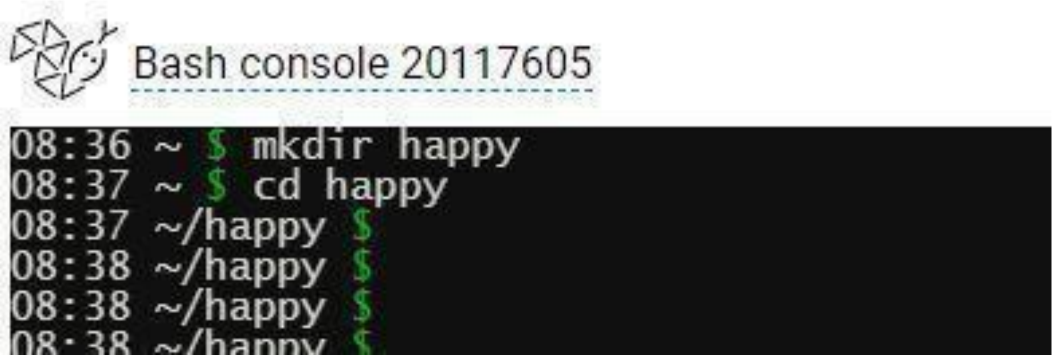


Bash console 20117605

```
08:42 ~ $ mkdir go
08:42 ~ $
08:42 ~ $
08:42 ~ $
```

Que 14 Write the linux command to change the directory.

Command: Change directory
Syntax: cd
Description: This command changes the directory.



Bash console 20117605

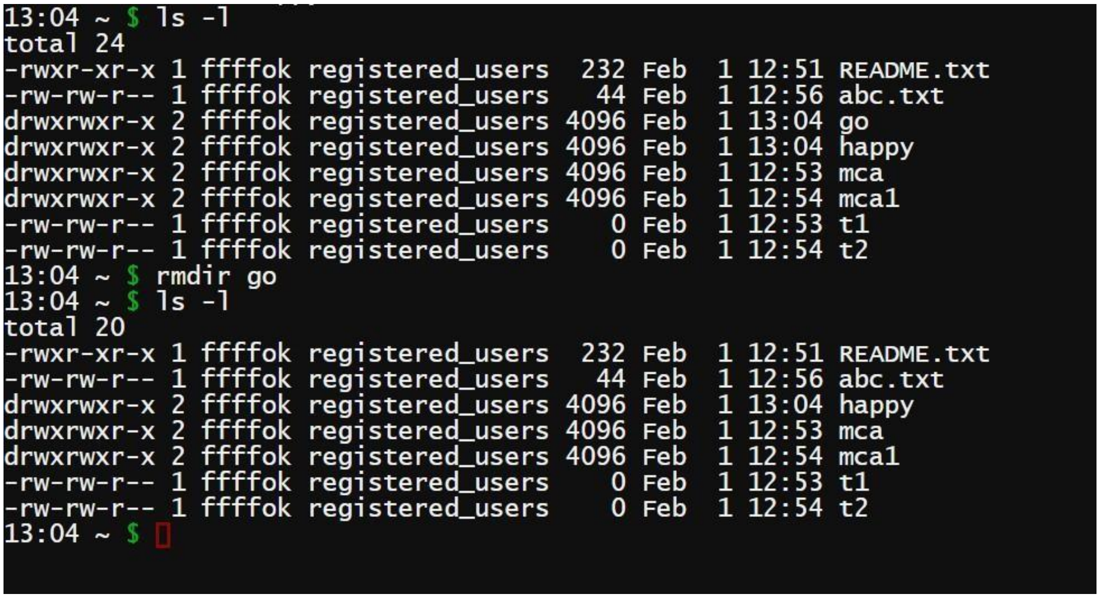
```
08:36 ~ $ mkdir happy
08:37 ~ $ cd happy
08:37 ~/happy $
08:38 ~/happy $
08:38 ~/happy $
08:38 ~/happy $
```

Que 15 Write the linux command to remove a directory.

Command: Remove directory

Syntax: rmdir

Description : This command removes a directory.



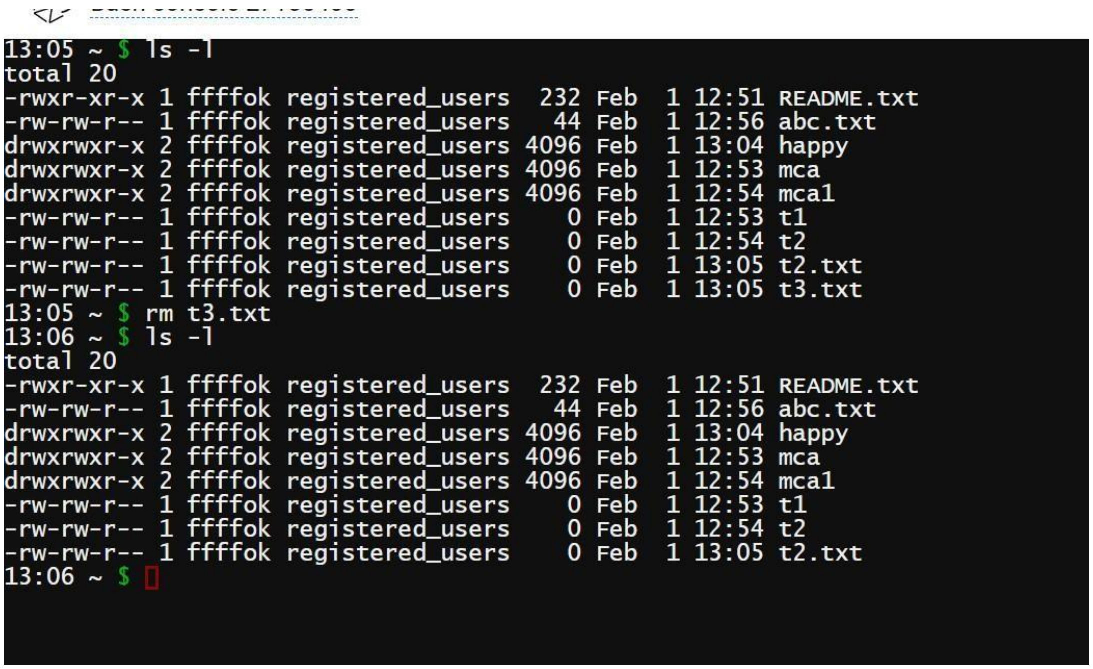
```
13:04 ~ $ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 go
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
13:04 ~ $ rmdir go
13:04 ~ $ ls -l
total 20
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
13:04 ~ $
```

Que 16 Write the linux command to delete a file.

