

OPERATING SYSTEM

Lab Manual

[Summer 2019]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Student Name: Sabah Iqbal |  |
| Student Id: 14406 |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prepared By: *Dr. Noman Islam* |  |
| Instructor: *Dr. Noman Islam* |  |

**LIST OF EXPERIMENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Date** | **Experiment** |  |
| **1** | 25/6/19 | To study and implement socket programming in Java |  |
| **2** | 02/7/19 | To study and implement file I/O in Java |  |
| **3** | 9/7/19 | To study and implement multi-threading in Java |  |
| **4** | 11/7/19 | To study and execute basic Linux commands on a terminal |  |
| **5** | 16/7/19 | To study and execute system administration commands on a terminal |  |
| **6** | 18/7/19 | To study and implement shell programming in Linux |  |
| **7** | 23/7/19 | To study and implement information security techniques in Linux |  |
| **8** | 25/7/19 | To study and implement concurrency control techniques in Java |  |
| **9** | 25/7/19 | To study and implement process scheduling algorithms in Java |  |
| **10** | 30/7/19 | To study and implement containers and dockers |  |
| **11** | 1/8/19 | To study and implement page replacement algorithms in Java |  |
| **12** | 5/8/19 | To study and implement disk scheduling algorithm in Java |  |

**To study and implement File I/O in Java**

**Instructions:**

Type the following program and save.

//FileTest.java

import java.io.\*;

class FileTest

{

public void fileWrite()

{

File dstFile = new File("K:\\myOutput\\outputfile.txt");

PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter

(new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(dstFile)));

out.print("Hello ");

out.println("world");

out.close();

}

}

//FileTestMain.java

import java.io.\*;

class FileTestMain

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

FileTest fileTest = new FileTest();

fileTest.fileWrite();

}

}

**Lab Tasks**

1. Try to compile the class FileTest. What goes wrong? This is because opening up a file could throw an IOException, which is a checked exception. This means you have to tell Java how to deal with it, or the program won't compile
2. Run your program again. If all went successfully, open up "My Computer", and find your FilePractice folder on your K drive. You should be able to find the file "outputfile.txt". Double click on it, and take a look. What do you see?
3. Modify your program to write to the file five lines, each of which contains your name or a friend's name, followed by a space and then an age, then another space and a gpa. For example:

Arlene 19 3.8

Bill 22 3.5

Marilyn 15 3.9

Bryan 35 1.1

Buzz 6 4.0

1. Add the following method to your FileTest class:

public void consoleRead() throws IOException

{

BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

System.out.print("What is your first name? ");

String first = in.readLine();

System.out.print("What is your last name? ");

String last = in.readLine();

System.out.println("Your name is " + last + ", " + first + ".");

}

Compile it. Add "throws" statements as necessary. Modify your main to run the consoleRead method, and recompile. Run your program. What does it do?

1. Add the following method to FileTest.

public void fileRead() throws IOException

{

File srcFile = new File("K:\\FilePractice\\outputfile.txt");

BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(srcFile));

String text = in.readLine();

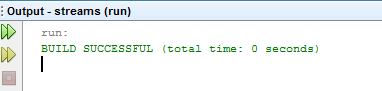
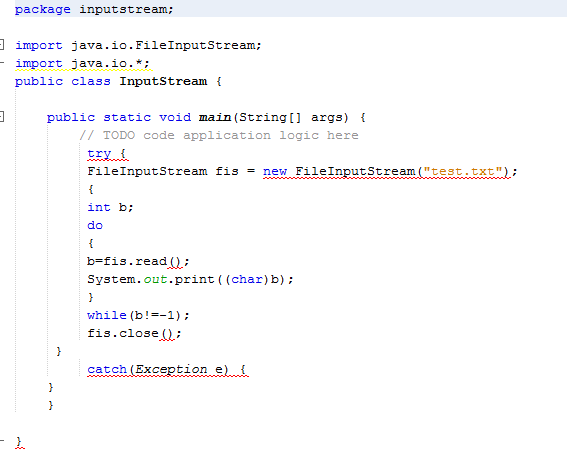
System.out.println(text);

in.close();

}

Run the method. What do you see? Modify this method to print out the names, ages, and gpas of the five people you stored back in Task 1.

1. In reality, you would want to be able to separate each item on each line into different variables, rather than keeping all the information on name, age, and gpa in one string. To break it up, use a StringTokenizer.



**Lab 2**

**To study and implement socket programming in Java**

Sockets provide the communication mechanism between two computers using Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or User Datagram Protocol (UDP). This lab will demonstrate how to implement TCP sockets using Java. Before starting the lab, download and install Java and Eclipse IDE by following the instructions below:

1. Download and Install Java Development Kit (JDK)’s latest version
2. Download ‘Eclipse’ on your computer
3. Go to Eclipse folder and Run eclipse.exe file
4. The Eclipse environment will start. Now perform the lab tasks.

