



## Linux Basic Commands Assignment

### **Assignment Part-3**

Playing with files

#### **1. Create a file like `nano file1.txt`**

- Edit some data and then save the file

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Centos New [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal shows the following commands and output:

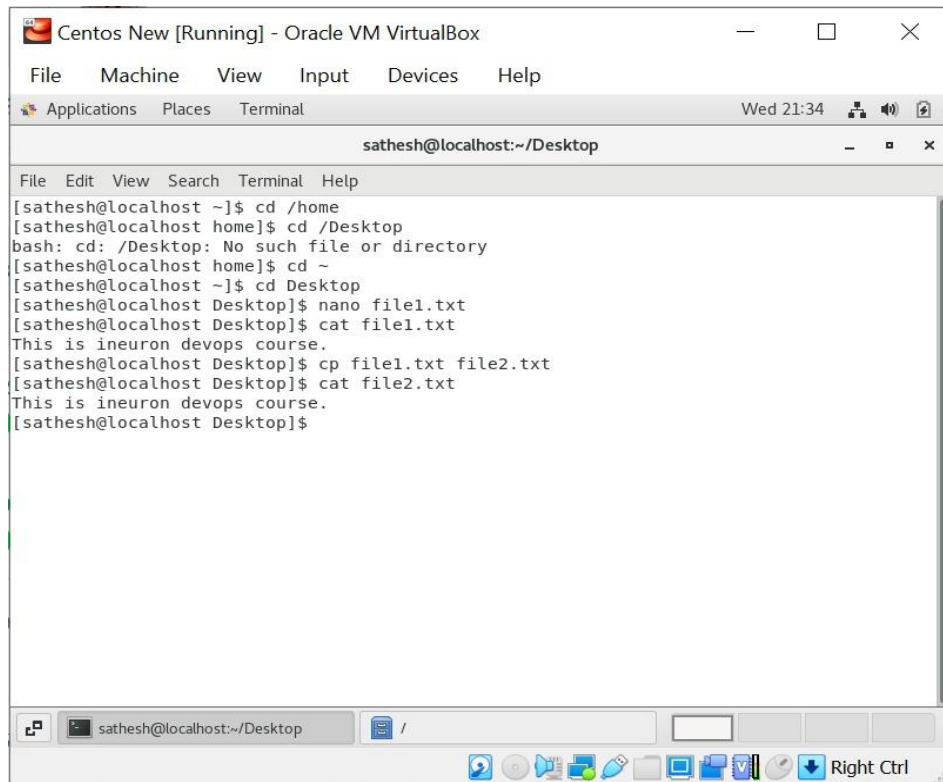
```
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd /Desktop
bash: cd: /Desktop: No such file or directory
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd ~
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd Desktop
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ nano file1.txt
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cat file1.txt
This is ineuron devops course.
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$
```

The terminal window has a menu bar with "File", "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with "Applications", "Places", and "Terminal". The status bar at the bottom shows the current directory as "sathesh@localhost:~/Desktop" and a "Right Ctrl" button.