Command: Remove file

Syntax: rm

Description : This command removes a file.



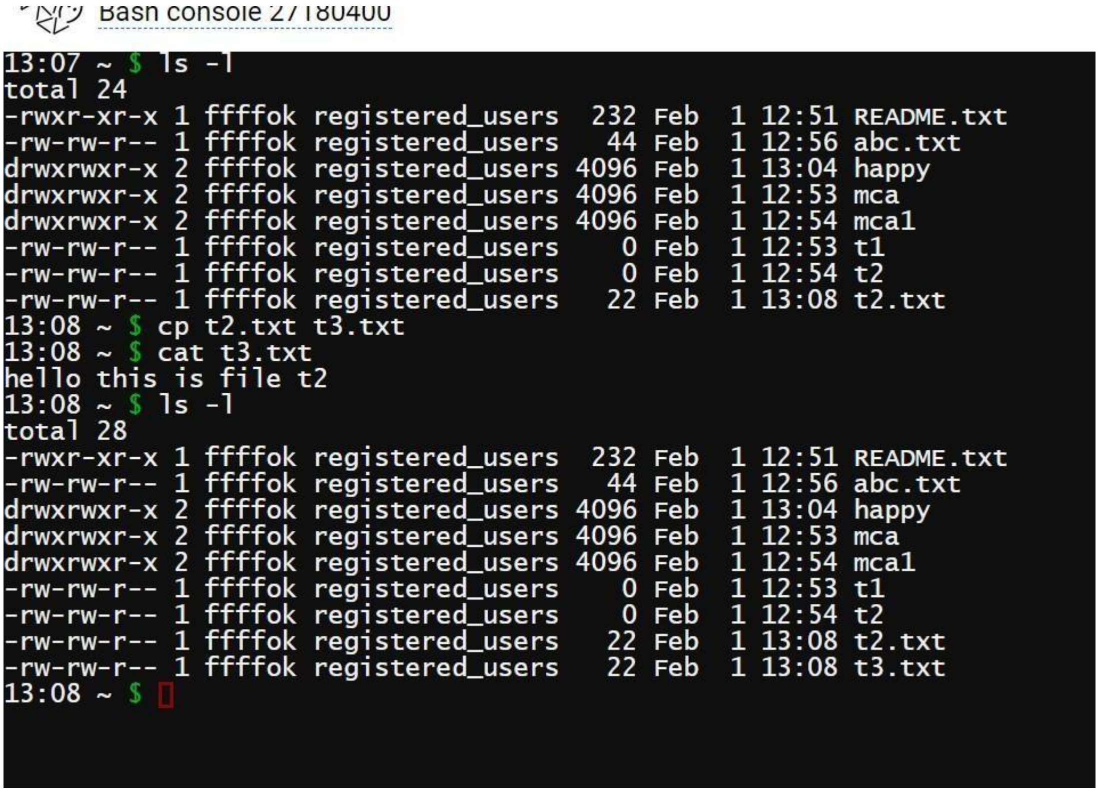
```
13:05 ~ $ ls -l
total 20
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 13:05 t2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 13:05 t3.txt
13:05 ~ $ rm t3.txt
13:06 ~ $ ls -l
total 20
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 13:05 t2.txt
13:06 ~ $
```

Que 17 Write the linux Command to copy a file to some other location.

Command: copy

Syntax: cp source_file destination_file

Description : This command copies a file to other location.



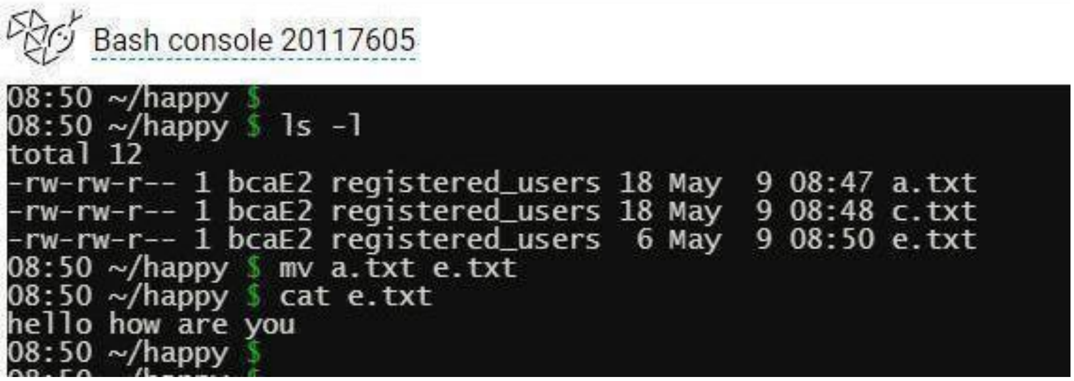
```
13:07 ~ $ ls -l
total 24
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   22 Feb  1 13:08 t2.txt
13:08 ~ $ cp t2.txt t3.txt
13:08 ~ $ cat t3.txt
hello this is file t2
13:08 ~ $ ls -l
total 28
-rwxr-xr-x 1 ffffok registered_users  232 Feb  1 12:51 README.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   44 Feb  1 12:56 abc.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:04 happy
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:53 mca
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 12:54 mca1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:53 t1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users    0 Feb  1 12:54 t2
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   22 Feb  1 13:08 t2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ffffok registered_users   22 Feb  1 13:08 t3.txt
13:08 ~ $ 
```

Que 18 Write the linux command to move a file to some different location.