**Lab Tasks:**

1. Find the IP address of a local host using java program. Use the InetAddress class.
2. Write a small port scanner application. The program usage is as follows:

E:\ >java PortScanner 132 137

Port not in use : 132

Port not in use : 133

Port not in use : 134

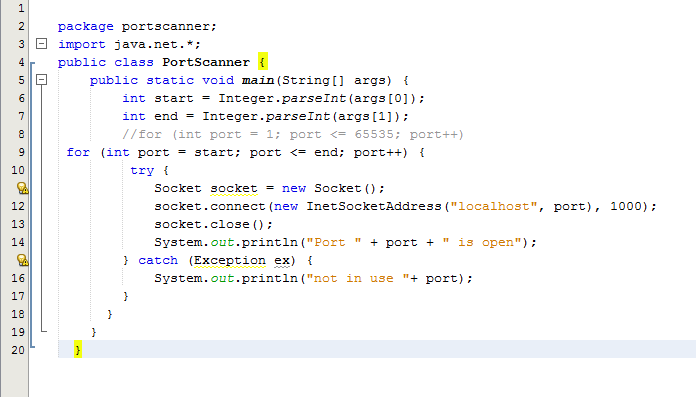
Port in use : 135

Port not in use : 136

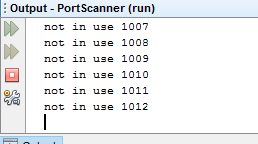
Port not in use : 137

1. Write a small server that accepts socket connection on port 2020. Develop a client application that connects to the server.
   1. Using BufferedOutputStream, write to the server “Hello”
   2. The server should respond with the word Hello
   3. Modify the Task 3 to develop an echo server

v

**CODING:**

**OUTPUT:**

****

**To study and implement multi-threading in Java**

**Instructions:**

1. A thread is an independent unit of execution.
2. In Java, the Runnable interface and Thread class of package java.lang are used for implementation of thread
3. To implement a thread, the desired class must implement the Runnable interface and provide the run() method.

public class MyThread implements Runnable {

public void run() {

//implementation of thread  
 }

}

1. The Thread class can then be used to start a thread as follows:

public class TestThread

{

public static void main( String[] args )

{

MyThread m = new MyThread();

Thread t = new Thread(m);

m.start();

}

}

**Lab Tasks:**

1. Write a class that implements Runnable. Define a constructor that takes the name of the thread as argument. The thread upon execution will print the name of the thread in a while loop. Define and run 5 thread objects. What output do you see?
2. In task 1, modify the run method to randomly sleep the thread for few milliseconds. Observe the output
3. Create a multi-threaded client server application in Java.

CODING:

package javaapplication60;

import java.io.\*;

import java.net.Socket;

import java.io.DataInputStream;

import java.io.DataOutputStream;

public class ServerThread implements Runnable

{

private Socket s;

public ServerThread (Socket s)

{

this.s=s;

}

public void run()

{

try

{

DataInputStream dis = new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());

DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());

dos.writeUTF(dis.readUTF());

s.close();

}

catch (Exception e)

{

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

CODING 2:

package javaapplication60;

import java.net.\*;

import java.io.\*;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.net.Socket;

import java.net.ServerSocket;

public class JavaApplication60 {

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception{

ServerSocket ss = new ServerSocket(101);

while(true)

{

Socket s = ss.accept();

ServerThread st = new ServerThread (s);

Thread t = new Thread (st);

t.start();

