Name: - Aman Kumar
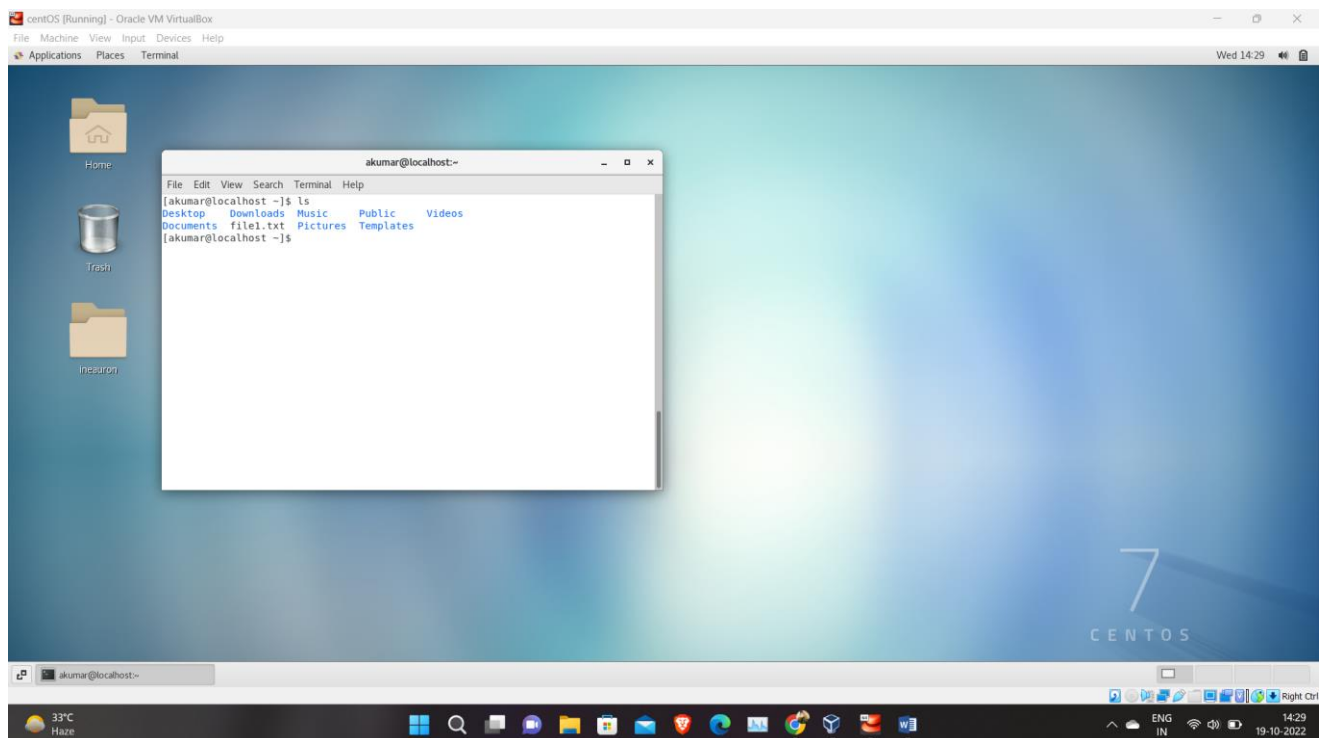
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Assignment 2

Playing with files: -

1. Create a file like nano file1.txt

   o Edit some data and then save the file

2. Now we will copy date from file1 to new file2

      o cp file1.txt file2.txt

      o Then see the output of file2.txt, cat file2.txt

      o Give screenshot

In above pic you can see I already created file1.txt   with the help of *touch file1.txt* command. And I already add some data in it.