Command: move

Syntax: mv source_file destination_file

Description : This command move a file to other location.



Bash console 20117605

```
08:50 ~/happy $
08:50 ~/happy $ ls -l
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 bcaE2 registered_users 18 May  9 08:47 a.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 bcaE2 registered_users 18 May  9 08:48 c.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 bcaE2 registered_users  6 May  9 08:50 e.txt
08:50 ~/happy $ mv a.txt e.txt
08:50 ~/happy $ cat e.txt
hello how are you
08:50 ~/happy $
```

Que 19 :Write the linux command to count the number of words, lines and sentences in the file

Command: Word Count

Syntax: wc filename

Description : This command count the number of words, lines and sentences in the file

Options

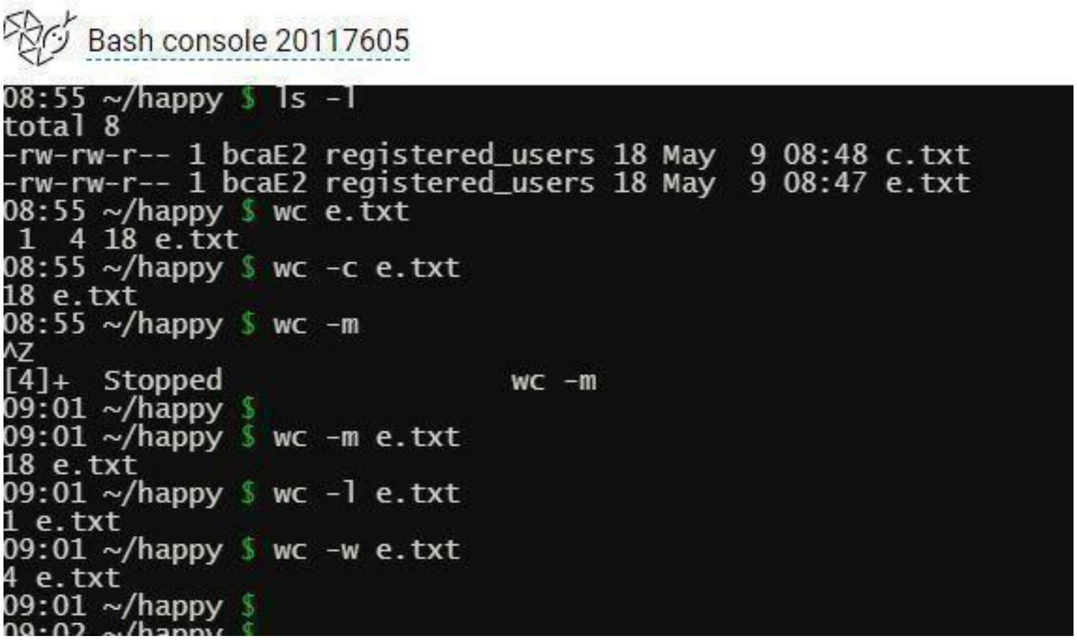
Wc –c

Wc –m

Wc –l

Wc –L

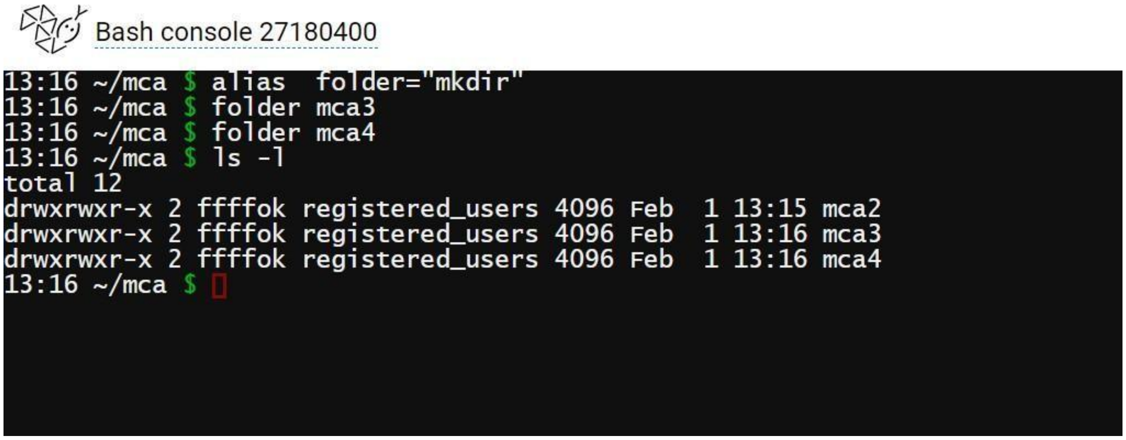
Wc –w



```
08:55 ~/happy $ ls -l
total 8
-rw-rw-r-- 1 bcaE2 registered_users 18 May  9 08:48 c.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 bcaE2 registered_users 18 May  9 08:47 e.txt
08:55 ~/happy $ wc e.txt
 1  4 18 e.txt
08:55 ~/happy $ wc -c e.txt
18 e.txt
08:55 ~/happy $ wc -m
^Z
[4]+  Stopped                 wc -m
09:01 ~/happy $
09:01 ~/happy $ wc -m e.txt
18 e.txt
09:01 ~/happy $ wc -l e.txt
1 e.txt
09:01 ~/happy $ wc -w e.txt
4 e.txt
09:01 ~/happy $
09:02 ~/happy $
```

Que 20 Write the linux command to give the alias name.

Command: alias
Syntax: alias alias_name=”command”
Description : This command gives alias to another commands

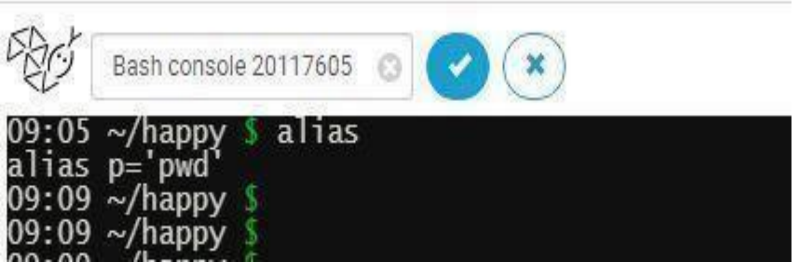


Bash console 27180400

```
13:16 ~/mca $ alias  folder="mkdir"
13:16 ~/mca $ folder mca3
13:16 ~/mca $ folder mca4
13:16 ~/mca $ ls -l
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:15 mca2
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:16 mca3
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:16 mca4
13:16 ~/mca $ 
```

Que 21 Write the linux command to view the exiting aliases.