}

}

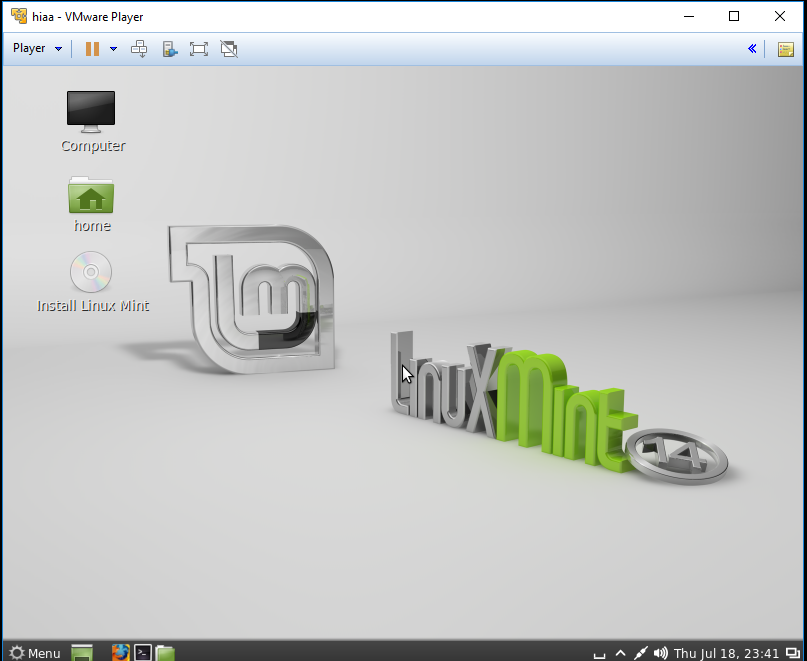
}

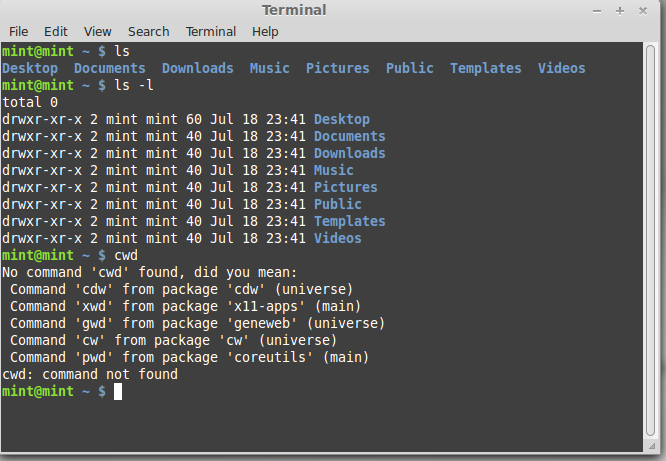
**To study and execute basic Linux commands on a terminal**

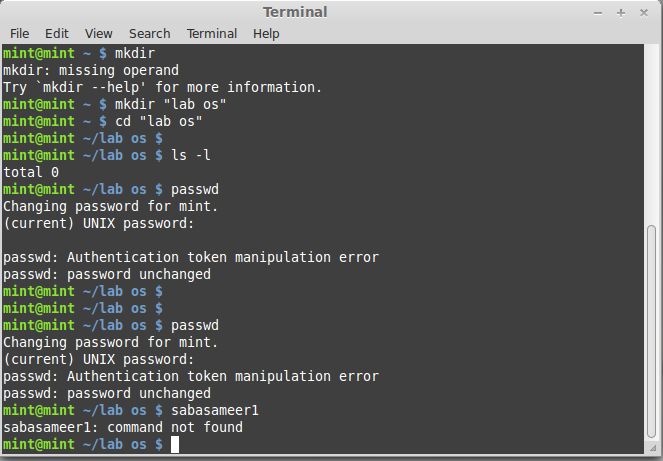
Linux is a Unix-like and mostly POSIX-compliant computer operating system (OS) assembled under the model of free and open-source software development and distribution. In this lab, we will work on Ubuntu, one of the flavors of Linux. For this purpose, we will use virtualization environment.

**Lab Tasks:**

1. Using ls command find out the contents of current directory
2. What are the permissions for normal user, group and world for each file
3. Find out the name of current working directory
4. Create a new folder named “lab os” using the mkdir command
5. Switch to the directory “lab os”
6. Create a file in the directory named “lab4.txt” using touch command
7. List down the contents of file using cat command. Try using “more” and “less” option
8. Find out the space consumed by directory using “du” command
9. Copy the file to parent directory using cp command
10. Remove the file using rm command
11. Remove the directory using rmdir command
12. Check the free space on disk using df command
13. Change the password of the user using passwd command
14. Switch to super user, using the command “su”
15. Using the history command, list down the commands run on the terminal window









