

LINUX COMMAND ASSIGNMENT

Perform the following tasks and write down the command used for each task:

1. Create a new directory called linux-assignment in your home directory.
2. Navigate into the linux-assignment directory.
3. Create a new file called instructions.txt.
4. Write "Hello, World!" into instructions.txt using a command-line text editor like nano, vi, or emacs.
5. Display the contents of instructions.txt using a command.
6. Rename instructions.txt to greetings.txt.
7. Copy greetings.txt to a new file called salutations.txt.
8. Delete greetings.txt.
9. Create a new directory called archive.
10. Move salutations.txt to the archive directory.
11. Display the current working directory to confirm that salutations.txt is now in the archive directory.
12. Navigate back to the linux-assignment directory and create three new empty files named file1.txt, file2.txt, and file3.txt.
13. Display the list of files in the linux-assignment directory to confirm the creation of the new files.
14. Create a new text file in your home directory named linux-assignment-commands.txt and write down all the commands you used in this assignment.
15. Share your linux-assignment-commands.txt file with your instructor or team lead for review

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Amit Singh

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
$ mkdir linux-assignment

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
$ cd linux-assignment

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ touch instructions.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cat >>instructions.txt
Hello,World!

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ mv instructions.txt greetings.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cp greetings.txt salutations.txt
cp: cannot stat 'greetings.txt': No such file or directory

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cp greetings.txt salutations.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ rm greetings.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ mkdir archive

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ mv salutations.txt archive

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ pwd
/c/Users/Amit Singh/linux-assignment

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cd ~/linux-assignment

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cd

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
$ touch linux-assignment-command.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
```

```
MINGW64/c/Users/Amit Singh
Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ mv instructions.txt greetings.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cp greetings.txt salutations.txt
cp: cannot stat 'greetings.txt': No such file or directory

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cp greetings.txt salutations.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ rm greetings.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ mkdir archive

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ mv salutations.txt archive

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ pwd
/c/Users/Amit Singh/linux-assignment

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cd ~/linux-assignment

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ touch file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~/linux-assignment
$ cd

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
$ touch linux-assignment-command.txt

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
$ cat >> linux-assignment-command.txt
mkdir
cd
touch
cat
mv
cp
rm
mkdir archive
pwd
ls

Amit Singh@DESKTOP-5L9SC8D MINGW64 ~
$ |
```

COMMAND OF LINUX

1. pwd Command

The **pwd** command is used to display the location of the current working directory.

2. mkdir Command

The **mkdir** command is used to create a new directory under any directory.

3. rmdir Command

The **rmdir** command is used to delete a directory.

4. ls Command

The **ls** command is used to display a list of content of a directory.

5. cd Command

The **cd** command is used to change the current directory.

6. touch Command

The **touch** command is used to create empty files. We can create multiple empty files by executing it once.

7. cat Command

The **cat** command is a multi-purpose utility in the Linux system. It can be used to create a file, display content of the file, copy the content of one file to another file, and more.

OR

7. cat Command

The **cat** command is also used as a filter. To filter a file, it is used inside pipes.

8. rm Command

The **rm** command is used to remove a file.

9. cp Command

The **cp** command is used to copy a file or directory.

10. mv Command

The **mv** command is used to move a file or a directory from one location to another location.