Command: alias
Syntax: alias
Description : This command displays the existing aliases.



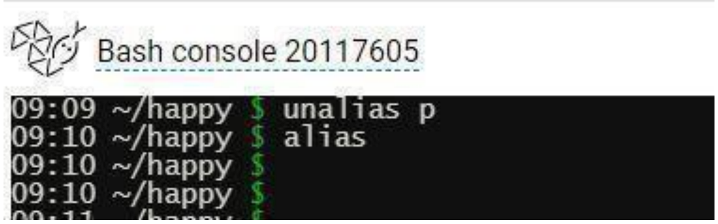
```
09:05 ~/happy $ alias
alias p='pwd'
09:09 ~/happy $
09:09 ~/happy $
```

Que 22 Write the linux command to unalias the exiting alias name.

Command: unalias

Syntax: unalias command_name

Description : This command removes the aliases.

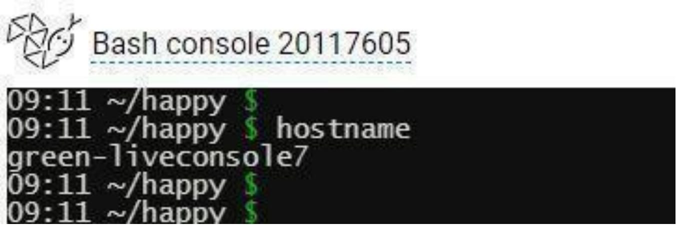


Bash console 20117605

```
09:09 ~/happy $ unalias p
09:10 ~/happy $ alias
09:10 ~/happy $
09:10 ~/happy $
```

Que 23 Write the linux command to display the hostname of the system.

Command: hostname
Syntax: hostname
Description : This command display the hostname of system.

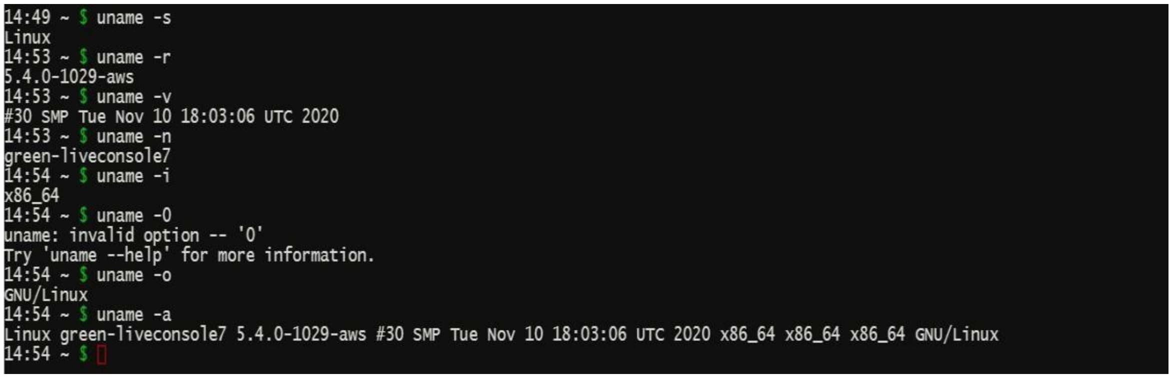


```
09:11 ~/happy $
09:11 ~/happy $ hostname
green-liveconsole7
09:11 ~/happy $
09:11 ~/happy $
```

Ques 24 Write the linux command to get information about the operating System.

Command :-uname is used to give you information about your operating system. Uname is the short name for unix name.

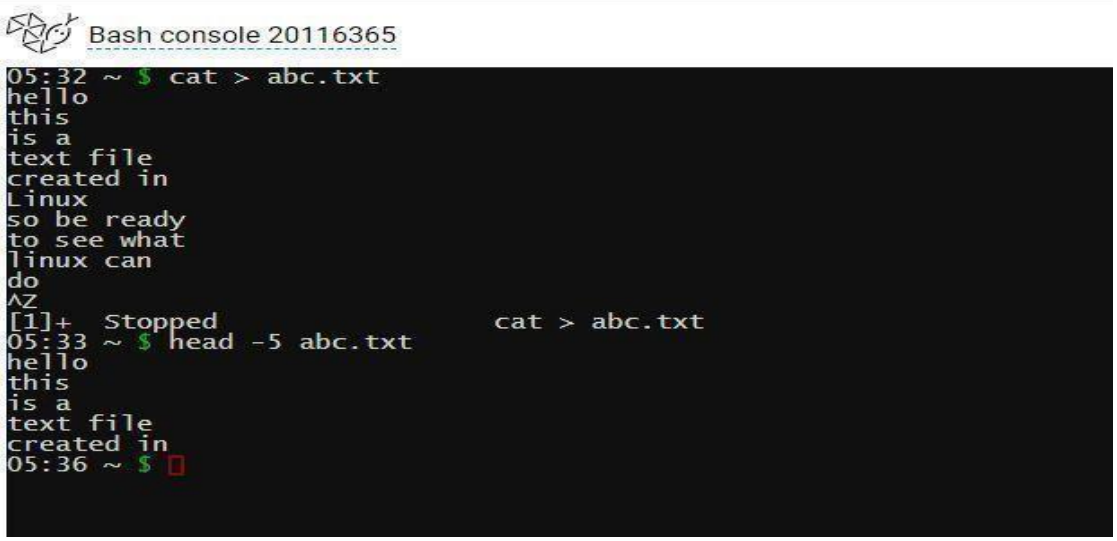
- ➢ Uname -s : To reveal the kernel name
- ➢ Uname -r : Gives you details about kernel release youre using
- ➢ Uname -v: Used to fetch the kernel version.
- ➢ Uname -n: Parameter -n will give you the node hostname.
- ➢ Uname -i: To show you hardware platform.
- ➢ Uname -o: What operating system you are running
- ➢ Uname -a: One parameter that can reveal all information



```
14:49 ~ $ uname -s
Linux
14:53 ~ $ uname -r
5.4.0-1029-aws
14:53 ~ $ uname -v
#30 SMP Tue Nov 10 18:03:06 UTC 2020
14:53 ~ $ uname -n
green-liveconsole7
14:54 ~ $ uname -i
x86_64
14:54 ~ $ uname -O
uname: invalid option -- 'O'
Try 'uname --help' for more information.
14:54 ~ $ uname -o
GNU/Linux
14:54 ~ $ uname -a
Linux green-liveconsole7 5.4.0-1029-aws #30 SMP Tue Nov 10 18:03:06 UTC 2020 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
14:54 ~ $ 
```

