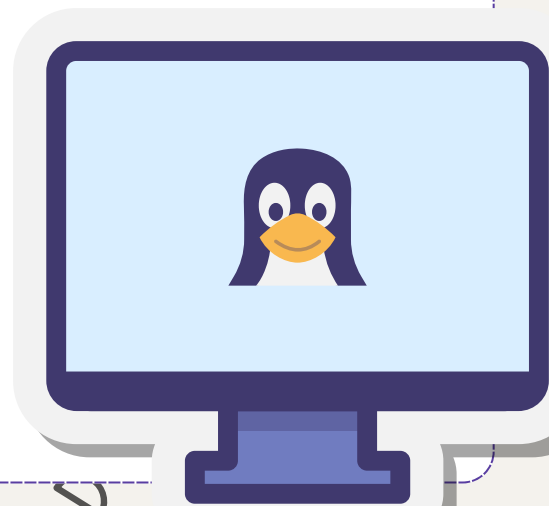


FILE & DIRECTORY OPERATION

BY - Gauri Yadav



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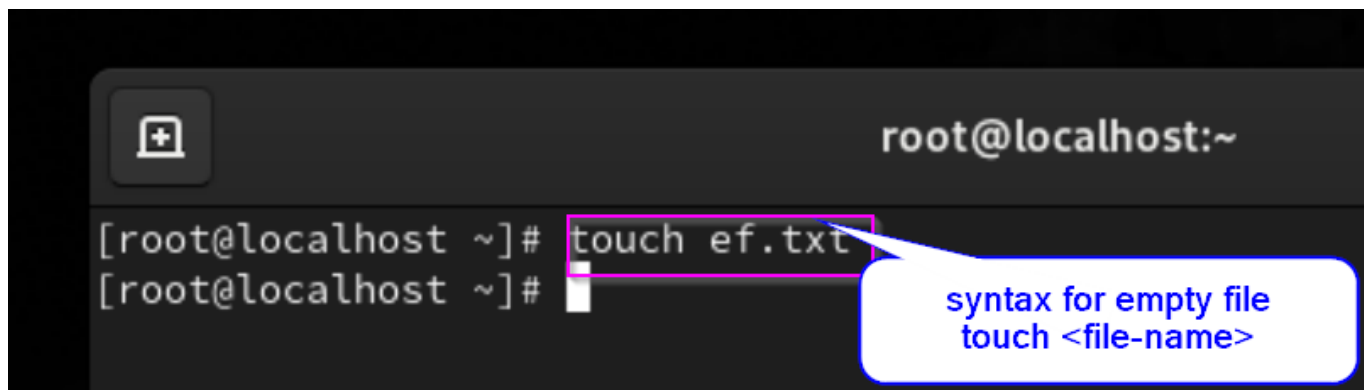
05

