Task 1:

Five basic LINUX commands

Ls: all the directories



df:used to display the amount of available disk space

```
siddharth@SIDS-LAPTOP:/mnt/d$ df
              1K-blocks
ilesystem
                             Used Available Use% Mounted on
ootfs
              123930948
                         90472356 33458592
                                             74% /
              123930948
                         90472356 33458592
                                             74% /dev
one
one
              123930948
                         90472356 33458592
                                             74% /run
                                             74% /run/lock
              123930948
                         90472356 33458592
one
              123930948
                         90472356 33458592
                                             74% /run/shm
one
              123930948
                         90472356 33458592
                                             74% /run/user
one
                                             74% /sys/fs/cgroup
              123930948
                         90472356
                                   33458592
group
                                   33458592
                                             74% /mnt/c
              123930948
                         90472356
              976760828 400246260 576514568
                                             41% /mnt/d
```

DATE: gives date and time

siddharth@SIDS-LAPTOP:/mnt/d\$ date
Sat Sep 5 18:51:38 IST 2020

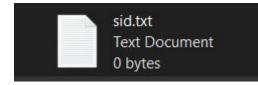
Nano :GNU nano is an easy to use command line text editor for Unix

siddharth@SIDS-LAPTOP:/mnt/d\$ sudo nano



touch:to create a file

siddharth@SIDS-LAPTOP:/mnt/d\$ touch sid.txt



Week 1: OS lab reverse the matrix using make file Client.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "Header.h"

int main(int arr, char *arrv[])
{
   puts("ENTER SIZE OF AN ARRAY");
   int d;
   scanf("%d", &d);
   puts("ENTER ELEMENTS OF AN ARRAY");
   int a[4];
   for (int i = 0; i < d; i++)
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
   puts("Input array is");
   print_array(d, a);
   reverse_array(d, a);
   puts("Reversed array is");
   print_array(d, a);
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Header.h

```
void reverse_array(int size, int array[size]);
void print_array(int size, int array[size]);
```

makefile.mk

```
a.out: Client.o Server.o

gcc Client.o Server.o -o a.out

Server.o: Server.c

gcc -c Server.c

Client.o: Client.c

gcc -c Client.c
```

Server.c

```
#include <stdio.h>

void reverse_array(int size, int array[size])
{
    for (int i = 0; i < size / 2; i++)
    {
        int temp = array[i];
        array[i] = array[size - i - 1];
        array[size - i - 1] = temp;
    }
}

void print_array(int size, int array[size])
{
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        printf("%d", array[i]);
    puts("");
}</pre>
```

OUTPUT:

```
siddharth@SIDS-LAPTOP:/mnt/d/sem5/operatingsysytem/lab$ make -f makefile.mk gcc -c Client.c gcc -c Server.c gcc Client.o Server.o -o a.out siddharth@SIDS-LAPTOP:/mnt/d/sem5/operatingsysytem/lab$ ./a.out ENTER SIZE OF AN ARRAY 5
ENTER ELEMENTS OF AN ARRAY 1
3
4
5
6
Input array is 13456
Reversed array is 65431
```

Q Why do we use Makefile?

A makefile is a file (by default named "Makefile") containing a set of directives used by a make build automation tool to generate a target/goa

Compilation is done with a single command. Easy to manage a large number of dependencies.

Q Is Makefile a shell script?

No, makefile isn't a shell script.

a shell script is an arbitrary collection of unix shell commands. put a command in a file and it is a shell script

Q What does "clean" do in a makefile?

Make clean removes all the object files that had been created in the meantime. Normally, it's no big deal to partially recompile, i.e. only to recompile the files you changed and finally link the newly created object files with the pre-existing ones.

How does make learn about the last modified files to be compiled?

Check the file time-stamp.

If a dependency is newer than the target, the target gets rebuilt.

What does Cflags in Makefile mean?

either the name of environment variables or of Makefile variables that can be set to specify additional switches to be passed to a compiler.

Cflag is the name of the environment variable that is commonly used to add arguments to the compiler.

Why do we use -f option with make command?

-f is used to use the mentioned file as a Makefile. If not used, the standard version of make will look first for a file called Makefile in the current directory.