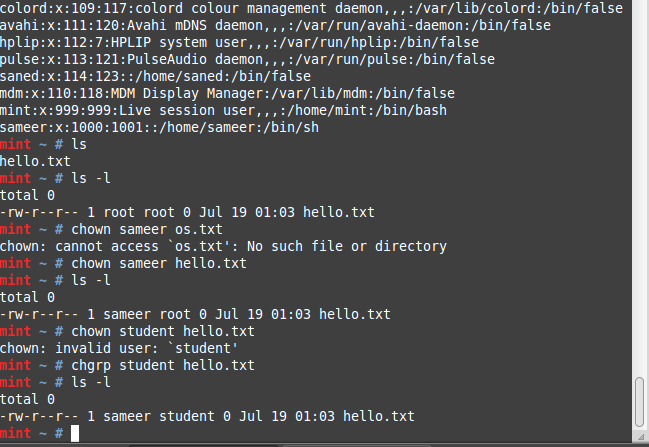
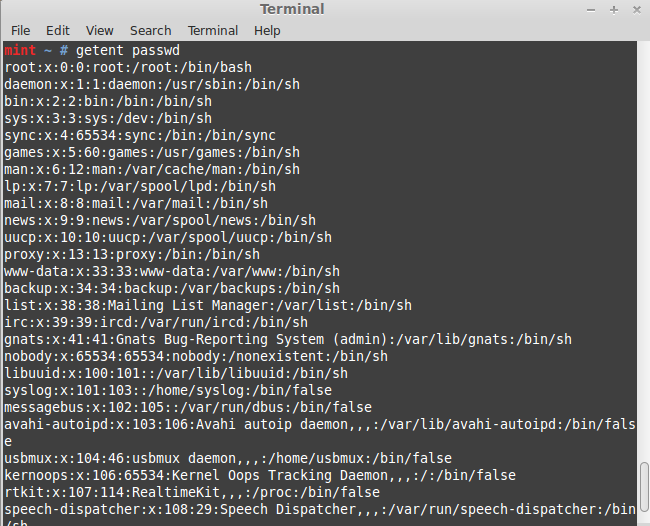
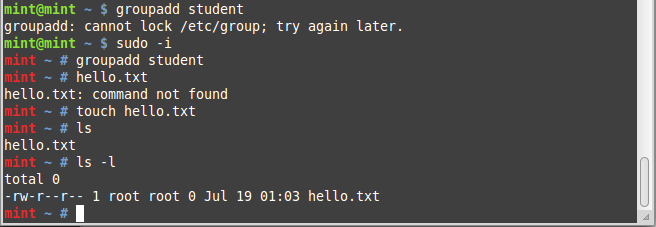
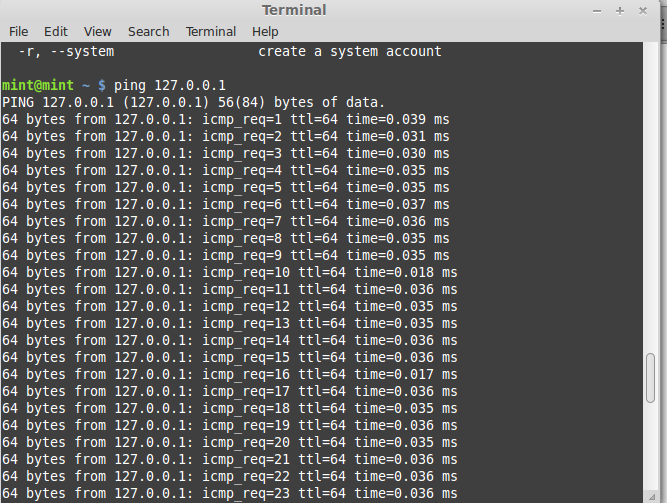
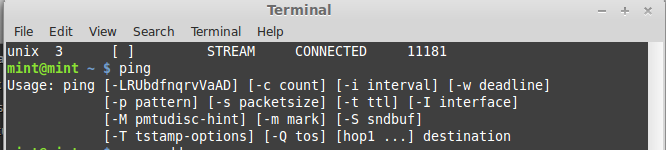
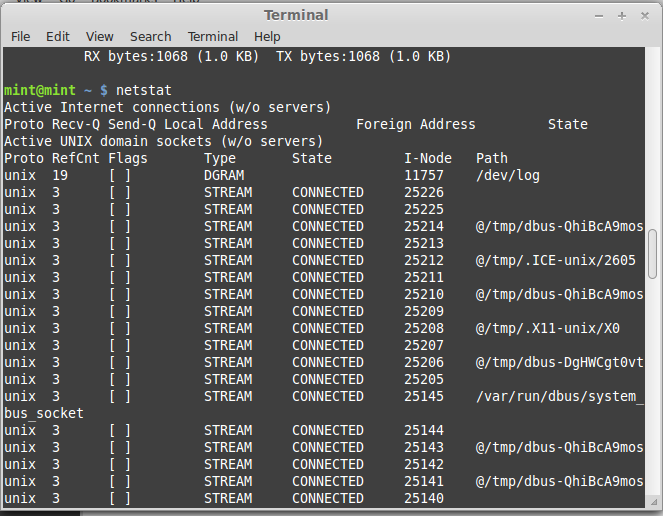
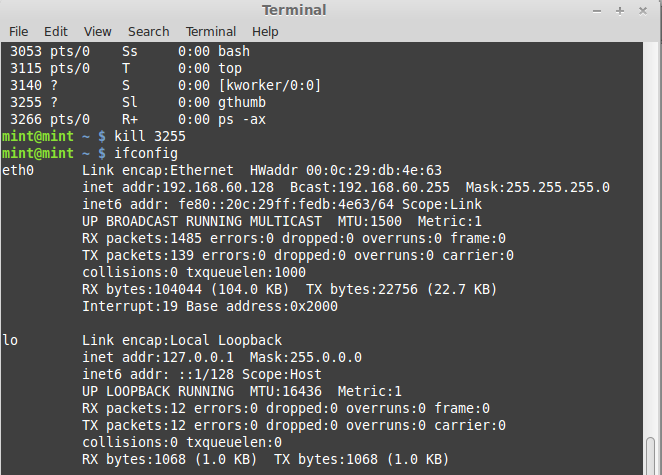
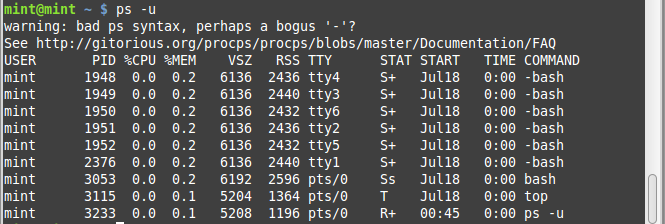
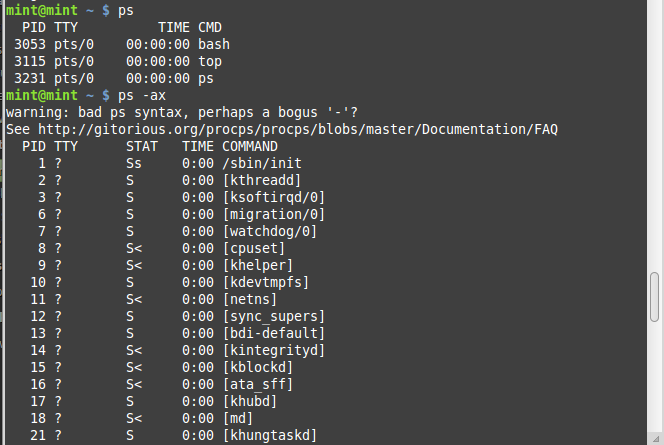