Que 25 Write the linux command to view first 5 lines of a file.

Command: head
Syntax: head –5 filename
Description : This command display first 5 lines of a file.



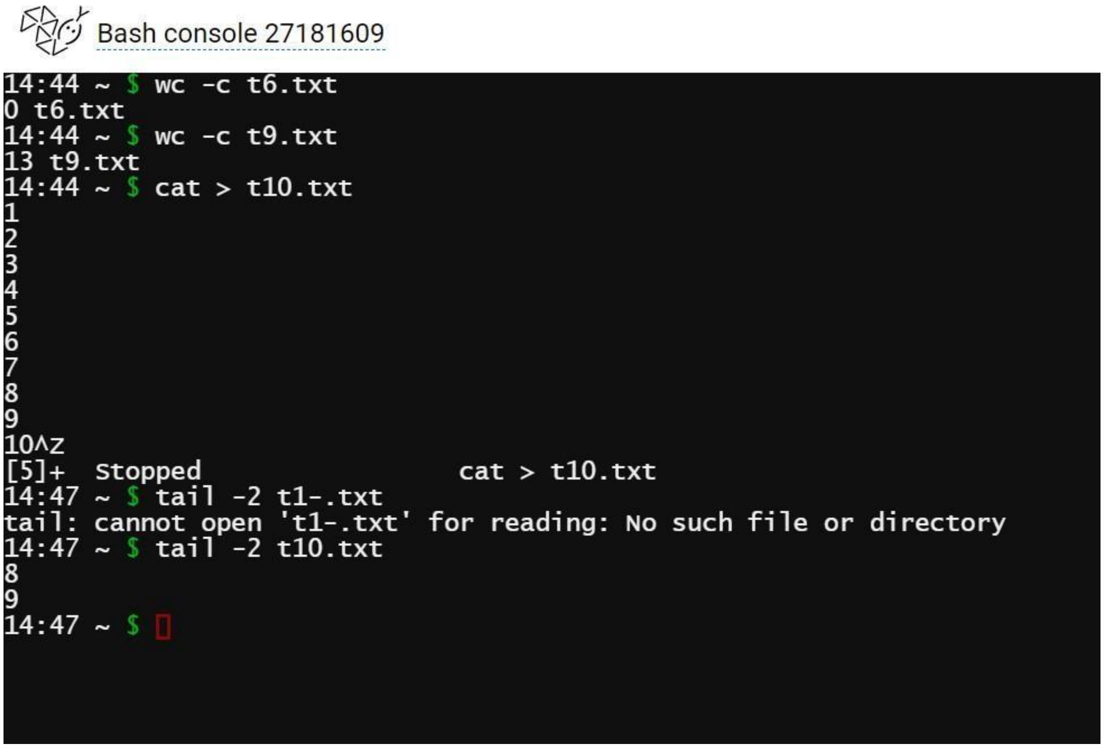
```
05:32 ~ $ cat > abc.txt
hello
this
is a
text file
created in
Linux
so be ready
to see what
linux can
do
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                 cat > abc.txt
05:33 ~ $ head -5 abc.txt
hello
this
is a
text file
created in
05:36 ~ $
```

Que 26 Write the linux command to view last 2 lines of a file.

Command: tail

Syntax: tail -2 filename

Description : This command displays last 20 lines of a file.

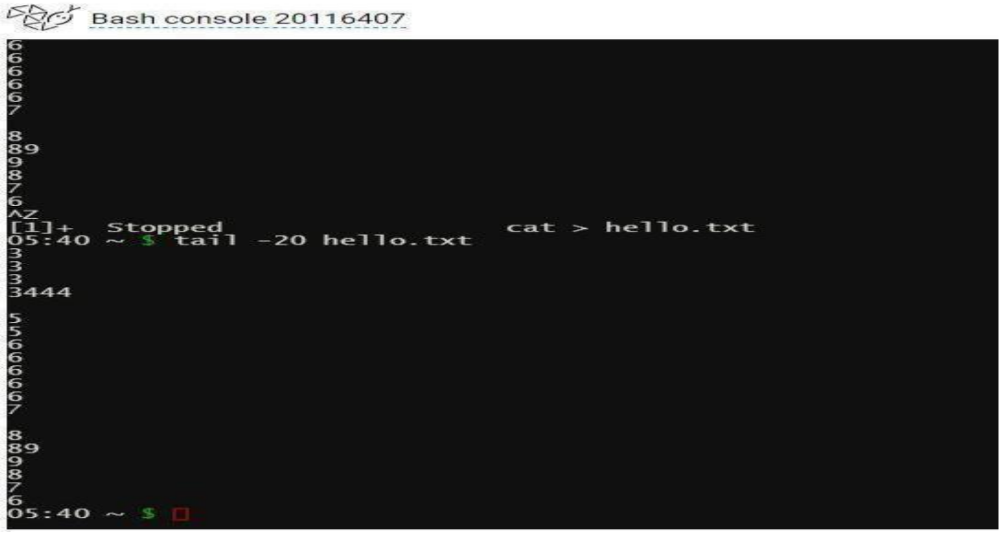


Bash console 27181609

```
14:44 ~ $ wc -c t6.txt
0 t6.txt
14:44 ~ $ wc -c t9.txt
13 t9.txt
14:44 ~ $ cat > t10.txt
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10^Z
[5]+  Stopped                 cat > t10.txt
14:47 ~ $ tail -2 t1-.txt
tail: cannot open 't1-.txt' for reading: No such file or directory
14:47 ~ $ tail -2 t10.txt
8
9
14:47 ~ $ 
```

Que 27 Write the linux command to view last 20 lines of a file.

