#### **SCR2043 OPERATING SYSTEMS**

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Section : 07

Marks

Instruction: Please do the following activities in sequence. Once completed, ask your lecturer / instructor to verify your results by putting his / her initial.

## ATIVITY 1: BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

[10 Marks]

Write down instructions under command column.

### You need a terminal windows to enter all your commands in sequence.

	Task	Command
1	Check your current working directory	pwd
2	List the content of the directory	ls
3	Create a directory with your name.	mkdir Syamira
4	Change working directory to the	cd/ Syamira
4	directory created in previous task 3.	
5	To display your current directory now	pwd
	Create 3 directories using your best	mkdir Nurin
6	friend's name.	mkdir Anis mkdir Zati
7	List all created directories available.	ls -d */
	Create a directories (Water) under one	mkdir Nurin/Water
8	of those directories created in task 5	
	without change working directory.	
	Create a directories (Banana) under	mkdir Anis/Banana
9	the other one of those directories	
9	created in task 5 without change	
	working directory.	
10	Change working directory to Banana	cd Anis/Banana
1.1	Create new directory Papaya under	mkdir/Papaya
11	same directory with Banana.	
12	List all directories created under the	ls
12	parent of current working directory	
	From current working directory, create	mkdir//Nurin/Durian
13	new directory Durian under same	
	directory with Water.	

14	Rename Water into another new name as Watermelon.	mv//Nurin/Water//Nurin/Watermelon
15	Remove the directories with no sub- directory created in task 5.	rm -r//Zati
16	Return back to /home directory	cd ~
17	Complete the file structure of the entire t	asks done. (Hint: use tree command)

#### ATIVITY 2: WRITING A PROGRAM / SOURCE CODE [5 Marks]

This activity continuous from the previous activity 1. Write the command in the provided boxes.

1. Continuing from task (17) in activity 1, go directly to your Banana directory as your working directory.

```
Command: cd/ Syamira/Anis/Banana
```

2. By using a terminal, open a simple text editor provided in Ubuntu OS by typing the command either pico or nano. Create a file by using a name of forkl.c.

```
Command: nano fork1.c
```

3. Type the following simple source code correctly. Use the menu given by the editor to do your task.

```
muhalim@hpc-cluster2: ~
 GNU nano 2.2.4
                       New Buffer
#include <stdio.h>
  int pid;
  printf("\nHello World\n");
  pid = fork();
  if(pid != 0)
     printf("I'm the Father and my son's PID is %d\n", pid);
  else
           printf("I'm the Son\n");
printf("Goodbye Cruel World\n\n");
  Get Help
                    WriteOut
                      Where Is
                             ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text^T
```

Source: http://www.osix.net/modules/article/?id=641

- 4. Once you finished typing the source code, save the file using menu WriteOut with control button.
- 5. Make a copy of the file in the same directory with name fork2.c.

```
Command: cp fork1.c fork2.c
```

6. Make another copy of the fork2.c file into Durian directory with name fork3.c.

```
Command: cp fork2.c ../../Nurin/Durian/fork3.c
```

7. Move the fork2.c file in current directory into Papaya directory.

```
Command: mv fork2.c ../Papaya/fork2.c
```

8. View the content of the file fork1.c without using the editor.

```
Command: cat fork1.c
```

# ATIVITY 3: COMPILING THE PROGRAM / SOURCE [5 Marks] CODE

This activity continuous from the previous activity 2. Write the command in the provided boxes. This activity will show the process of compiling the source code written in C programming language.

1. By using a terminal, change your working directory to Durian directory. You need to compile the fork3.c file in that directory.

```
Command: cd ../../Nurin/Durian
```

2. To compile the source code, you need a compiling command for C programming, which is gcc. Compile the fork3.c file using that command.

```
Command: gcc fork3.c
```

3. Execute the output file generated in the directory. If you didn't specify the output, a default filename of a . out will be produced

```
Command: ./a.out
```

4. Re-compile the fork3.c, and do specify the output filename in the command as fork3result (use -o option).

```
Command: gcc fork3.c -o fork3result
```

5. Execute the specified output file generated in previous step.

```
Command: ./fork3result
```

6. From current working directory, compile the forkl.c file in Banana directory. Do specify the output filename as forklresult.

```
Command: gcc ../../Anis/Banana/fork1.c -o
../../Anis/Banana/fork1result
```

7. Execute the output file generated (fork1result.)

```
Command: ./../Anis/Banana/forklresult
```

8. Remove the a . out file in related directory.

```
Command: rm a.out
```

9. Redraw the final directories and files generated. (Hint: use tree command)

.End of Lab1