Now as question says I have to create another file name file2.txt and copy data from file1.txt to file2.txt.
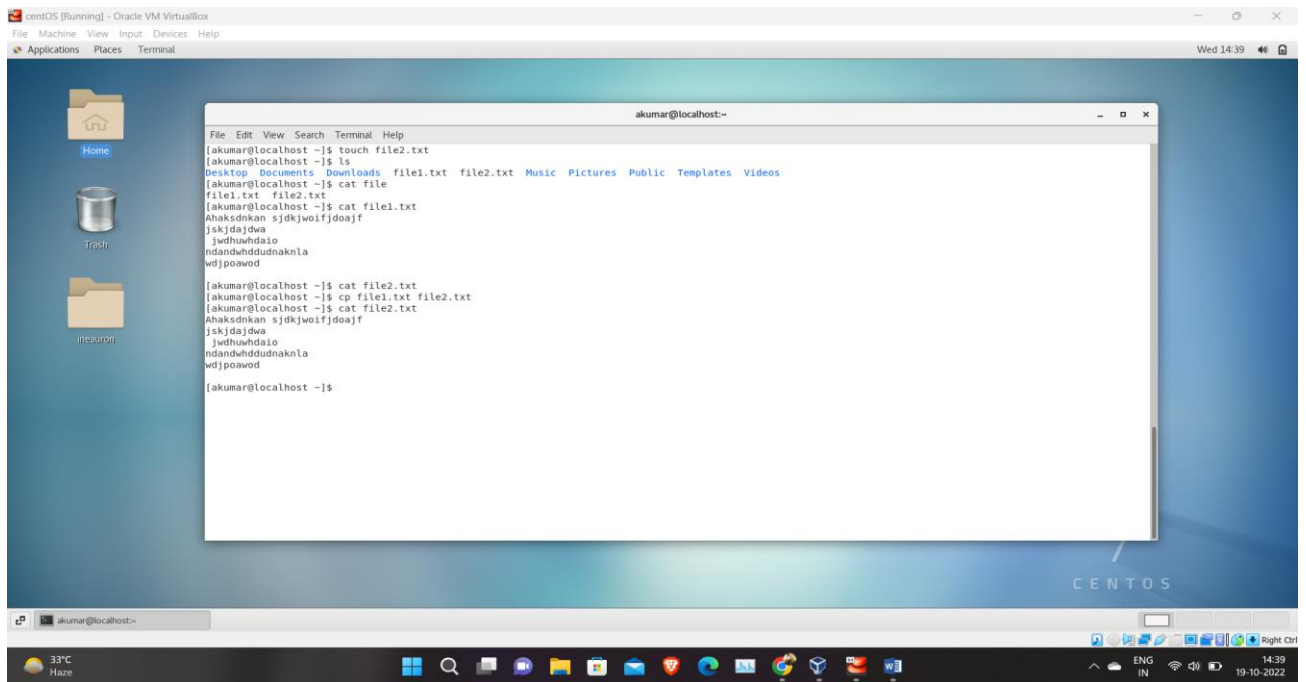
In above picture you can see that I created file2.txt and then use *ls* command so that it will be confirmed that file2.txt is created.

Now I use *cat* command to show all data present in file1.txt , so that I can check that if I copy the file1 data to file2 then it has to be same .

As above given I used   *cp file1.txt file2.txt*   command to copy all data from file1 to file2 .

Then I used   *cat*   command to show all the data from file2.txt . And it worked file1 and file2 has same data.