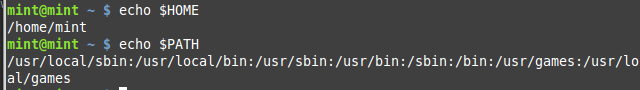
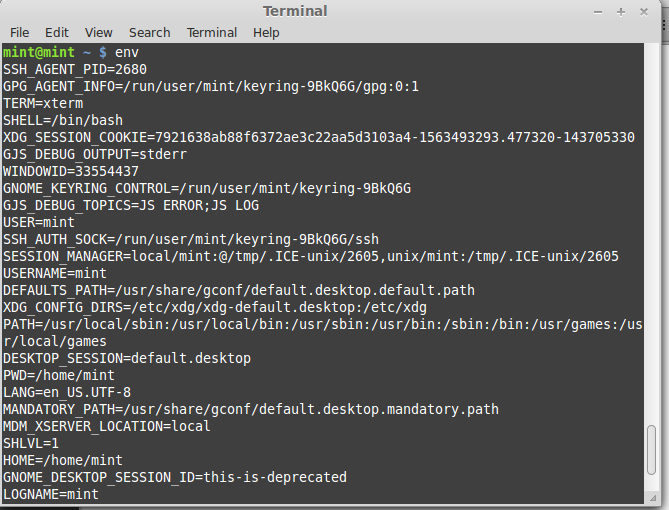
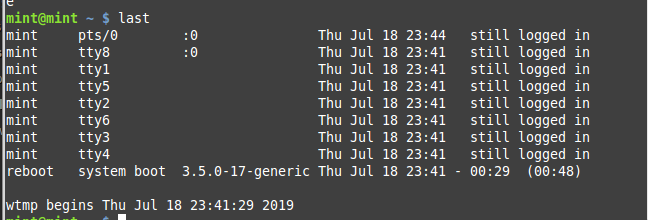
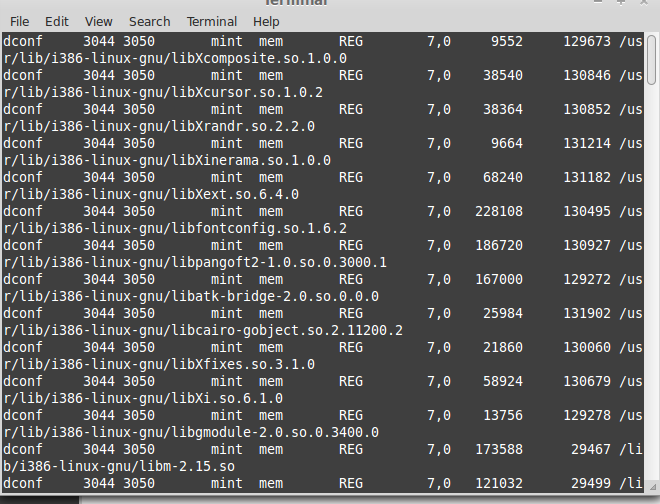
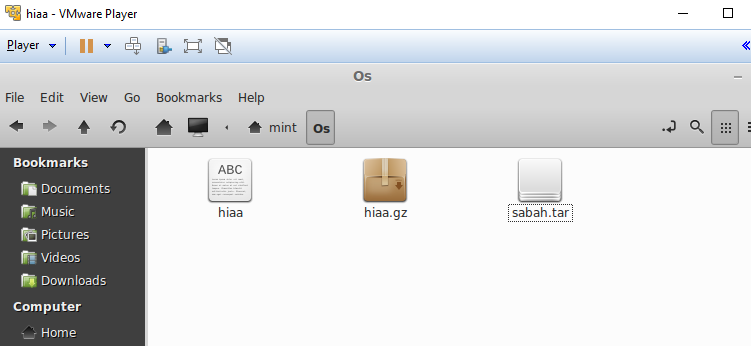
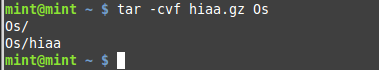
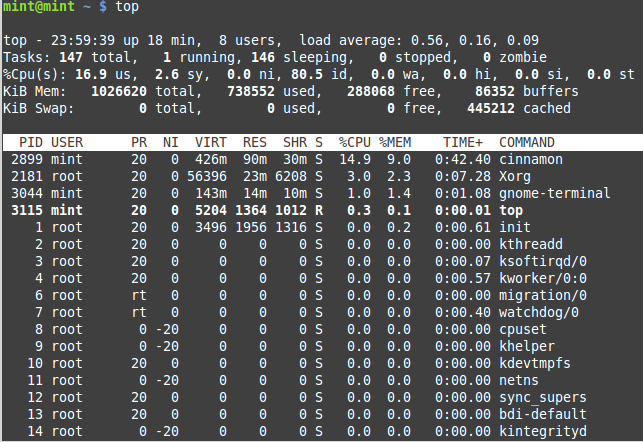
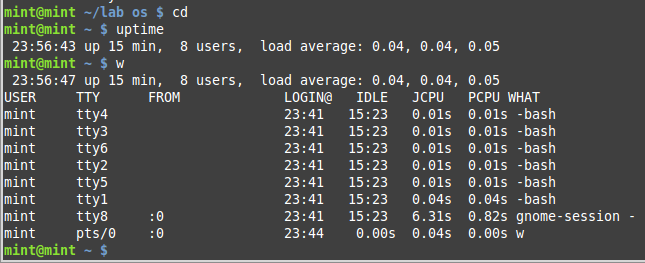
**To study and execute system administration commands on a terminal**

