

Linux Assignment 1

Submitted by :-

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1. How to make a directory

mkdir command is used to make a directory

mkdir test

mkdir :- mkdir is used to make a directory.

test :- test is the name of the directory.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mkdir test
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
```

```
test
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mkdir test
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
test
```

2. Remove a directory

`rmdir` command is used to remove a directory.

`rmdir test`

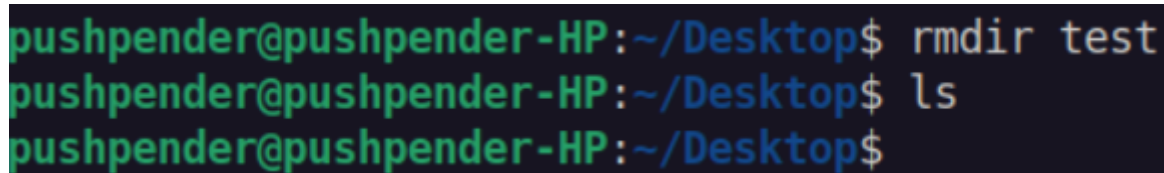
rmdir :- `rmdir` is used to remove a directory.

test :- `test` is the name of the directory we want to remove.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ rmdir test
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
```



```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ rmdir test
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$
```

3. Make a copy of a file

To make a copy of a file in the same directory `cp` command is used.

```
cp test1.txt test2.txt
```

cp :- `cp` command is the copy command

test1.txt :- `test1.txt` is the source file which we want to copy

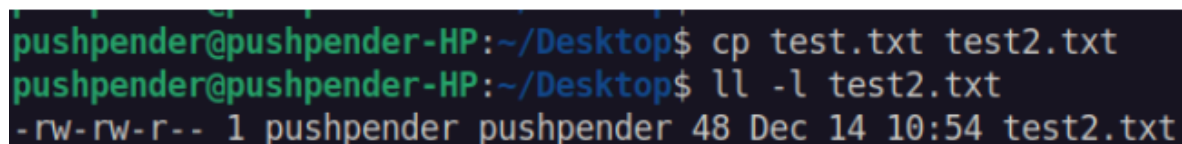
test2.txt :- `test2.txt` is the destination file in which we want to copy.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ cp test.txt test2.txt
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ll -l test2.txt
```

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 pushpender pushpender 48 Dec 14 10:54 test2.txt
```



```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ cp test.txt test2.txt
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ll -l test2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 pushpender pushpender 48 Dec 14 10:54 test2.txt
```

4. Move or rename a file

Move or rename the file works the same we can use `mv` command to move or rename the file.

```
mv test1.txt test2.txt
```

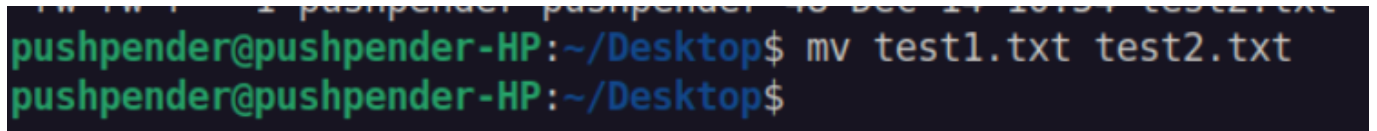
mv :- mv command is used to move or rename the file

test1.txt :- test1.txt is the source file which we want to move or rename.

test2.txt :- test2.txt is the destination file in which we want to move.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mv test1.txt test2.txt
```

A terminal window screenshot showing the command 'mv test1.txt test2.txt' being executed. The prompt is 'pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop\$'. The output shows the command being run and then the prompt returning.

5. Create an empty file

To create an empty file touch command is used.

```
touch test
```

touch :- touch is a command used to create an empty file.

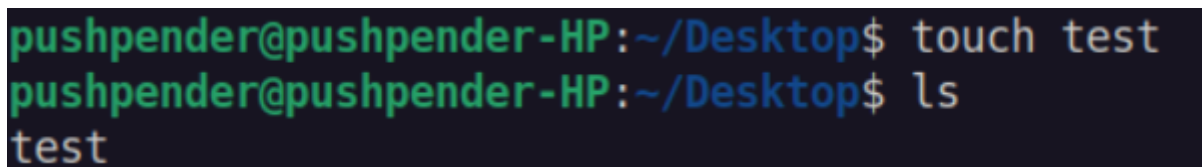
test :- test is the name of the empty file we want to create.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ touch a b c d e f g h
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
```

```
a b c d e f g h test2.txt test.txt
```

A terminal window screenshot showing the command 'touch test' being executed. The prompt is 'pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop\$'. The output shows the command being run and then the prompt returning. A second screenshot shows the command 'ls' being executed, and the output is 'test'.

6. Remove multiple files with a single command

rm command is used to remove the file but if we want to remove multiple files with a single command use the below mentioned command

```
rm a b c d e f g h
```

rm :- rm is the command used to remove files.

a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h :- These the names of the files we want to remove

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ rm a b c d e f g h
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
```

```
test2.txt test.txt
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ rm a b c d e f g h
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
test2.txt test.txt
```

7. Remove content from the folder without removing folder

To remove content from the folder without removing the folder first make a directory and then enter in the directory using `cd` command.

mkdir :- mkdir is used to make a directory.

cd :- cd is used to change directory.

touch :- touch command is used to make an empty file.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mkdir test2
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ cd test2
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ touch test3.txt test4.txt
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ cd ..
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ cd test2
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ rm test3.txt test4.txt
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ ls
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mkdir test2
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ cd test2
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ touch test3.txt test4.txt
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ cd ..
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ cd test2
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ rm test3.txt test4.txt
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop/test2$ ls
```

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

`mkdir` command is used to make directory but if we want to make multiple directories with a single command.

```
mkdir a b c d e f
```

mkdir :- mkdir is used to make a directory.

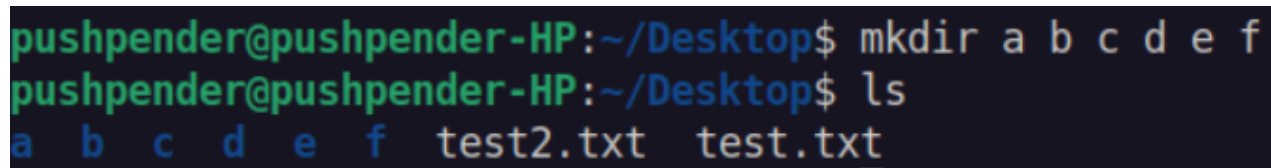
a,b,c,d,e,f :- These are the names of the directory we want to create.

Output:-

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mkdir a b c d e f
```

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
```

```
a b c d e f test2.txt test.txt
```

A terminal window screenshot with a dark background. The first line shows the command 'mkdir a b c d e f' being executed. The second line shows the command 'ls' being executed. The third line shows the output of the 'ls' command: 'a b c d e f test2.txt test.txt'.

```
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ mkdir a b c d e f
pushpender@pushpender-HP:~/Desktop$ ls
a b c d e f test2.txt test.txt
```