3. Now we will move the file2.txt to new folder /home

> o mv file2.txt /home
>
> o Then go to home directory and check ls, file exits or not?
>
> o Given screenshot
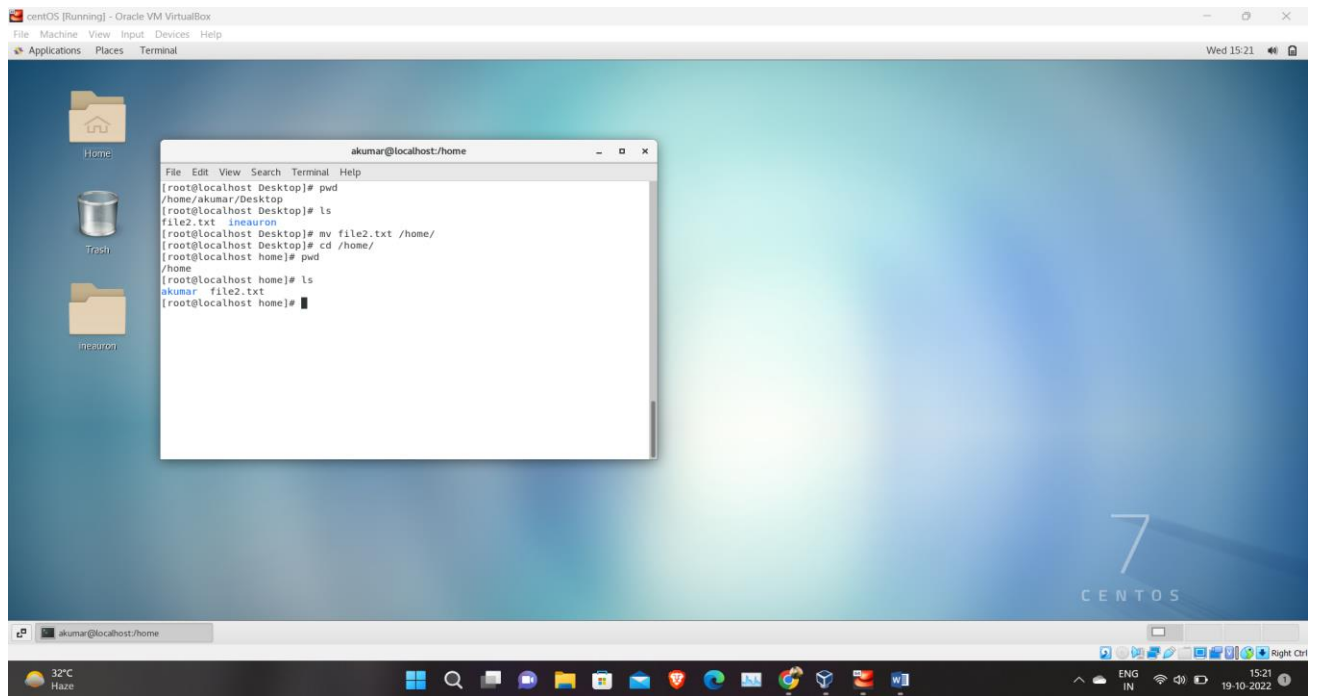
I created my file2.txt on my Desktop and as above given , I used **mv file2.txt /home** command , So I moved my file2.txt into my home Directory . And yes it worked, now my file2.txt is in **/home** directory.

4. Then we create a new file3.txt and file4.txt in home directory and add content in it.

  o Now do echo "Hello I am newline" > file3.txt and provide the output of file3.txt.

  o Now do echo "Hello I am newline" >> file4.txt and provide the output of file4.txt.