**Instructions:**

Linux comprises a set of commands for basic system administration. In this lab, we will study these commands.

**Lab Tasks:**

1. Using the ‘uptime' command, since how long your system is running and the number of users that are currently logged in.
2. Using the ‘w’, display the users currently logged in and their process along-with load averages
3. Using the ‘users’ command, display the currently logged in users.
4. Using the ‘top’ command, display processor activity of your system and also displays tasks managed by kernel in real-time.
5. Using ‘tar’ command, compress your home directory in Linux.
6. ‘lsof’ command to list all open files
7. Using the ‘last’ command, watch activity of ‘mint’ user in the system
8. Using the ‘env’ command, lists all the environment variables of your system. Use ‘echo’ command to print values of $HOME and $PATH
9. The ‘ps’ command displays about processes running in the system. Try option –ax, -u.
10. The ‘kill’ command can be used to terminate process. Using this command terminate some processes of your system
11. ‘ifconfig’ command is used to show the configuration of internet on LINUX. Use this command to find IP and MAC address of your computer
12. Using the ‘netstat’ command, show the status of your network
13. Using the ping command, to ping your localhost
14. Create a group named ‘student’ using groupadd
15. Create a file named ‘hello.txt’
16. Using the ‘useradd’ command create a user with your name in the group student
17. Change the owner of hello.txt to user you just created
18. Change the group owner of hello.txt to group student



**To study and implement shell programming in Linux**

**Instructions:**

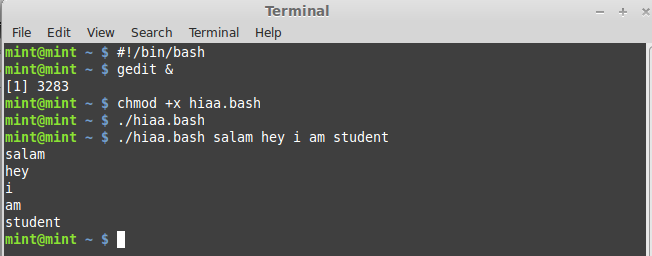
1. A shell script is a computer program designed to be run by the Unix shell, a command-line interpreter
2. The various dialects of shell scripts are considered to be scripting languages.
3. Typical operations performed by shell scripts include file manipulation, program execution, and printing text.

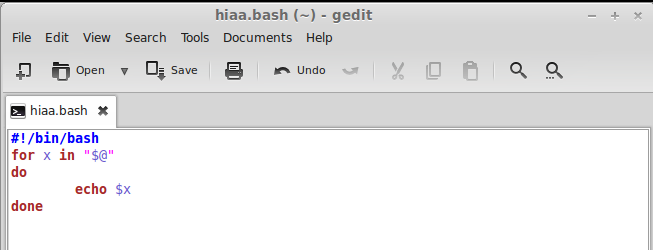
**Lab Tasks:**

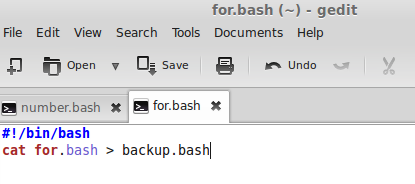
1. Write a script that backs itself up, that is, copies itself to a file named backup.sh.   
   Hint: Use the cat command
2. Write a script that echoes itself to stdout, but backwards.