Command: tail
Syntax: tail -20 filename
Description : This command displays last 20 lines of a file.

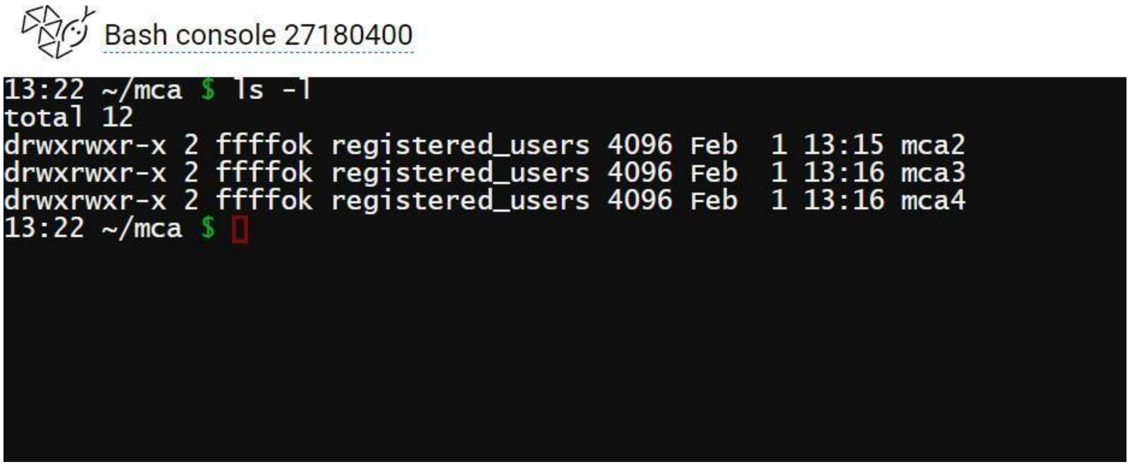


Bash console 20116407

```
6
6
6
6
6
7

8
89
9
8
7
6
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                 cat > hello.txt
05:40 ~ $ tail -20 hello.txt
3
3
3
3444

5
5
6
6
6
6
6
7

8
89
9
8
7
6
05:40 ~ $
```

Que 28 Write the linux command to check the default permission of a file

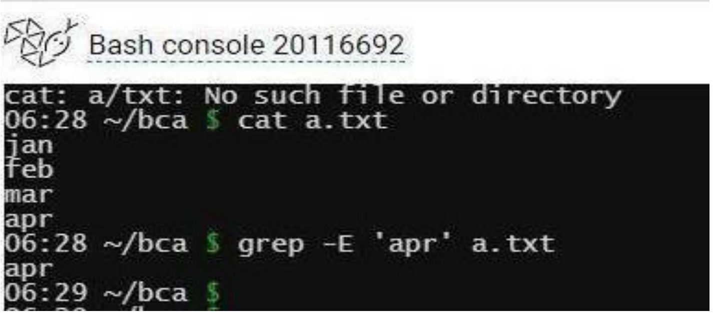
Command: ls -l
Syntax: ls -l
Description : This command checks the default permission of a file



```
13:22 ~/mca $ ls -l
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:15 mca2
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:16 mca3
drwxrwxr-x 2 ffffok registered_users 4096 Feb  1 13:16 mca4
13:22 ~/mca $
```

Que 29 Write the linux command to show the use of Basic Regular Expressions using grep Command.

Command: grep
Syntax: grep “[aA]”
Description : This command searches for specific pattern in a file.



```
cat: a/txt: No such file or directory
06:28 ~/bca $ cat a.txt
jan
feb
mar
apr
06:28 ~/bca $ grep -E 'apr' a.txt
apr
06:29 ~/bca $
```

Que 30 Write the Linux command to display detailed information about processes.