  o Tell the different between both step you follow and the reason behind it.
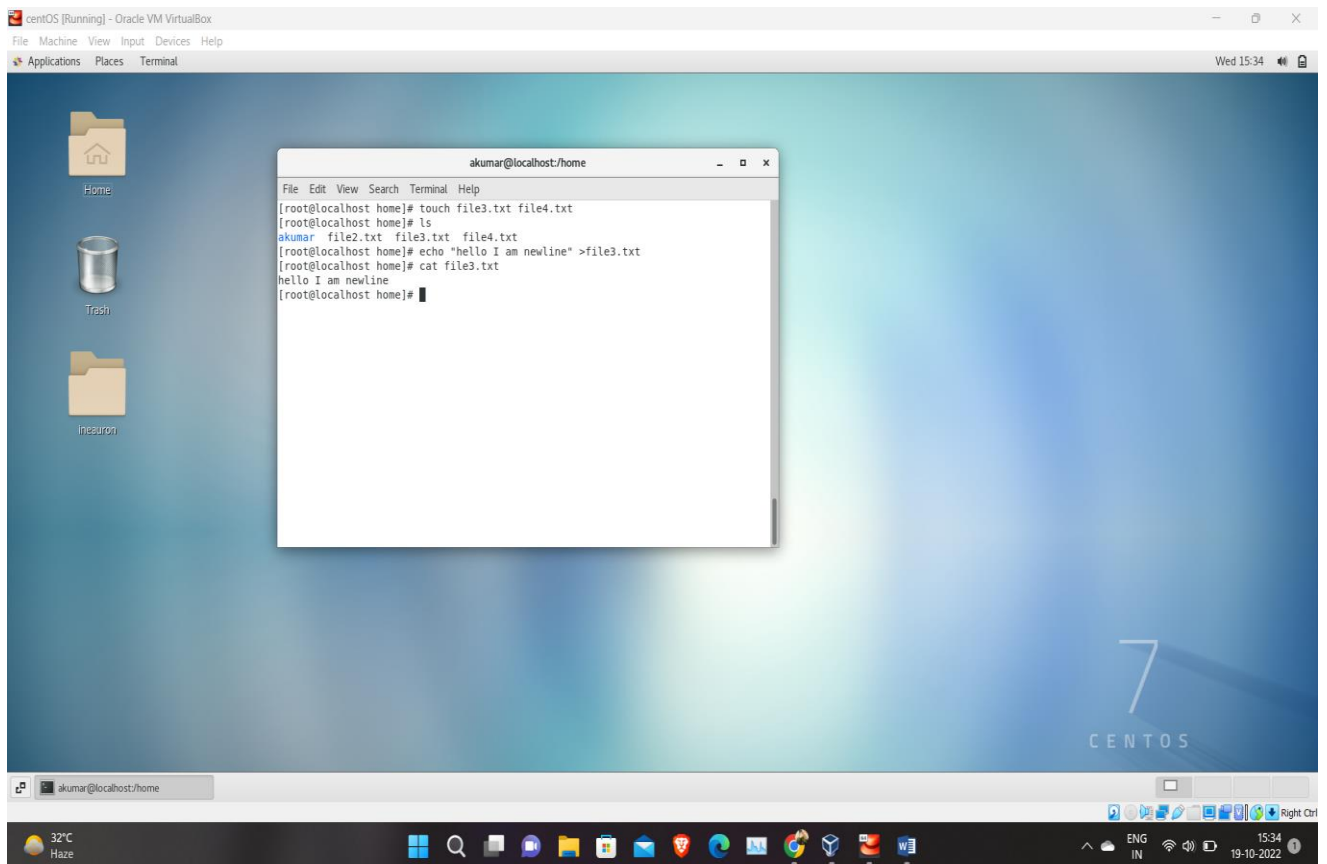
In the above picture, I created two files file3.txt and file4.txt in home directory .

And added some data in file3.txt by the **echo "text" >file_name** command.
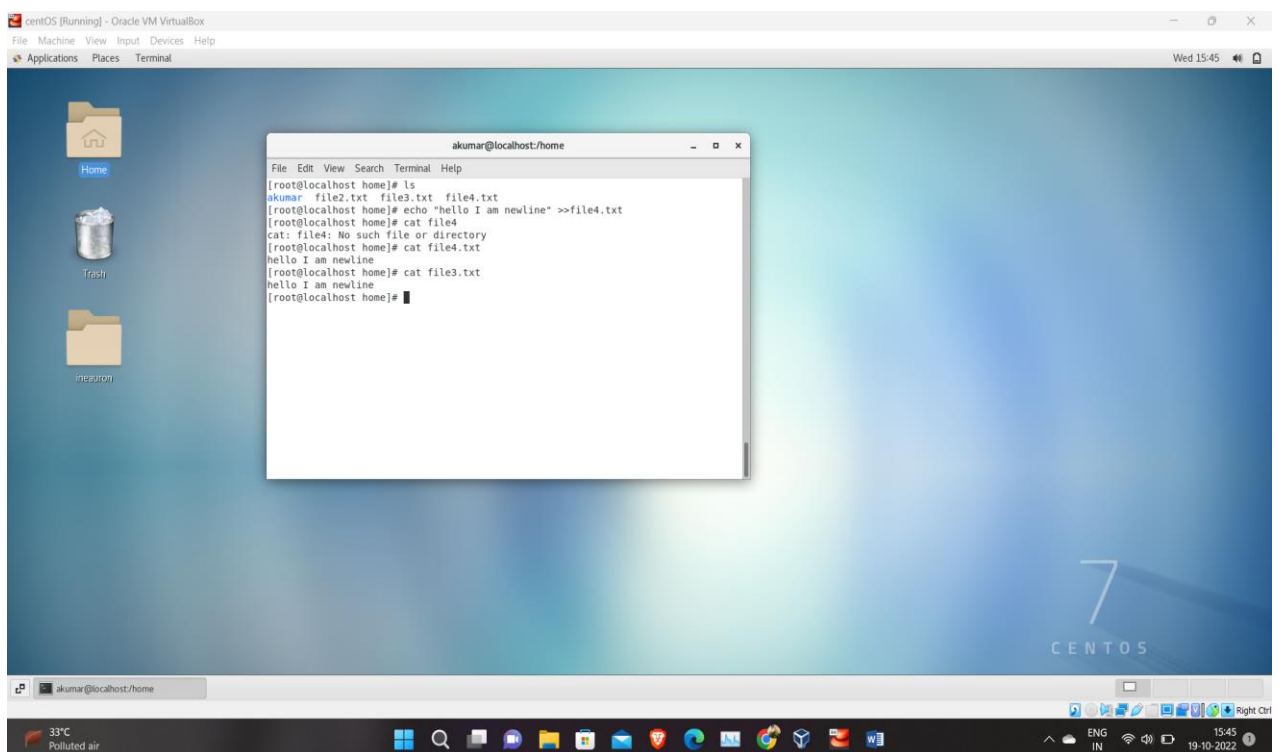
And I also added some data in my file4.txt file by the **echo "text" >>file_name** command.

