Operating Systems – COC 3071L SE 5th A – Fall 2025

Lab 2: Linux Basics and Introduction

Part 1: Linux Environment Orientation

1.1 Understanding the Linux Environment

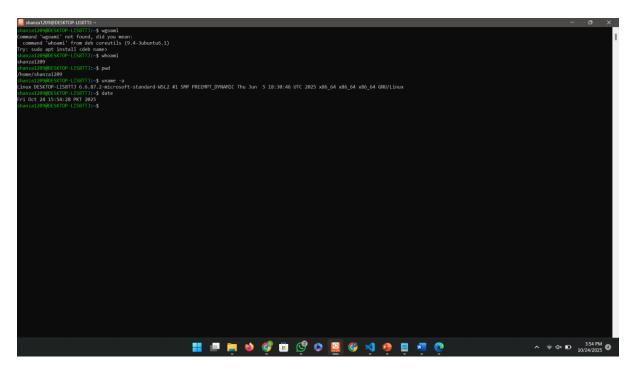
- Concepts to Cover:
 - What is Linux? Brief history and distributions
 - Linux vs Windows: Key differences
 - Understanding the shell (bash)
 - WSL2 as a Linux environment
- Hands-on Activity:

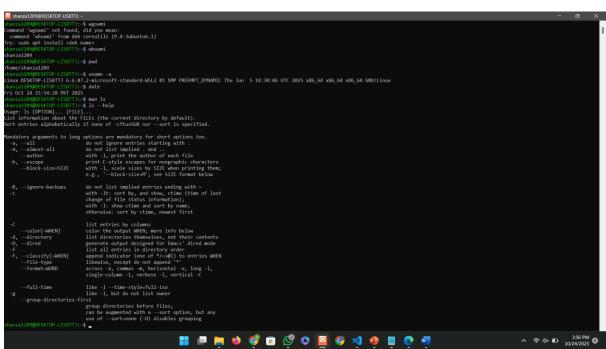
```
# Students open WSL2 terminal and explore
whoami  # Check current user
pwd  # Print working directory
uname -a  # System information
date  # Current date and time
```

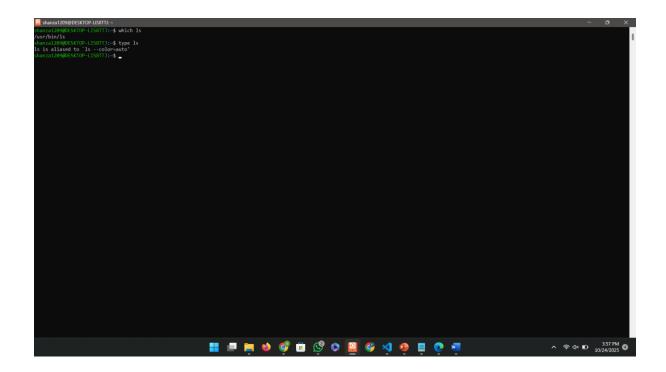
1.2 Getting Help in Linux

Commands to demonstrate:

```
man Is # Manual pages
Is --help # Built-in help
which Is # Location of commands
type Is # Command type information
```







Part 2: File System Navigation

2.1 Understanding Linux Directory Structure

- Concepts to Cover:
 - Root directory (/)
 - Important directories: /home, /usr, /etc, /var, /tmp
 - Absolute vs relative paths
 - Hidden files and directories
- Demonstration:

```
Is /  # Root directory contents
Is -la  # Long listing with hidden files
cd /home  # Change directory
cd ~  # Home directory shortcut
cd -  # Previous directory
```

```
| Americal Department | 1.58171-2.6 | spin | 1.5817
```

2.2 Basic Navigation Commands (15 minutes)

Commands to practice:

```
bwd
              # Present working directory
Is
             # List directory contents
ls -
             # Long format
Is -la
             # Include hidden files
Is -Ih
             # Human readable sizes
cd
             # Change directory
             # Parent directory
cd ..
cd ~
             # Home directory
cd /
             # Root directory
```

Part 3: File and Directory Operations

**3.1 Creating and Managing Files/Directories

Commands to demonstrate:

```
mkdir mylab2  # Create directory
mkdir -p test/sub/dir # Create nested directories
touch file1.txt  # Create empty file
touch file2.txt file3.txt # Multiple files

# Text editors introduction
nano hello.txt  # Simple text editor
# OR
echo "Hello Linux!" > hello.txt # Redirect output to file
```

• File viewing commands:

```
cat hello.txt  # Display file contents

less hello.txt  # Page through file
head hello.txt  # First 10 lines
```

```
## Amena (1998) School (1998)
```

```
tail hello.txt  # Last 10 lines
wc hello.txt  # Word count
```

3.2 Copying, Moving, and Deleting

Commands to practice:

```
cp hello-txt backup.txt  # Copy file
cp -r mylab2 mylab2_backup  # Copy directory recursively
mv backup.txt renamed.txt  # Move/rename file
rm renamed.txt  # Remove file
rm -r mylab2_backup  # Remove directory
rmdir empty_directory  # Remove empty directory
```

Hands-on Exercise: Students create a directory structure, add files, and practice file operations.

Part 4: File Permissions and Ownership

4.1 Understanding File Permissions

- Concepts to Cover:
 - Permission types: read (r), write (w), execute (x)
 - Permission groups: user (u), group (g), others (o)
 - Numeric notation: 755, 644, etc.
- Commands to demonstrate:

```
# View permissions

chmod 755 file.txt  # Change permissions (numeric)

chmod u+x file.txt  # Add execute permission for user

chmod g-w file.txt  # Remove write permission for group

chown user:group file.txt  # Change ownership (if applicable)
```

Part 5: Text Processing and Utilities

5.1 Essential Text Commands

Commands to demonstrate:

```
grep "pattern" file.txt  # Search for patterns
grep -i "pattern" file.txt  # Case-insensitive search
grep -n "pattern" file.txt  # Show line numbers
```

5.2 Pipes and Redirection

Concepts and commands:

Part 6: Introduction to Processes

6.1 Understanding Processes

- Concepts to Cover:
 - What is a process?
 - Process ID (PID)
 - Parent-child relationships
 - Process states
- Commands to demonstrate:

```
# Show current processes
ps
                      # Detailed process list
ps aux
                      # Full format listing
ps -ef
                      # Process tree
pstree
                      # Real-time process viewer
top
                      # Enhanced process viewer (if available)
htop
kill PID
                      # Terminate process by PID
killall process_name # Kill processes by name
pkill pattern
                       # Kill processes matching pattern
```