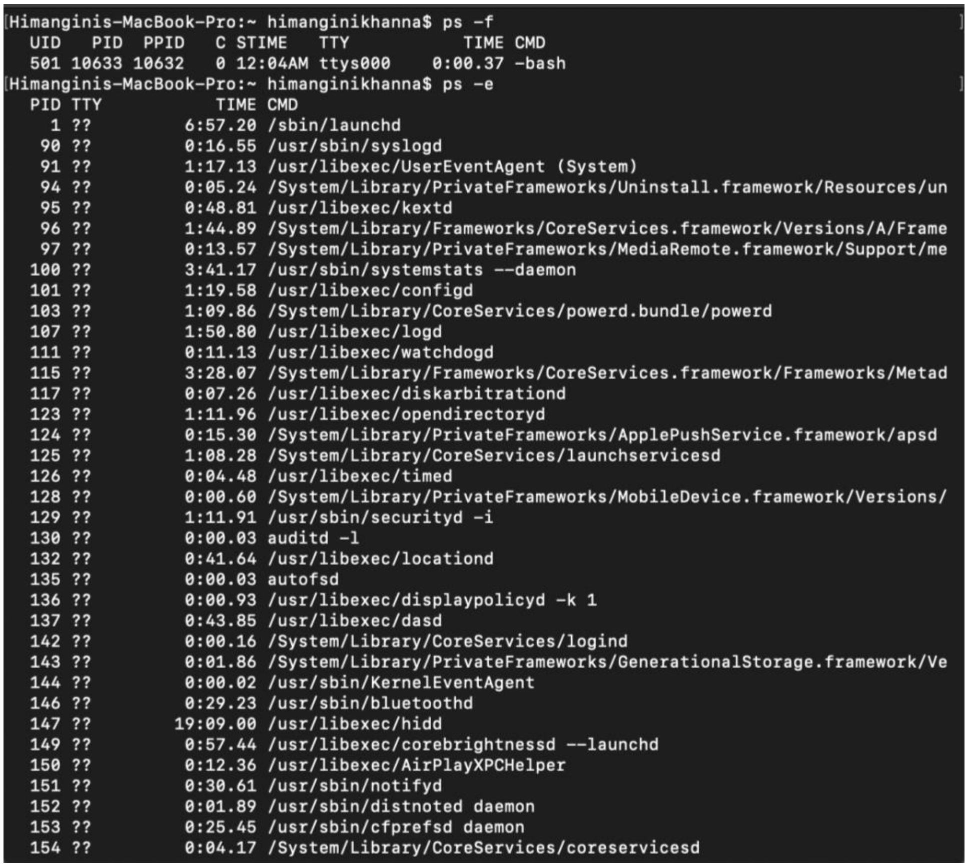
Command: ps

Syntax: ps [OPTIONS]

Description: ps displays information about a selection of active processes. If you want arepetitive update of the selection and displayed information, use top(1) instead.

ps -f: Ps is used for process state. -f command is used to show full list

ps -e: ps is used for process state. -e command is used to show process for your ownsystem.



```
[Himanginis-MacBook-Pro:~ himanginikhanna$ ps -f
  UID   PID  PPID   C STIME   TTY           TIME CMD
  501 10633 10632   0 12:04AM ttys000    0:00.37 -bash
[Himanginis-MacBook-Pro:~ himanginikhanna$ ps -e
  PID TTY           TIME CMD
    1 ??         6:57.20 /sbin/launchd
   90 ??         0:16.55 /usr/sbin/syslogd
   91 ??         1:17.13 /usr/libexec/UserEventAgent (System)
   94 ??         0:05.24 /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Uninstall.framework/Resources/un
   95 ??         0:48.81 /usr/libexec/kextd
   96 ??         1:44.89 /System/Library/Frameworks/CoreServices.framework/Versions/A/Frame
   97 ??         0:13.57 /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/MediaRemote.framework/Support/me
  100 ??         3:41.17 /usr/sbin/systemstats --daemon
  101 ??         1:19.58 /usr/libexec/configd
  103 ??         1:09.86 /System/Library/CoreServices/powerd.bundle/powerd
  107 ??         1:50.80 /usr/libexec/logd
  111 ??         0:11.13 /usr/libexec/watchdogd
  115 ??         3:28.07 /System/Library/Frameworks/CoreServices.framework/Frameworks/Metad
  117 ??         0:07.26 /usr/libexec/diskarbitrationd
  123 ??         1:11.96 /usr/libexec/opendirectoryd
  124 ??         0:15.30 /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/ApplePushService.framework/apsd
  125 ??         1:08.28 /System/Library/CoreServices/launchservicesd
  126 ??         0:04.48 /usr/libexec/timed
  128 ??         0:00.60 /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/MobileDevice.framework/Versions/
  129 ??         1:11.91 /usr/sbin/securityd -i
  130 ??         0:00.03 auditd -l
  132 ??         0:41.64 /usr/libexec/locationd
  135 ??         0:00.03 autofsd
  136 ??         0:00.93 /usr/libexec/displaypolicyd -k 1
  137 ??         0:43.85 /usr/libexec/dasd
  142 ??         0:00.16 /System/Library/CoreServices/logind
  143 ??         0:01.86 /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/GenerationalStorage.framework/Ve
  144 ??         0:00.02 /usr/sbin/KernelEventAgent
  146 ??         0:29.23 /usr/sbin/bluetoothd
  147 ??        19:09.00 /usr/libexec/hidd
  149 ??         0:57.44 /usr/libexec/corebrightnessd --launchd
  150 ??         0:12.36 /usr/libexec/AirPlayXPCHelper
  151 ??         0:30.61 /usr/sbin/notifyd
  152 ??         0:01.89 /usr/sbin/distnoted daemon
  153 ??         0:25.45 /usr/sbin/cfprefsd daemon
  154 ??         0:04.17 /System/Library/CoreServices/coreservicesd
```

31. PROGRAM FOR SYSTEM CALLS OF UNIX OPERATING SYSTEMS (OPENDIR, READDIR, CLOSEDIR)

ALGORITHM:

STEP 1: Start the program.

STEP 2: Create struct dirent.

STEP 3: declare the variable buff and pointer dptr.

STEP 4: Get the directory name.

STEP 5: Open the directory.

STEP 6: Read the contents in directory and print it.

STEP 7: Close the directory.

PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>

#include<dirent.h>

struct dirent *dptr;

int main(int argc, char *argv[])

 {

  char buff[100];

 DIR *dirp;

 printf("\n\n ENTER DIRECTORY NAME");

scanf("%s", buff);

if((dirp=opendir(buff))==NULL)

{ printf("The given directory does not exist");