Now see when I use **echo "text" >>file_name** command then it appends with older texts present in file.

But with **echo "text" >file_name** command it adds the text if file is empty and if it is not then it deletes all the data from the file (**overwrite**) and then add the texts.

The ">" is an output operator that overwrites the existing file, while ">>" is also an output operator but appends the data in an already existing file. Both operators are often used to modify the files in Linux.
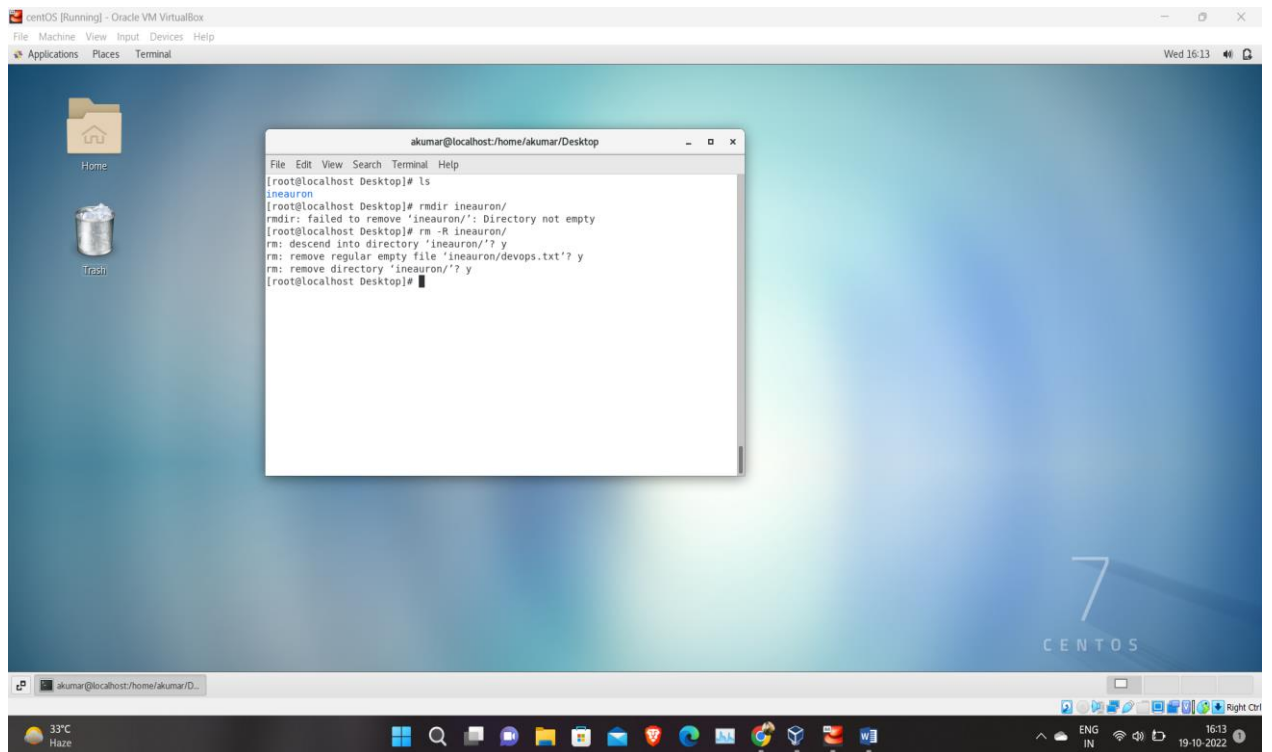
5. For remove a file or directory you can use the below two commands