REMOVING FILE & DIRECTORY



Creating files and directory

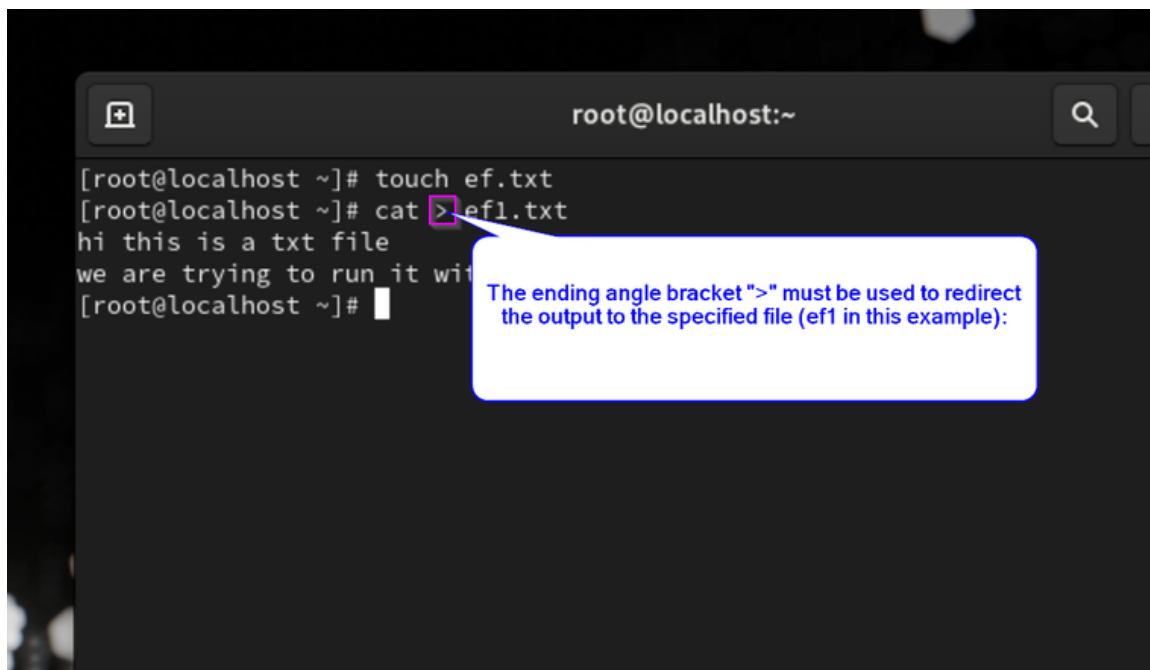
Q1 How to create Empty file?



```
root@localhost:~  
[root@localhost ~]# touch ef.txt  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

syntax for empty file
touch <file-name>

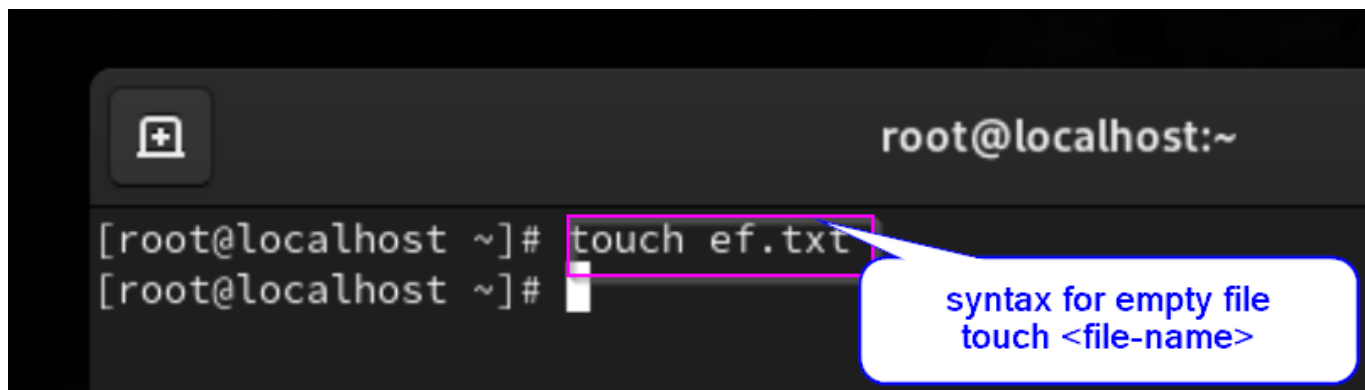
Q2 How to create short file?



```
root@localhost:~  
[root@localhost ~]# touch ef.txt  
[root@localhost ~]# cat >ef1.txt  
hi this is a txt file  
we are trying to run it with  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

The ending angle bracket ">" must be used to redirect the output to the specified file (ef1 in this example):