**If we give the command `nano file1.txt` , then file1 is automatically created and opened.**

#### **2. Now we will copy data 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



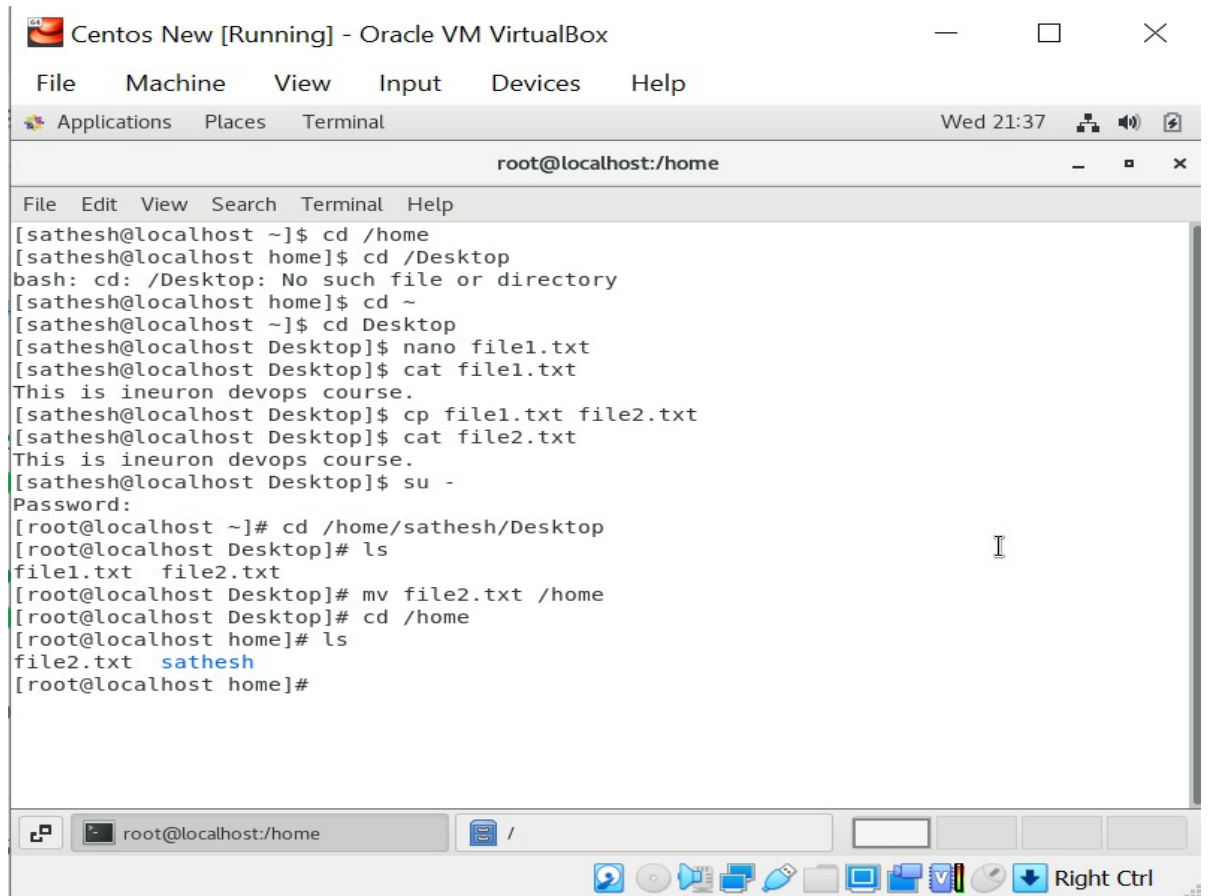
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Centos New [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal prompt is "sathesh@localhost:~/Desktop". The user enters the following commands and receives the following output:

```
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd /Desktop
bash: cd: /Desktop: No such file or directory
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd ~
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd Desktop
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ nano file1.txt
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cat file1.txt
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[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cat file2.txt
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[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$
```

If we use `cp file1.txt file2.txt` the contents of file1.txt is automatically copied to file2.txt

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 exists or not?
- o Given screenshot



