Experiment 1: - Practice basic bash commands, I/O redirection, and directory operations.

Command	Example	Description	Output
pwd	pwd	Print the path of working directory, starting from root.	vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ pwd /home/vanshak
ls	ls ls.. ls -l	List files in current directory. List files of previous directory. List files with information about them.	vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ pwd /home/vanshak vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ ls file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file5.txt file6.txt file7.txt file8.txt vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ cd / vanshak@HP-laptop:/$ ls .. bin boot dev etc home init lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc vanshak@HP-laptop:/$ cd ~ vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ ls -l total 0 -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 78 Sep 30 14:16 file1.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 0 Sep 30 14:07 file2.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 0 Sep 30 14:08 file3.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 78 Sep 30 14:18 file5.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 66 Sep 30 14:23 file6.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 40 Sep 30 14:24 file7.txt -rw-r--r-- 1 vanshak vanshak 37 Sep 30 14:25 file8.txt
cd	cd ~ cd /	Change directory to home. Change directory to root.	vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ cd ~ vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ pwd /home/vanshak vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ cd / vanshak@HP-laptop:/$ pwd /

cat	cat > filename.txt	Creating text file and writing in it.	
	cat file1 file2 > file 3	Combining two files and store their data in another file.	
	cat >> filename.txt	Appending the text to the file.	
	cat -s filename.txt	It will suppress multiple empty lines.	
	cat -b filename.txt	For numbering the lines except the blank lines.	
	Cat -E filename.txt	It will add a special character $ at the end of every line.	

mkdir	mkdir [directories]	Create a folder in current directory.	
	mkdir -v [directory]	It displays a message for every directory created. To	
	mkdir -p [directory]	create parent directory as necessary. If directory exists, no error is displayed.	

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vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ mkdir vanshak
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ mkdir -v vanshak
mkdir: cannot create directory 'vanshak': File exists
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ mkdir -v folder
mkdir: created directory 'folder'
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ mkdir -p parent
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ mkdir -pv parent
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ ls
f1.txt  f2.txt  f3.txt  f4.txt  f5.txt  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file7.txt  file8.txt  folder  parent  vanshak
```

rmdir	rmdir [directory]	Remove the directories only if they are empty.	

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vanshak@HP-laptop:$ ls
f1.txt  f2.txt  f3.txt  f4.txt  f5.txt  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file7.txt  file8.txt  folder  parent  vanshak
vanshak@HP-laptop:$ rmdir parent
vanshak@HP-laptop:$ ls
f1.txt  f2.txt  f3.txt  f4.txt  f5.txt  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file7.txt  file8.txt  folder  vanshak
vanshak@HP-laptop:$
```

rm	rm [files]	Remove files or directories (by default it does not remove directories.
	rm -i [files]	Confirm from user before deletion.
	rm -F [file]	Remove file by force.
	rm -r [directory]	Removes all the directories which are non-empty too.

```
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ ls
f1.txt  f2.txt  f3.txt  f4.txt  f5.txt  file1.txt  file2.txt  file3.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file7.txt  file8.txt  folder
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ rm file1.txt
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ rm -i file2.txt
rm: remove regular empty file 'file2.txt'? y
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ em -F file3.txt
em: command not found
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ rm -F file3.txt
rm: invalid option -- 'F'
Try 'rm --help' for more information.
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ rm -f file3.txt
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ rm -r folder
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$ ls
f1.txt  f2.txt  f3.txt  f4.txt  f5.txt  file5.txt  file6.txt  file7.txt  file8.txt
vanshak@HP-laptop:~$
```