

# Linux Assignment 1

## 1. How to make a directory.

We use the **mkdir** command.

**Definition:** For making the directory we use the **mkdir** command.

**Syntax:** mkdir my\_directory

```
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ mkdir new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt  new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ |
```

## 2. Remove a Directory.

We use the **rm** command.

**Definition:** **rm** command to remove the directory and file.

**Syntax:**        **rm file\_name**

**rm -r folder\_name**

**-r**(recursively) is used to delete the directory and all its child directory

If we use only **rm** commands without using **-r** then it only deletes files not directories.

```

ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt  new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ rm ankit_personal
rm: cannot remove 'ankit_personal': Is a directory
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ cd ankit_personal
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ ls
education.txt  life.txt  life.txt.save
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ rm life.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ ls
education.txt  life.txt.save
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$

```

Using **rm** command with **-r** (when we use it then we are able to remove directories and files both).

### 3. Make a copy of a file.

We use the **cp** command.

**Definition:** The **cp** command is used to copy the text of one file into another file.

**Syntax:** **cp source\_file destination\_file**

```

ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt  new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ cd new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ ls
dir1  dir2  dir3  dir4  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ vim file1.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat file1.txt
My name is Ankit.and I want to become a developer, yes this was my dream to teach in IT sector.
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat file2.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat file2.txt
My name is Ankit.and I want to become a developer, yes this was my dream to teach in IT sector.
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$

```

### 4. Move or rename a file.

We use the **mv** command.

**Definition:** **mv** command to move and rename the file.

**Syntax:**    **mv source destination**

```
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt  new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ cd new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ ls
dir1  dir2  dir3  dir4  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ vim file1.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat file1.txt
My name is Ankit.and I want to become a developer, yes this was my dream to teach in IT sector.
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat file2.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat file2.txt
My name is Ankit.and I want to become a developer, yes this was my dream to teach in IT sector.
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ mv file2.txt newFile.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ ls
dir1  dir2  dir3  dir4  file1.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt  newFile.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cat mewFile.txt
cat: mewFile.txt: No such file or directory
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$
```

## 5. Create an Empty file.

We use the **touch** command.

**Definition:** **touch** command is use to create an empty file in directory.

**Syntax:**    **touch file\_name**

```
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cd ..
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt  new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ touch new_file.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal  ankit_public  important_docs  linux.txt  new_file.txt  new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$
```

## 6. Remove multiple files with a single command.

We use the **rm** command.

**Definition:** we use the rm command and then list the filenames with space.

**Syntax:** rm file1 file2 file3 ..

rm \*.txt

```
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ pwd
/home/ankit/ankit_personal
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ ls
file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ rm *.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$ ls
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal$
```

## 7. Remove content from the folder without removing the folder.

**Definition:** for this we use rm command with /\*

**Syntax:** rm -r folder\_name/\*

```
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal ankit_public important_docs linux.txt new_file.txt new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ cd new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3 dir4 file1.txt file3.txt file4.txt newFile.txt
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ cd ..
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ pwd
/home/ankit
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ rm -r new_repo/*
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ ls
ankit_personal ankit_public important_docs linux.txt new_file.txt new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~$ cd new_repo
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$ ls
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/new_repo$
```

## 8. Create multiple folders (a-z) with a single command.

**Concepts:** for this we use 'for' loop for iteration.

**Syntax:**    for index in {a..z}; do mkdir "/repo/../../repo\_name/\$i" ;  
done

```
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal/new_folder$ pwd
/home/ankit/ankit_personal/new_folder
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal/new_folder$ for i in {a..z}; do mkdir "/home/ankit/ankit_personal/new_folder/$i" ; done
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal/new_folder$ ls
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
ankit@LAPTOP-LTFP3BMC:~/ankit_personal/new_folder$
```