    o To delete a file – **rm <any_filename>**

    o To delete a directory- **rmdir <any_directoryname>**
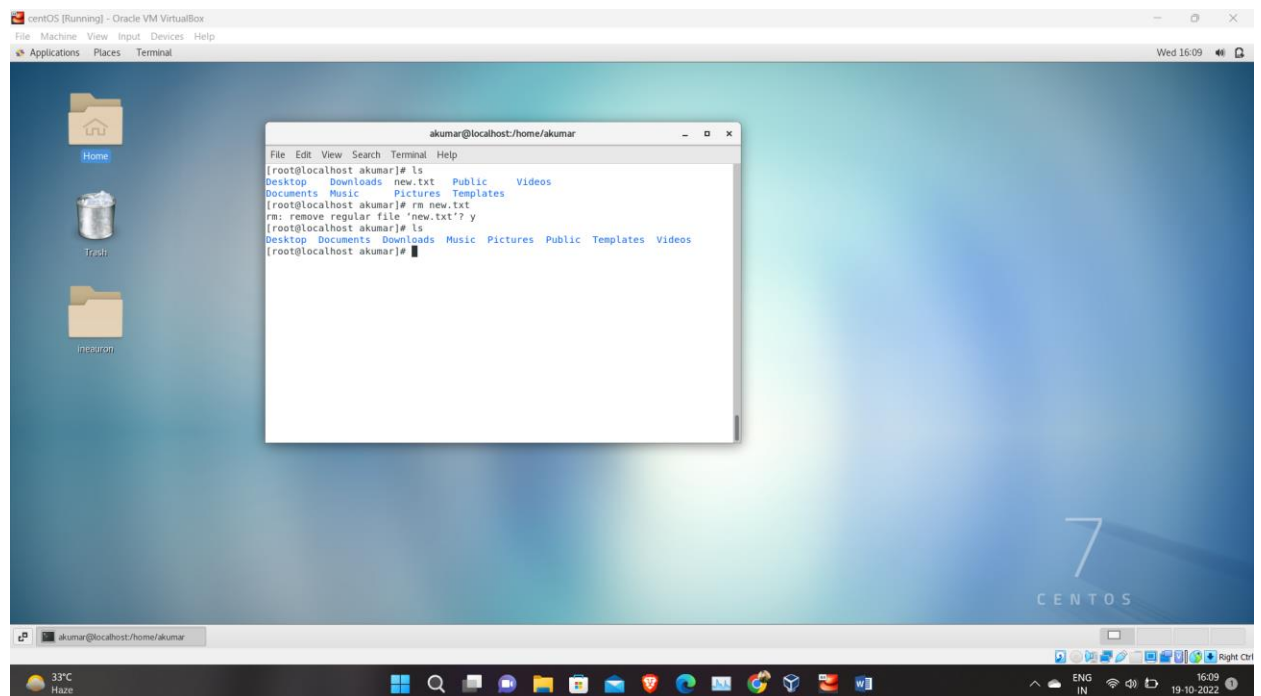
In above picture, I deleted the file name new.txt by the help of **rm <any_filename>** command.

Here I tried **rmdir <directoryname>** command on ineauron directory that I created earlier but it didn't work because that directory was not empty so I used **rm –R <directory_name>** command and it worked. Because it removed the files recursively.

So if directory is empty use **rmdir <directoryname>** command.

And if it is not empty then use **rm –R <directory_name>** command