



**NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
GREATER NOIDA**

(An Autonomous Institute)

School of Computer Sciences & Engineering in Emerging Technologies

Lab File
Of
Operating System Lab
(ACSE- 0453B)
(4th Semester)

Session (2023 – 2024)



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B. TECH. SECOND YEAR (CSE(IoT)) 4 th Sem			
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EXPERIMENT NO-1

Aim: : Install an Operating System on the Raspberry Pi.

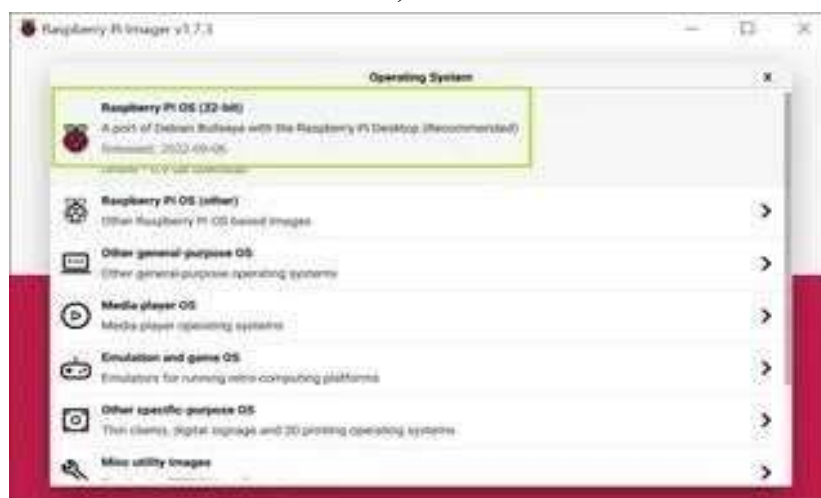
Steps to install Operating System on a Raspberry Pi are :- 1.

Insert a microSD card / reader into your computer.

2. **Download and install the** [official Raspberry Pi Imager](https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/) (<https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/>). Available for Windows, macOS or Linux, this app will both download and install the latest Raspberry Pi OS.
3. **Click Choose OS.**



4. **Select Raspberry Pi OS (32-bit)** from the OS menu (there are other choices, but for most uses, 32-bit is the best).



4. **Click Choose storage and pick the SD card** you're using.

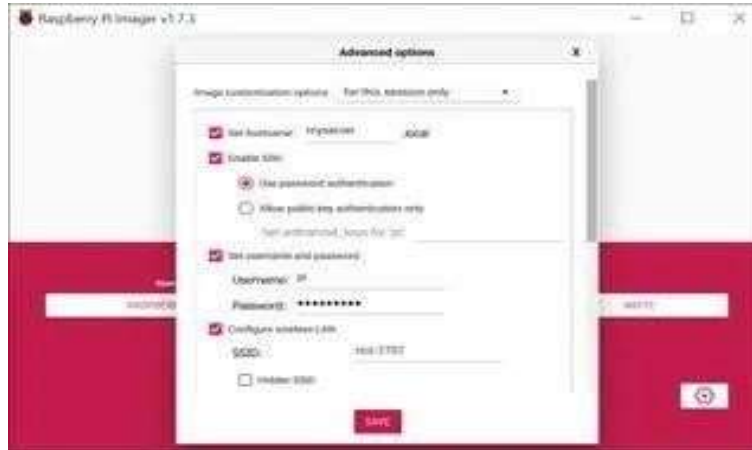


5. Click the **settings button** or hit CTRL + SHIFT + X to enter settings.



6. Fill in **settings fields** as follows and then **hit Save**. All of these fields are technically optional, but highly recommended so that can get your Raspberry Pi set up and online as soon as you boot it. If you don't set a username and password here, you'll have to go through a setup wizard that asks you to create them on first boot.
- **Set hostname:** the name of your Pi. It could be "raspberrypi" or anything you like.
 - **Enable SSH:** Allow SSH connections to the Pi. Recommended.
 - **Use password authentication / public key:** method of logging in via SSH
 - **Set username and password:** Pick the username and password you'll use for the Pi

- **Configure wireless LAN:** set the SSID and password of Wi-Fi network
- **Wireless LAN country:** If you're setting up Wi-Fi, you must choose this.
- **Set locale settings:** Configure keyboard layout and time zone (probably chosen correctly by default)



7. **Click Write.** The app will now take a few minutes to download the OS and write to your card.



Booting Your Raspberry Pi for the First Time

After you're done writing the Raspberry Pi OS to a microSD card, it's time for the moment of truth.

1. **Insert the microSD card** into the Raspberry Pi.
2. **Connect the Raspberry Pi** to a monitor, keyboard and mouse.
3. **Connect an Ethernet cable** if you plan to use wired Internet.
4. **Plug the Pi in** to power it on.

If you had used the Raspberry Pi Imager settings to create a username and password, you'll be able to go straight into the desktop environment, but if not, you will get a setup wizard.