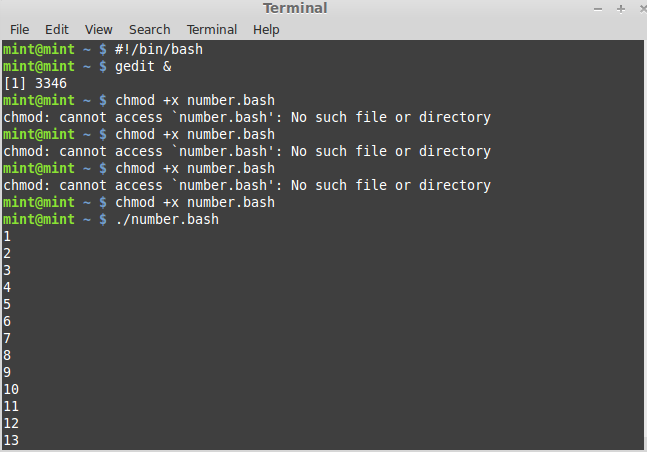
Hint: Use the tac command

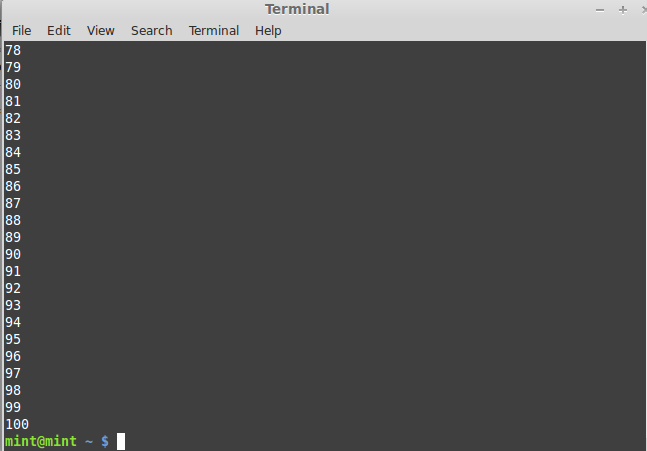
1. Perform a recursive directory listing on the user's home directory and save the information to a file.
2. Write a script that reads each line of a target file, then writes the line back to stdout, but with an extra blank line following. This has the effect of double-spacing the file.
3. Write a shell script that takes a command –line argument and reports on whether it is directory, a file
4. Write a shell script program to display list of user currently logged in.
5. Shell script program to count number of files in a Directory.

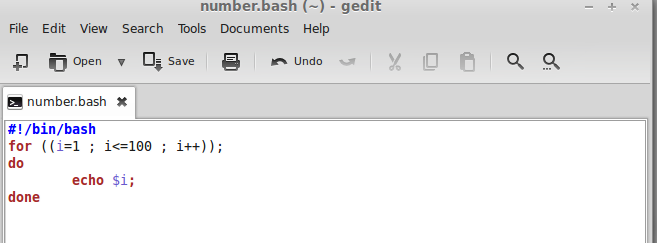


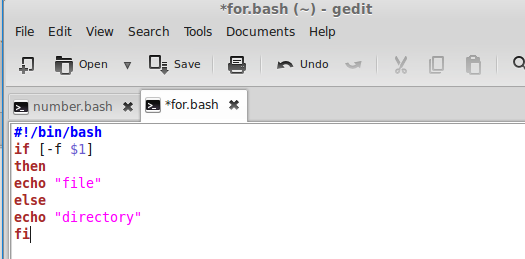




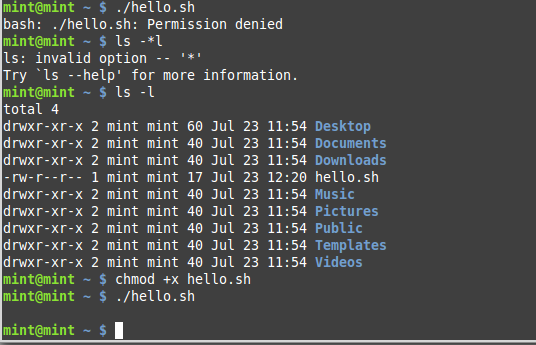
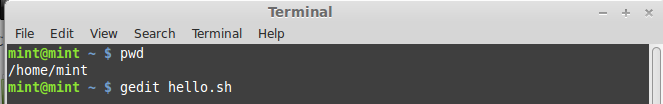
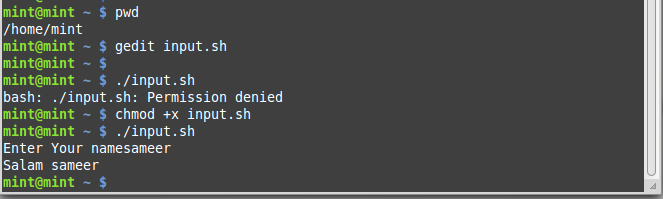


