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EXPERIMENT 2 : System calls for file manipulation

Aim- System calls for file manipulation

1. pwd Command

pwd, short for the print working directory, is a command that prints out the current working directory in a hierarchical order, beginning with the topmost root directory (/).
To check your current working directory, simply invoke the pwd command as shown.

Command : $ pwd

```
student@ubuntu:~$ pwd
/home/student
```

2. mkdir Command

You might have wondered how we created the tutorials directory. Well, it's pretty simple. To create a new directory use the mkdir (make directory) command as follows:

Command : $ mkdir directory_name

3. ls Command

The ls command is a command used for listing existing files or folders in a directory. For example, to list all the contents in the home directory, we will run the command.

Command : $ ls

```
student@ubuntu:~$ mkdir OS
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
abc       Documents          lmn~       nam_1.15-10-ubuntu14_amd64.deb  Public
abc~      Downloads          lmno.txt   newdir                          temp
Desktop   examples.desktop   lmn.txt~   OS                              Templates
dhruvi    lmn                Music      Pictures                        Videos
```

4. cd Command

To change or navigate directories, use the cd command which is short for change directory.
For instance, to navigate to particular directory run the command:

Command : $ cd directory_name

```
student@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
student@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd ..
student@ubuntu:~$ cd
```

5. rmdir Command

The rmdir command deletes an empty directory. For example, to delete or remove the tutorials directory, run the command:

Command : $ rmdir OS

```
student@ubuntu:~$ rmdir OS
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
abc       Documents          lmn~       nam_1.15-10-ubuntu14_amd64.deb  temp
abc~      Downloads          lmno.txt   newdir                          Templates
Desktop   examples.desktop   lmn.txt~   Pictures                        Videos
dhruvi    lmn                Music      Public
```

6. touch Command

The touch command is used for creating simple files on a Linux system. To create a file, use the syntax:

Command : $ touch filename
For example, to create a file1.txt file, run the command:
$ touch file1.txt

```
student@ubuntu:~$ touch file1.txt
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
abc       Documents          lmn        Music                           Public
abc~      Downloads          lmn~       nam_1.15-10-ubuntu14_amd64.deb  temp
Desktop   examples.desktop   lmno.txt   newdir                          Templates
dhruvi    file1.txt          lmn.txt~   Pictures                        Videos
```

7.cat Command

To view the contents of a file, use the cat command as follows:
Command : $ cat filename

```
student@ubuntu:~$ cat lmn
apple 10
grapes 20
mangoes 30
```

8.mv Command

The mv command is quite a versatile command. Depending on how it is used, it can rename a file or move it from one location to another.

To move the file, use the Command below:

$ mv filename /path/to/destination/

```
student@ubuntu:~$ mv file1.txt ~/Desktop
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
abc       Documents          lmn~       nam_1.15-10-ubuntu14_amd64.deb  temp
abc~      Downloads          lmno.txt   newdir                          Templates
Desktop   examples.desktop   lmn.txt~   Pictures                        Videos
dhruvi    lmn                Music      Public
student@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
student@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls
file1.txt
```

9. cp Command

The cp command, short for copy, copies a file from one file location to another. Unlike the move command, the cp command retains the original file in its current location and makes a duplicate copy in a different directory.

The Command for copying a file is shown below.

$ cp /file/path /destination/path

```
-sh-4.2$ ls
file.txt  folder1  folder2
-sh-4.2$ cp /home/dc310310/folder1/file1.txrt /home/dc310310/folder2/
-sh-4.2$ cd folder1
-sh-4.2$ ls
file1.txrt
-sh-4.2$ cd ..
-sh-4.2$ cd folder2
-sh-4.2$ ls
file1.txrt
```

10. Deleting a File

rm command could be used to delete a file. It will remove the filename file from the directory.

Command : $rm file_name

```
-sh-4.2$ ls
file1.txrt
-sh-4.2$ cd ..
-sh-4.2$ cd folder2
-sh-4.2$ ls
file1.txrt
-sh-4.2$ rm file1.txrt
-sh-4.2$ ls
-sh-4.2$
```

Conclusion : Hence all the commands for system call for manipulation were understood and performed .