Using the Raspberry Pi First-Time Setup Wizard

If you chose a username and password in Raspberry Pi Imager settings, before writing the microSD card, you will get the desktop on first boot. But, if you did not, you'll be prompted to create a username and password and enter all the network credentials by a setup wizard on first boot. If that happens, follow these steps to finish setting up your Raspberry Pi.

1. **Click Next** on the dialog box.



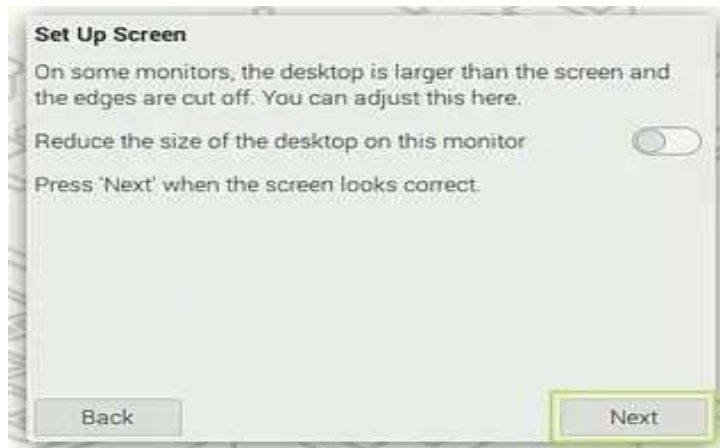
2. **Set your country and language** and click Next. The default choices may already be the correct ones.



3. **Enter a username and password** you wish to use for your primary login. **Click Next.**



4. **Toggle "Reduce the size of the desktop"** to on if the borders of the desktop are cut off. Otherwise, just **click Next**.



5. **Select the appropriate Wi-Fi network** on the screen after, provided that you are connecting via Wi-Fi. If you don't have Wi-Fi or are using Ethernet, you can skip this.



6. **Enter your Wi-Fi password** (unless you were using Ethernet and skipped).



7. **Click Next** when prompted to Update Software. This will only work when you are connected to the Internet, and it can take several minutes. If you are not connected to the Internet, click Skip.



8. **Click Restart.**



If you wish to change these settings later, you can find the region and password settings, along with many other options, by clicking on the Pi icon in the upper left corner of the screen and navigating to Preferences ->

Raspberry Pi Configuration. You can configure Wi-Fi by clicking on the Wi-Fi / network icon on the taskbar.



Fig.1

EXPERIMENT NO-3

AIM: Shell Programming

Write a shell program, which accepts the name of a file from standard input and perform the following test on it: i. File readable ii. File writable iii. Both readable and writable

1. check_readable.sh:

```
#!/bin/bash

# Read the filename from standard input read
-p "Enter filename: " filename

# Check if file exists if [ ! -f "$filename"
]; then
    echo "Error: File '$filename' does not exist." exit
1 fi

# Check read permission if [ -r
"$filename" ]; then echo
"$filename is readable." else echo
"$filename is not readable." fi
```

Running check_readable.sh:

Enter filename: myfile.txt

****Assuming myfile.txt exists and is readable:****
myfile.txt is readable.

Assuming myfile.txt doesn't exist:

Enter filename: myfile.txt

Error: File 'myfile.txt' does not exist.

2. check_writable.sh:

```
#!/bin/bash

# Read the filename from standard input read
-p "Enter filename: " filename

# Check if file exists if [ ! -f "$filename"
]; then
    echo "Error: File '$filename' does not exist." exit
1 fi

# Check write permission if [ -w
"$filename" ]; then echo
"$filename is writable." else echo
"$filename is not writable." fi
```

Running check_writable.sh:

Enter filename: myfile.txt

****Assuming myfile.txt exists and is writable:****
myfile.txt is writable.

Assuming myfile.txt doesn't exist (same output as check_readable.sh for this case):

Enter filename: myfile.txt

Error: File 'myfile.txt' does not exist.

3. check_read_write.sh:

```
#!/bin/bash

# Read the filename from standard input read
-p "Enter filename: " filename
```

```
# Check if file exists if [ ! -f "$filename"
]; then
    echo "Error: File '$filename' does not exist." exit
fi

# Check read permission if [ -r
"$filename" ]; then echo
"$filename is readable." else echo
"$filename is not readable." fi

# Check write permission if [ -w
"$filename" ]; then echo
"$filename is writable." else echo
"$filename is not writable." fi

# Check for both read and write permissions if [ -r
"$filename" -a -w "$filename" ]; then echo
"$filename is both readable and writable." fi
```

Running check_read_write.sh:

Enter filename: myfile.txt

****Assuming myfile.txt exists, is readable, and writable:**** myfile.txt is readable. myfile.txt is writable.
myfile.txt is both readable and writable.

Assuming myfile.txt doesn't exist (same output as check_readable.sh and check_writable.sh for this case):

Enter filename: myfile.txt

Error: File 'myfile.txt' does not exist.

EXPERIMENT NO-4

Aim: Implement CPU Scheduling Algorithms:

1. FCFS
2. SJF
3. PRIORITY