exit(1); }
while(dptr=readdir(dirp))
{
 printf(“%s\n”,dptr->d_name);
 }
 closedir(dirp);
}
```

32. PROGRAM FOR SYSTEM CALLS OF UNIX OPERATING SYSTEM (fork, getpid, exit)

ALGORITHM:

STEP 1: Start the program.

STEP 2: Declare the variables pid,pid1,pid2.

STEP 3: Call fork() system call to create process.

STEP 4: If pid==-1, exit.

STEP 5: Ifpid!=-1 , get the process id using getpid().

STEP 6: Print the process id.

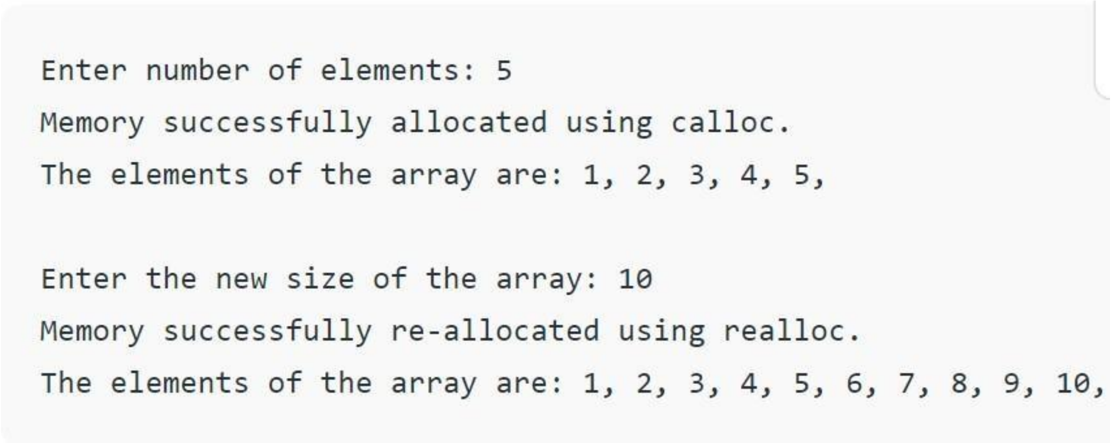
STEP 7:Stop the program

PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
        int pid,pid1,pid2;
pid=fork();
if(pid==-1)
{
printf(“ERROR IN PROCESS CREATION  \n”);
exit(1);
}
if(pid!=0)
{
 pid1=getpid();
 printf(“\n the parent process ID is %d\n”,  pid1);
 }
 else
 {
 pid2=getpid();
printf(“\n the child process ID is %d\n”, pid2);
}
return 0;
}
```

33. Write an appropriate „C‟ program which implements the concept of dynamic memory allocation (use of malloc(), calloc(), realloc(), and free() system call.

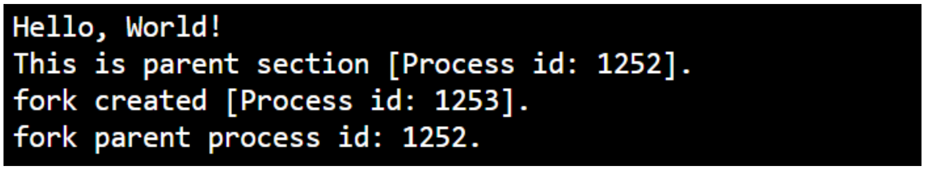
```
#include  <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main()

{

    int* ptr;

    int n, i;

    n = 5;

    printf("Enter number of elements: %d\n", n);

    ptr = (int*)calloc(n, sizeof(int));

    if (ptr == NULL) {

        printf("Memory not allocated.\n");

        exit(0);

    }

    else {

        printf("Memory successfully allocated using calloc.\n");

        for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

            ptr[i] = i + 1;

        }

        printf("The elements of the array are: ");

        for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

            printf("%d, ", ptr[i]);

        }
        n = 10;

        printf("\n\nEnter the new size of the array: %d\n", n);

        ptr = realloc(ptr, n * sizeof(int));

        printf("Memory successfully re-allocated using realloc.\n");

        for (i = 5; i < n; ++i) {

            ptr[i] = i + 1;

        }

        printf("The elements of the array are: ");

        for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

            printf("%d, ", ptr[i]);

        }


        free(ptr);

    }


    return 0;

}
```



```
Enter number of elements: 5
Memory successfully allocated using calloc.
The elements of the array are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

Enter the new size of the array: 10
Memory successfully re-allocated using realloc.
The elements of the array are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
```

34. Write an appropriate „C‟ program which implements the concept of fork() system call.

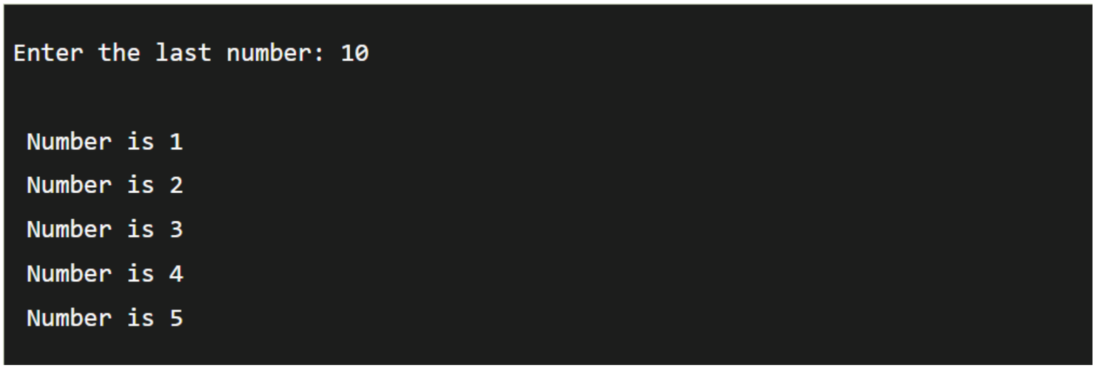
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    int id;
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    id = fork();
    if (id > 0) {
           printf("This is parent section [Process id: %d].\n",  getpid());
    }
    else if (id == 0) {
            printf("fork created [Process id: %d].\n", getpid());
        printf("fork parent process id: %d.\n", getppid());
    }
    else {
              printf("fork creation failed!!!\n");
}
return 0;
}
```



```
Hello, World!
This is parent section [Process id: 1252].
fork created [Process id: 1253].
fork parent process id: 1252.
```

35. Write an appropriate „C‟ program which implements the concept of exit() system call

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main ()
{
// declaration of the variables
int i, num;
printf ( " Enter the last number: ");
scanf ( " %d", &num);
for ( i = 1; i<num; i++)
{
// use if statement to check the condition
if ( i == 6 )

/* use exit () statement with passing 0 argument to show termination of the program
without any error message. */
exit(0);

else

printf (" \n Number is %d", i);
}
return 0;
}
```



```
Enter the last number: 10


 Number is 1
 Number is 2
 Number is 3
 Number is 4
 Number is 5
```