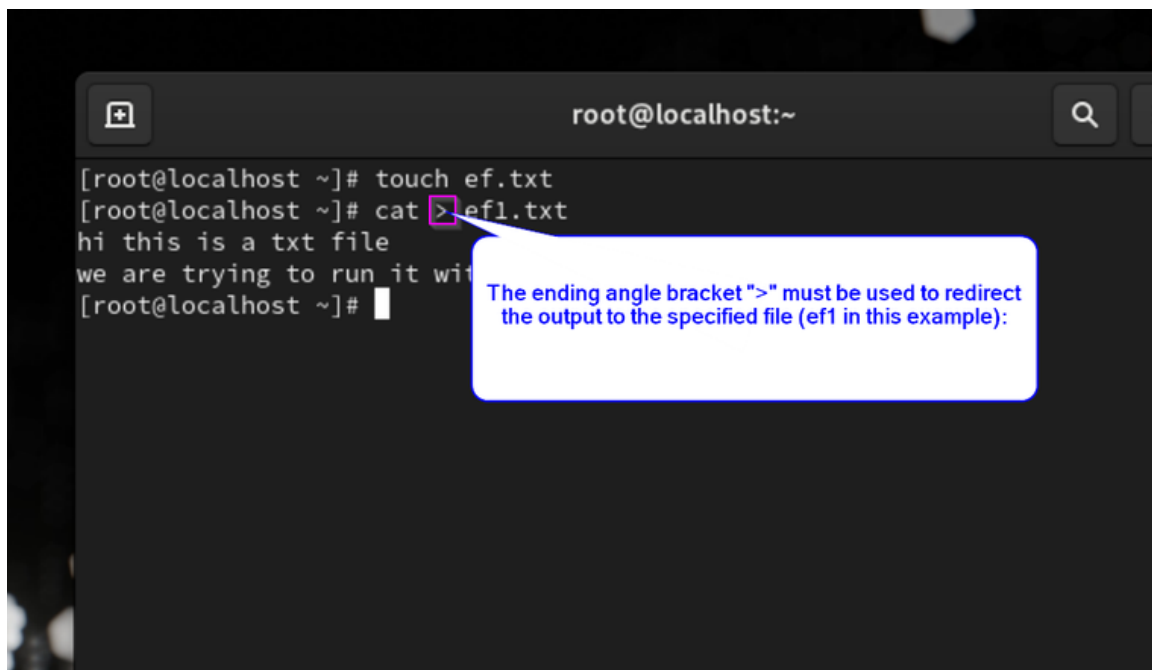
Q1 How to create Directory?



A terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' shows the command `touch ef.txt` being entered. A pink box highlights the command. A blue callout bubble points to the command with the text: 'syntax for empty file touch <file-name>'. Below the command, the prompt `[root@localhost ~]#` is visible with a cursor.

```
[root@localhost ~]# touch ef.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Q2 How to create short file?



A terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' shows the command `touch ef.txt` being entered. Below it, the command `cat >ef1.txt` is entered, with a pink box highlighting the redirection symbol `>`. A blue callout bubble points to the `>` with the text: 'The ending angle bracket ">" must be used to redirect the output to the specified file (ef1 in this example):'. Below the command, the prompt `[root@localhost ~]#` is visible with a cursor. The output of the command is displayed as follows:

```
[root@localhost ~]# touch ef.txt
[root@localhost ~]# cat >ef1.txt
hi this is a txt file
we are trying to run it with
[root@localhost ~]#
```

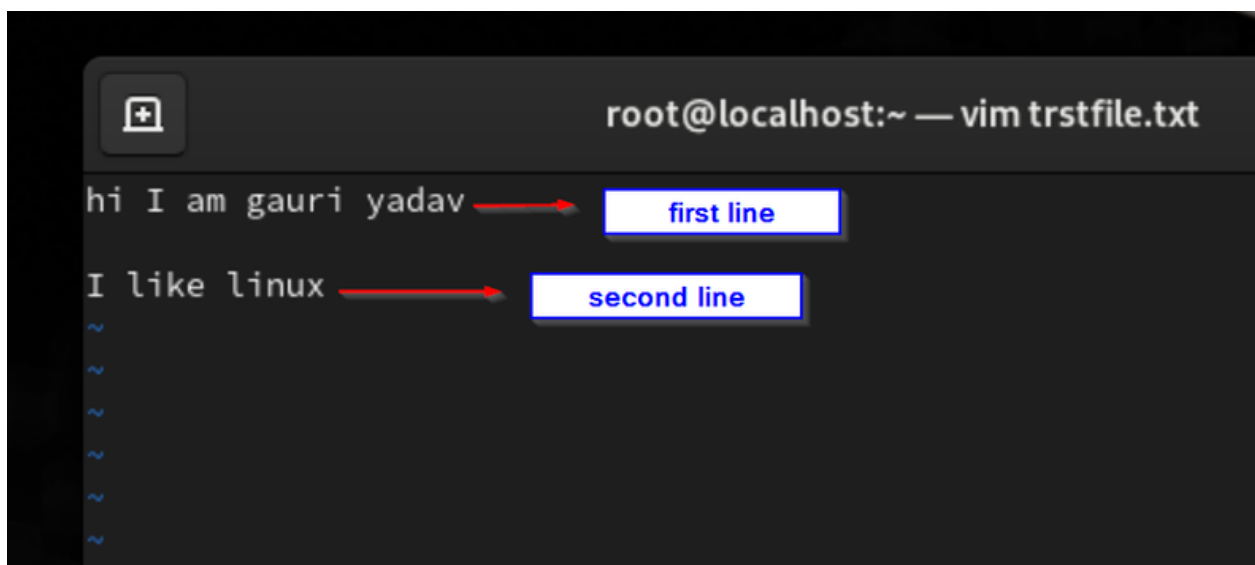
Displaying File Content

Method 1: *cat*

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat trstfile.txt
hi I am gauri yadav
[root@localhost ~]#
```

IT will display the content inside the file on the terminal itself without opening the file

Method 1: *tac*



```
root@localhost:~ — vim trstfile.txt
hi I am gauri yadav
I like linux
~
~
~
~
~
```

*content in my file before using
tac command*

```
[root@localhost ~]# tac trstfile.txt
I like linux
hi I am gauri yadav
```

It displays the content of the file in reverse order

Method 3: *less <file path>*

*this is used for long text file in our case we will use
*less /usr/bin/znew**

```
localhost ~]# less /usr/bin/znew
localhost ~]#
```

root@localhost:~ — less /usr/bin/znew

```
#!/usr/bin/sh

# Copyright (C) 1998, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2010-2022 Free Software Foundation,
# Inc.
# Copyright (C) 1993 Jean-loup Gailly

# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.

# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.

# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
# with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
# 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.
```

this command displays just one page of the txt file

Method 5: *head <file path>*

this is used for long text files just to display a few lines from the top of the file our case we will use

head -3 /etc/profile

```
[root@localhost ~]# head /etc/profile
# /etc/profile

# System wide environment and startup programs, for login setup
# Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashrc

# It's NOT a good idea to change this file unless you know what you
# are doing. It's much better to create a custom.sh shell script in
# /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes to your environment, as this
# will prevent the need for merging in future updates.
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# head -3 /etc/profile
✓ # /etc/profile
✓
✓ # System wide environment and startup programs, for login setup
[root@localhost ~]#
```

it displayed three lines from the head including empty line

Method 6: *tail*<file path>

this is used for long text files just to display a few lines from the bottom of the file our case we will use
tail-3 /etc/profile

```
[root@localhost ~]# head /etc/profile
# /etc/profile

# System wide environment and startup programs, for login setup
# Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashrc

# It's NOT a good idea to change this file unless you know what you
# are doing. It's much better to create a custom.sh shell script in
# /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes to your environment, as this
# will prevent the need for merging in future updates.
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# tail -3 /etc/profile
. /etc/bashrc
fi
fi
[root@localhost ~]#
```

these are the ast three
lines in this file

Copy file & Directory

Q1 How to copy file?

