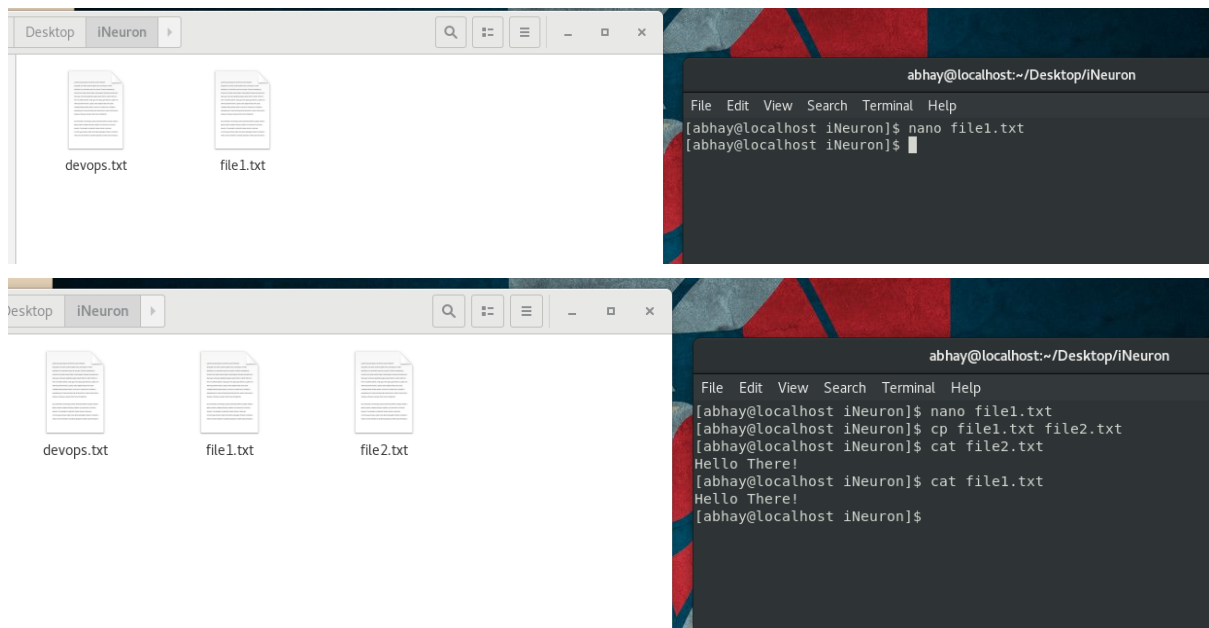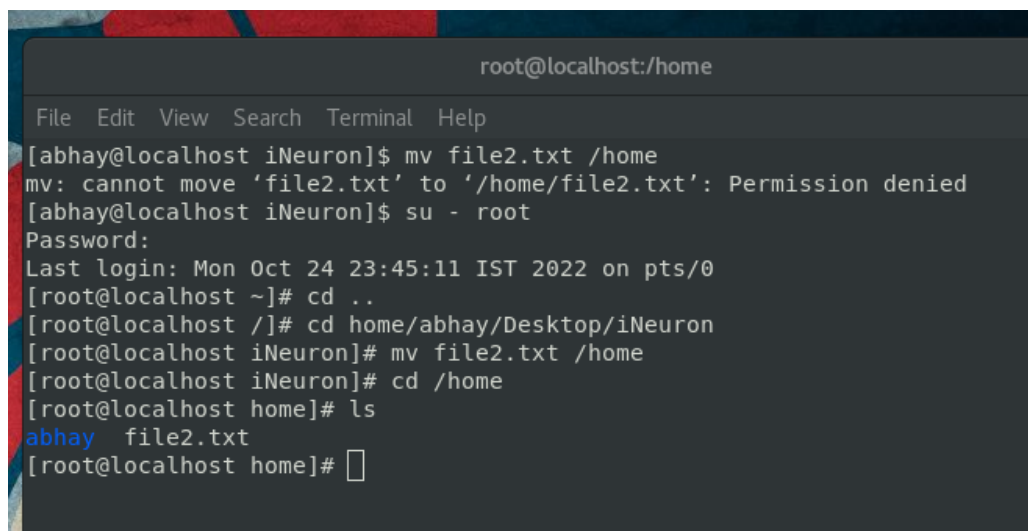# Assignment Part 3

Name: Abhay Anand

E-Mail: abhayanandkk23@gmail.com

1. Create a file like nano file1.txt
   - Edit some data and then save the file
2. Now we will copy date from file1 to new file2
   - cp file1.txt file2.txt
   - Then see the output of file2.txt, cat file2.txt
   - Give screenshot

3. Now we will move the file2.txt to new folder /home
   - mv file2.txt /home
   - Then go to home directory and check ls, file exits or not?
   - Given screenshot

3. Then we create a new file3.txt and file4.txt in home directory and add content in it.
- Now do echo "Hello I am newline" > file3.txt and provide the output of file3.txt
- Now do echo "Hello I am newline" >> file4.txt and provide the output of file4.txt
- Tell the different between both step you follow and the reason behind it

```
root@localhost:/home

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
[root@localhost home]# touch file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# touch file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# ls
abhay   file2.txt   file3.txt   file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am newline" > file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file3.txt
"Hello I am newline"
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am newline" >> file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file4.txt
"Hello I am newline"
[root@localhost home]#
```

Explanation: Both > and >> will modify the file by adding content in it. The major difference is when we use > then it overwrites the file content which was already present whereas >> will add the content in file without overwriting it.

```
root@localhost:/home

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am newline 2" > file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file3.txt
Hello I am newline 2
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am newline 2" >> file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file4.txt
"Hello I am newline"
Hello I am newline 2
[root@localhost home]#
```

5. For remove a file or directory you can use the below two commands
- To delete a file –rm
- To delete a directory -rmdir <any_directoryname>

```
[root@localhost home]# mkdir iNeuron
[root@localhost home]# ls
abhay   file2.txt   file3.txt   file4.txt   iNeuron
[root@localhost home]# rm file2.txt
rm: remove regular file 'file2.txt'? Y
[root@localhost home]# ls
abhay   file3.txt   file4.txt   iNeuron
[root@localhost home]# rmdir iNeuron
[root@localhost home]# ls
abhay   file3.txt   file4.txt
[root@localhost home]#
```