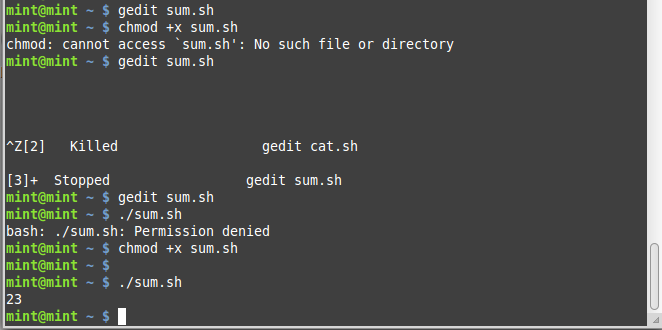
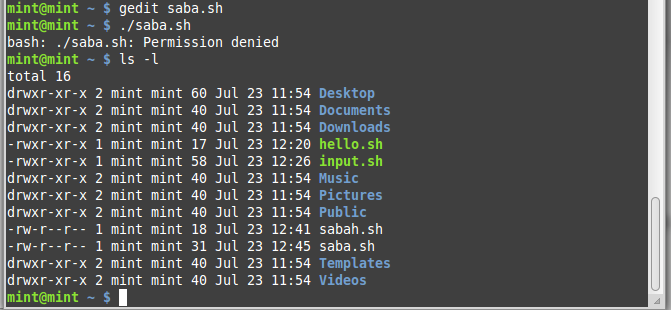


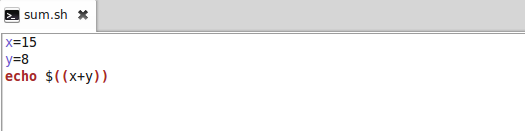




\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*



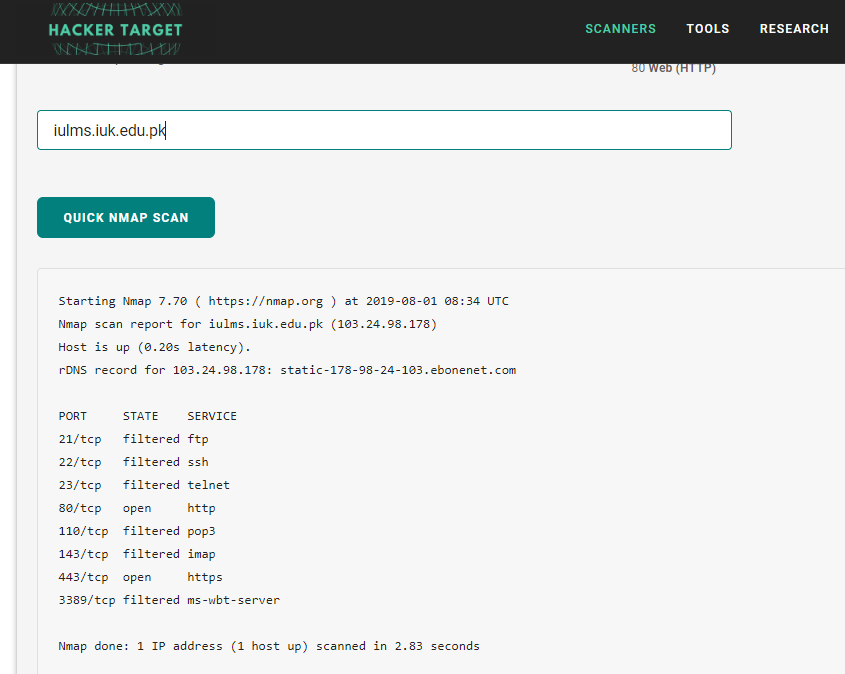




**To study and implement information security techniques in Linux**

In this lab, we will explore the basic information security tools available in Linux. There are a number of tools available in Linux. This lab only covers nmap, whois and wireshark tool

**Lab Tasks**

1. Download and install the three tools nmap, whois and wireshark tool on Linux. What command did you use to install?
2. Now run the nmap tool on <http://iqra.edu.pk>. Capture the output.
3. Provide a commentary on the output
4. Run the whois tool on <http://iqra.edu.pk>. Capture the output
5. Provide a commentary on the output
6. With the wireshark tool capturing the interface data, browse http://iqra .edu.pk
7. Capture the HTTP protocol message
8. Provide the commentary on the above captured message

