

LAB EXERCISES

PART - A

Ex. No: 1

DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT COMMANDS

Aim

To write down the syntax and execute directory management commands: ls, cd, pwd, mkdir and rmdir.

Procedure and Output

a) **ls**

This command is used to list the contents of a directory.

Syntax:

ls [- options]

Option	Description
-a	Lists all directory entries including hidden files.
-l	Lists the files in long format
-r	Lists the files in the reverse order
-t	Lists the files sorted by the last modification
-P	Puts a slash after each directory
-S	Displays the number of storage blocks used by a file
-F	Marks executable files with * and directories with /

ln k d

Sample Output

```
test2.txt
total 32
drwxrwxr-x 2 suresh suresh 4096 Jul 24 22:28
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 12 Jul 24 22:23 sample1.dat
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 17 Jul 24 22:27 sample2.dat
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 30 Jul 24 22:27 sample.dat
drwxrwxr-x 2 suresh suresh 4096 Jul 24 22:28
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 11 Jul 24 22:24 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 13 Jul 24 22:27 test2.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 suresh suresh 4096 Jul 24 22:28
sample1.dat
sample2.dat
test1.txt
test2.txt
total 32
4 sample2.dat 4 test2.txt
4 sample1.dat 4 sample.dat 4 test1.txt
total 32
sample2.dat 4 test2.txt
sample1.dat sample.dat test1.txt
total 32
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 12 Jul 24 22:23 sample1.dat
drwxrwxr-x 2 suresh suresh 4096 Jul 24 22:28
drwxrwxr-x 2 suresh suresh 4096 Jul 24 22:28
drwxrwxr-x 2 suresh suresh 4096 Jul 24 22:28
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 17 Jul 24 22:27 sample2.dat
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 30 Jul 24 22:27 sample.dat
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 11 Jul 24 22:24 test1.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 suresh suresh 13 Jul 24 22:27 test2.txt
```

b) pwd (print working directory)

This pwd (print working directory) command displays the full pathname for the current working directory.

Syntax:

```
pwd
```


Sample Output

```
suresh@home-pc: ~/Polytechnic
$ pwd
/home/suresh/polytechnic
$
```

c) mkdir

This mkdir (**make directory**) command is used to make new directories.

Syntax:

mkdir [-option] <directory_name1>/<directory_name2>

Option	Description
-P	Creates consequences of directories using a single mkdir command

Sample Output

i)

```
suresh@home-pc: ~/Polytechnic
$ mkdir flower
$
```

This command will create 'flower' a subdirectory of the current directory.

ii)

```
suresh@home-pc: ~/Polytechnic
$ mkdir flower
$ mkdir -p flowers/lotus/white
$
```

Here for the current directory, a subdirectory named '**flowers**' is created. Then for the directory **flower**, a subdirectory named **lotus** is created. After that, the subdirectory **white** is created as a subdirectory.

d) **cd**

This **cd** (change directory) command is used to change the current working directory to the specified directory.

Syntax:

cd <directory_name>

cd .. will bring back you into your home directory.

Sample Output

```
suresh@home-pc: ~  
$ ls  
sample1.dat  sample2.dat  sample.dat  test1.txt  test2.txt  
$ cd flowers  
$ cd lotus  
$ cd white  
$ cd  
$
```

e) **rmdir**

The **rmdir** (remove directory) command is used to remove (delete) the specified directories. A directory should be empty before removing it.

Syntax

rmdir [-option] <directory_name1>/<directory_name2>

Option	Description
-P	Removes consequences of directories using a single rmdir command

Sample Output

i)

```
suresh@home-pc: ~/Polytechnic
$ ls
sample1.dat  sample2.dat  test1.txt  test2.txt
$ mkdir EEE
$ ls
sample1.dat  sample2.dat  sample.dat  test1.txt  test2.txt
$ rmdir EEE
$ ls
sample1.dat  sample2.dat  sample.dat  test1.txt  test2.txt
```

This rmdir command will remove the directory 'EEE'. This is the subdirectory of the current directory.

ii)

```
suresh@home-pc: ~/Polytechnic
$ ls
sample1.dat  sample2.dat  test1.txt  test2.txt
$ rmdir -p flowers/lotus/white
$ ls
sample1.dat  sample2.dat  test1.txt  test2.txt
```

This will remove the subdirectories **white**, **lotus** and **flowers** consequently.

Result

Thus the above directory management commands: ls, pwd, mkdir, cd and rmdir are executed successfully.