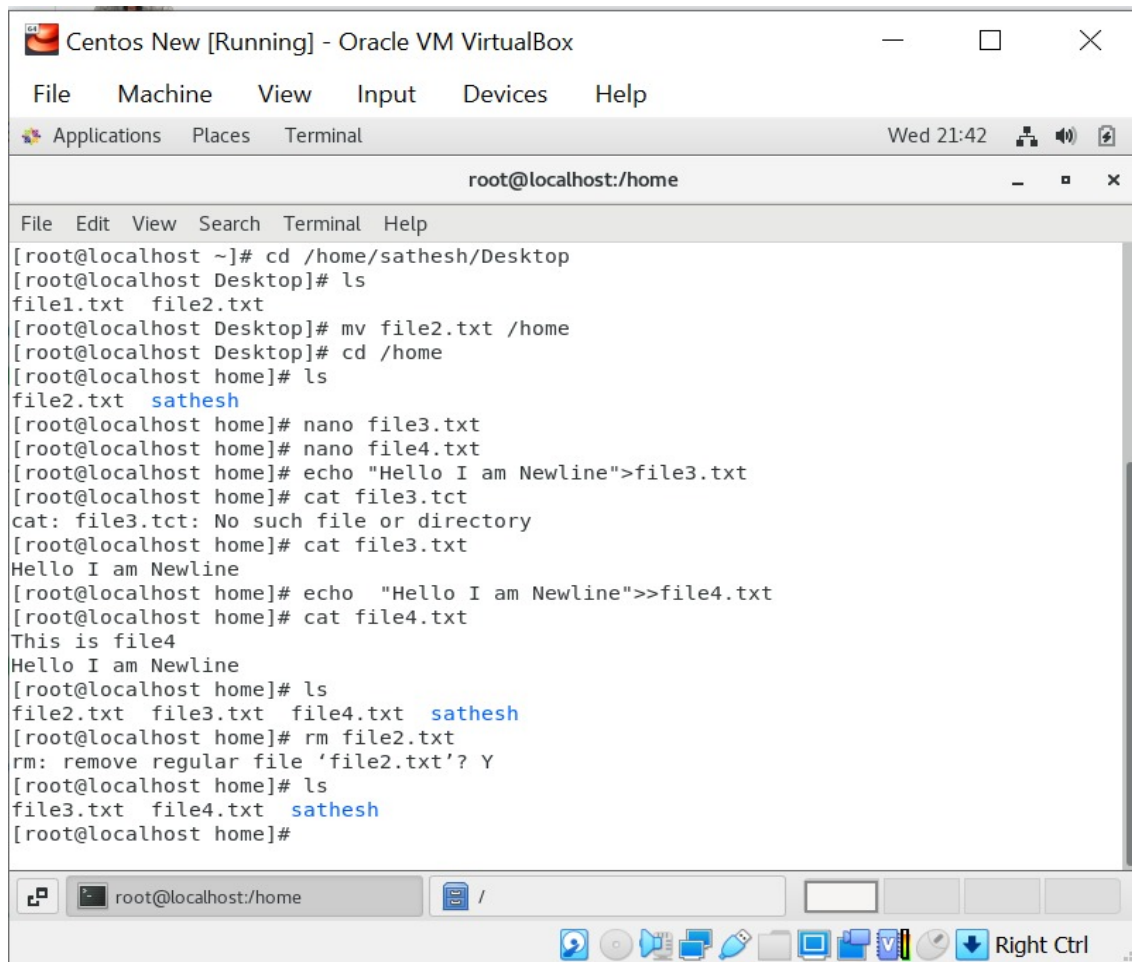
```
Centos New [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Wed 21:37
root@localhost:/home

[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd /home
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd /Desktop
bash: cd: /Desktop: No such file or directory
[sathesh@localhost home]$ cd ~
[sathesh@localhost ~]$ cd Desktop
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ nano file1.txt
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cat file1.txt
This is ineuron devops course.
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ cat file2.txt
This is ineuron devops course.
[sathesh@localhost Desktop]$ su -
Password:
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/sathesh/Desktop
[root@localhost Desktop]# ls
file1.txt  file2.txt
[root@localhost Desktop]# mv file2.txt /home
[root@localhost Desktop]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# ls
file2.txt  sathesh
[root@localhost home]#
```

**We cannot go directly to the desktop from the root directory , so we should use `cd/home/sathesh/desktop` to go to the desktop. Only root user can move the file**

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
  - o If we use **>** in echo command, then the already existing text in

the file is overridden, but if we use >> in echo command, the file is not overridden but the text is added to the already existing text.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Centos New [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is performed as root at localhost. The user navigates to the Desktop directory, lists files (file1.txt, file2.txt), moves file2.txt to the home directory, and lists files again (file2.txt, sathesh). Then, they create file3.txt and file4.txt using nano, echo "Hello I am Newline" > file3.txt, and echo "Hello I am Newline" >> file4.txt. They then cat file3.txt (output: Hello I am Newline) and cat file4.txt (output: This is file4, Hello I am Newline). Finally, they list files (file2.txt, file3.txt, file4.txt, sathesh), remove file2.txt (rm: remove regular file 'file2.txt'? Y), and list files again (file3.txt, file4.txt, sathesh).

```
Centos New [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal Wed 21:42
root@localhost:/home
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/sathesh/Desktop
[root@localhost Desktop]# ls
file1.txt file2.txt
[root@localhost Desktop]# mv file2.txt /home
[root@localhost Desktop]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# ls
file2.txt sathesh
[root@localhost home]# nano file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# nano file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am Newline">file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file3.tct
cat: file3.tct: No such file or directory
[root@localhost home]# cat file3.txt
Hello I am Newline
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am Newline">>file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file4.txt
This is file4
Hello I am Newline
[root@localhost home]# ls
file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt sathesh
[root@localhost home]# rm file2.txt
rm: remove regular file 'file2.txt'? Y
[root@localhost home]# ls
file3.txt file4.txt sathesh
[root@localhost home]#
```

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>

