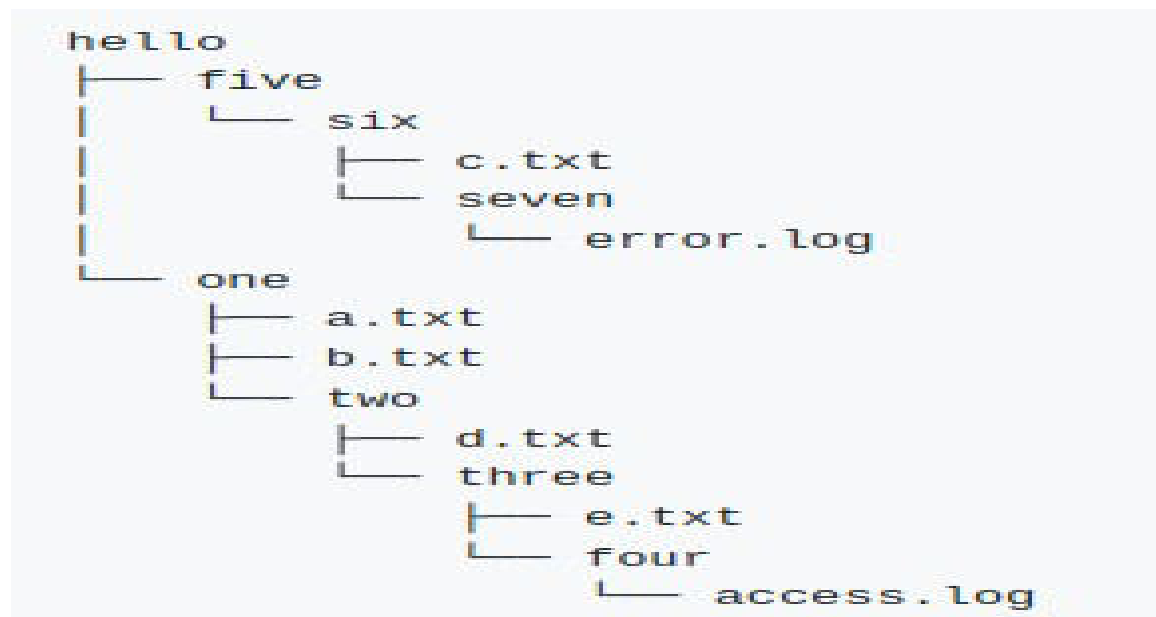


PRACTICE DRILL-1



```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop$ mkdir hello
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop$ cd hello
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ mkdir five
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ mkdir one
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ tree -a .
.
├── five
└── one

2 directories, 0 files
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$
```

First we create our root directory using `$ mkdir hello`

Then we move inside 'hello' directory using command `$cd hello`

Now inside 'hello' directory we have to make two more directories 'five' and 'one'

`$ mkdir five`

`$ mkdir one`

Now we move inside directory 'five' using `$ cd five`

And make directory six

inside 'six' we create a file named c.txt using touch command

we create directory 'seven' also inside six and so on..

we can see the the structure of 'hello' directory using tree command

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ cd five
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five$ mkdir six
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five$ cd six
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five/six$ touch c.txt
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five/six$ mkdir seven
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five/six$ cd seven
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five/six/seven$ touch error.log
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/five/six/seven$ cd ../../../../
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ tree -a .
.
├── five
│   ├── six
│   │   ├── c.txt
│   │   └── seven
│   │       └── error.log
└── one

4 directories, 2 files
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$
```

Now similiary we will build all the files and directory in 'one'

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ cd one
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one$ touch a.txt b.txt
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one$ mkdir two
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one$ cd two
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two$ touch d.txt
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two$ mkdir three
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two$ cd three
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two/three$ touch e.txt
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two/three$ mkdir four
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two/three$ cd four
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two/three/four$ touch access.log
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello/one/two/three/four$ cd ~
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~$ cd Desktop/
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop$ cd hello/
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ tree -a ./
./
├── five
│   ├── six
│   │   ├── c.txt
│   │   └── seven
│   │       └── error.log
│   └── one
│       ├── a.txt
│       ├── b.txt
│       └── two
│           ├── d.txt
│           ├── three
│           │   ├── e.txt
│           │   └── four
│           └── access.log
└── 7 directories, 7 files
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$
```

Delete all the files having the .log extension

we can delete all the .log extension files using one single command

first we will search for all the .log files and take an action of deleting using -delete

As we can see,using find , we have two log files

```
7 directories, 7 files
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ find . -name '*.log'
./one/two/three/four/access.log
./five/six/seven/error.log
```

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ find . -name '*.log' -delete
```

we can check ,now there is no .log files, using find

```
./one/one/three/four/
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ find . -name '*.log'
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$
```

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$ ls -R
.:
five one

./five:
six

./five/six:
c.txt seven

./five/six/seven:

./one:
a.txt b.txt two

./one/two:
d.txt three

./one/two/three:
e.txt four

./one/two/three/four:
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK:~/Desktop/hello$
```

we can also
check by ls -R
that there is no
.log files now

Add the following content to a.txt

we can add content to a file using echo command which uses the >> operator

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$ cd one
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/one$ echo "Unix is a family of multitasking, multiuser computer operating systems that derive from the original AT&T Unix, development starting in the 1970s at the Bell Labs research center by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, and others" >>a.txt
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/one$
```

After that we can also check the content of the file using `$ cat fileName`

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/one$ cat a.txt
Unix is a family of multitasking, multiuser computer operating systems that derive from the original AT&T Unix, development starting in the 1970s at the Bell Labs research center by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, and others
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/one$
```

Delete the directory named five

to delete the targeted directory we can use find and in action `rm -r {} \;`

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/one$ cd ..
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$ find . -type d -name 'five' -exec rm -r {} \;
find: './five': No such file or directory
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$
```

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$ tree -a .
.
├── one
│   ├── a.txt
│   ├── b.txt
│   └── two
│       ├── d.txt
│       ├── three
│       │   └── e.txt
│       └── four
4 directories, 4 files
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$
```

Rename the one directory to uno

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$ mv one uno
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$
```

Move a.txt to the two directory

to move a file from one location to other we use the command

```
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$ mv ./uno/a.txt ./uno/two $ mv file destination
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello$ cd uno
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/uno$ tree -a .
.
├── b.txt
├── two
│   ├── a.txt
│   ├── d.txt
│   ├── three
│   │   └── e.txt
│   └── four
3 directories, 4 files
sachin@sachin-Lenovo-ideapad-300-15ISK: ~/Desktop/hello/uno$
```