Method 1: *cp <old file name> <new file name>*

```
~]# cp file1 newfile1  
~]#
```

```
ost ~]# ls  
ef1.txt      gujarattitans Public      trouble1  
cfg ef.txt      linux       rcb         trstfile.txt  
file1        linux1      secretdiary vadodara  
file1.txt    Music  
file2.txt    newfile1    file name changed  
file3.txt    Pictures    testdir    vt  
gujarat      project_docs testdir1    vt1.txt  
vt2.txt
```

*this works if the file name is
changed in the same directory*

Method 2: *cp <file name> <dir name>*

```
[root@localhost ~]# cp file1 vadodara
[root@localhost ~]# cd vadodara
[root@localhost vadodara]# ls
file1
[root@localhost vadodara]#
```

by using this command you copy
file to directory

Q2 How to copy one dir to another dir?

Method 1: *cp <old dir name> <new dir name>*

```
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# cp -r testdir vadodara
[root@localhost ~]# cd vadodara
[root@localhost vadodara]# ls
file1 testdir
[root@localhost vadodara]#
```

-r means if there are more files inside testdir it will be copied
to vadodara as well

testdir is now tranfered to
vadodara dir

*this works if the file name is
changed to the existing directory*

moving & renaming file & directory

Q1 How to move & rename file?

Method 1: `mv <old file name> <new file name>`

```
[root@localhost ~]# mv newfile1 newfile2
[root@localhost ~]# ls
acl_handson      ef1.txt      gujarattitans  Public        trouble1
anaconda-ks.cfg  ef.txt       linux          trouble1      trouble1
customers        file1        linux1         trouble1      trouble1
Desktop          file1.txt    Music          trouble1      trouble1
Documents        file2.txt    newfile2       Templates     vt
Doritos          file3.txt    Pictures       testdir       vt1.txt
Downloads        gujarat     project_docs   testdir1      vt2.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Q2 How to move & rename dir?

Method 1: `mv <old dir name> <new dir name>`

```
[root@localhost ~]# mv vadodara surat
[root@localhost ~]# ls
acl_handson      ef1.txt      gujarattitans  Public        testdir1      vt
anaconda-ks.cfg  ef.txt       linux          rcb           trouble1      vt
customers        file1        linux1         secretdiary   trstfile.txt
Desktop          file1.txt    Music          srv           Videos
Documents        file2.txt    newfile2       surat         vt
Doritos          file3.txt    Pictures       Templates     vt1.txt
Downloads        gujarat     project_docs   testdir       vt2.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

removing file & directory

Q1 How to remove file?

Method 1: `rm <file name>`

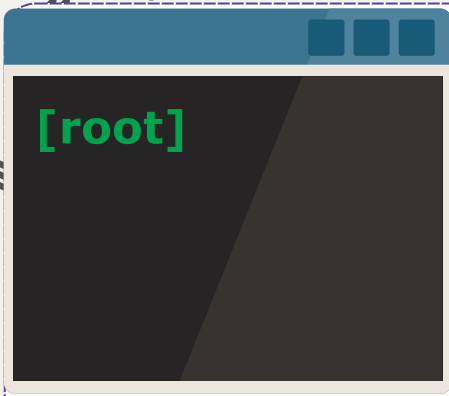
```
[root@localhost ~]# rm newfile2
rm: remove regular empty file 'newfile2'? y
[root@localhost ~]# ls
acl_handson      Downloads      file3.txt      Pictures      surat
anaconda-ks.cfg  ef1.txt       gujarat        project_docs  Templates
customers        ef.txt        gujarattitans  Public        testdir
Desktop          file1         linux          rcb           testdir1
Documents        file1.txt     linux1         secretdiary   trouble1
Doritos          file2.txt     Music          srv           trstfile.txt
[root@localhost ~]#
```

file is deleted sucessfully

Q2 How to remove dir?

Method 1: `rm -r <dir name>`

```
[root@localhost ~]# rm -r testdir
rm: descend into directory 'testdir'? y
rm: remove regular empty file 'testdir/tf1.txt'? y
rm: remove directory 'testdir'? y
[root@localhost ~]#
```



THANK YOU

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