OPERATING SYSTEMS

EXPERIMENT – 2

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AIM: System calls for file manipulation

PROBLEM STATEMENT:
Try different file manipulation operations provided by linux

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.
$ pwd

2. **mkdir Command**

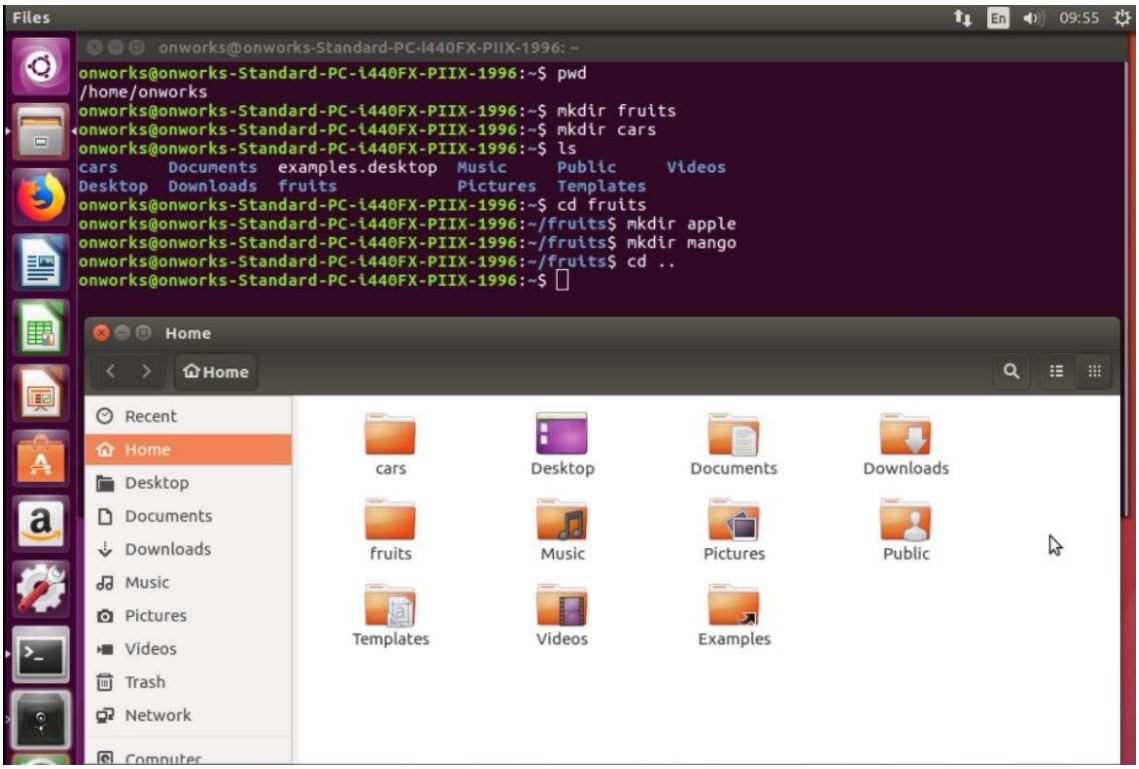
You might have wondered how we created the tutorials directory. Well, it's pretty simple. To create a new directory use the mkdir (make directory) command as follows:
$ mkdir directory_name

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.
$ ls

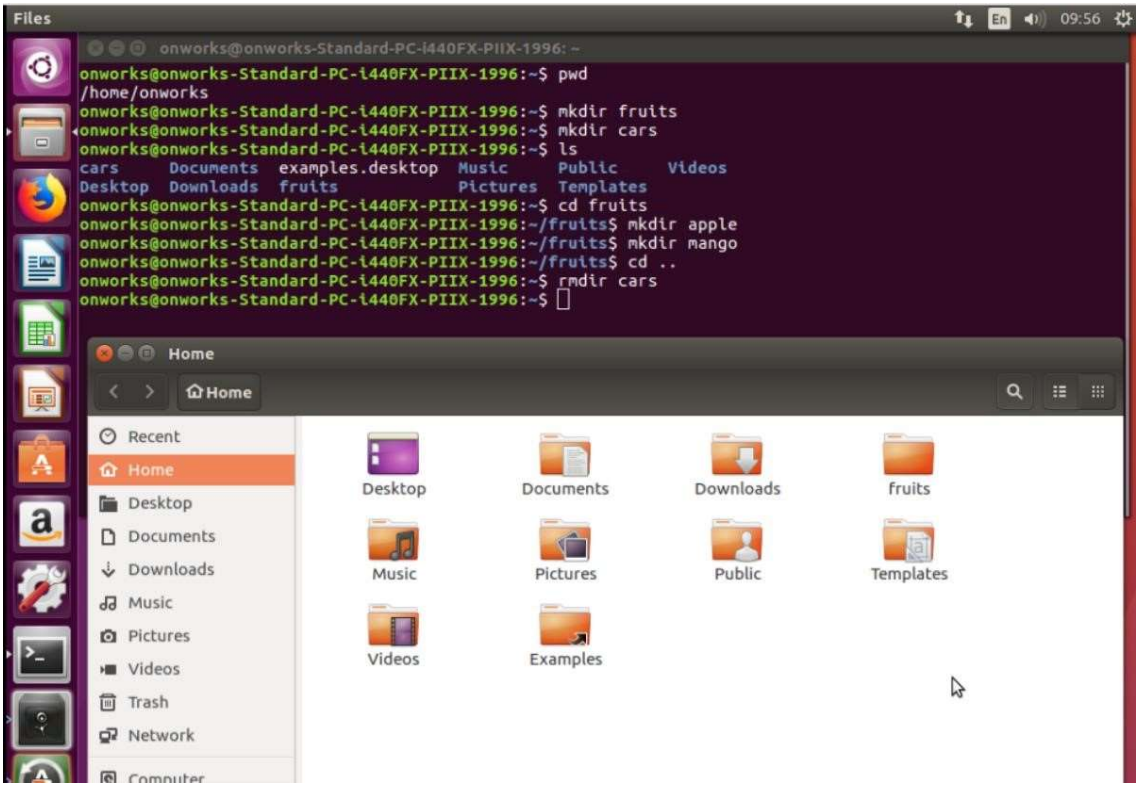
4. **cd Command**

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:
$ cd directory_name
To go a directory up append two dots or periods in the end.
$ cd ..
To go back to the home directory run the cd command without any arguments. **$ cd**



5. rmdir Command

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



$ rmdir tutorials

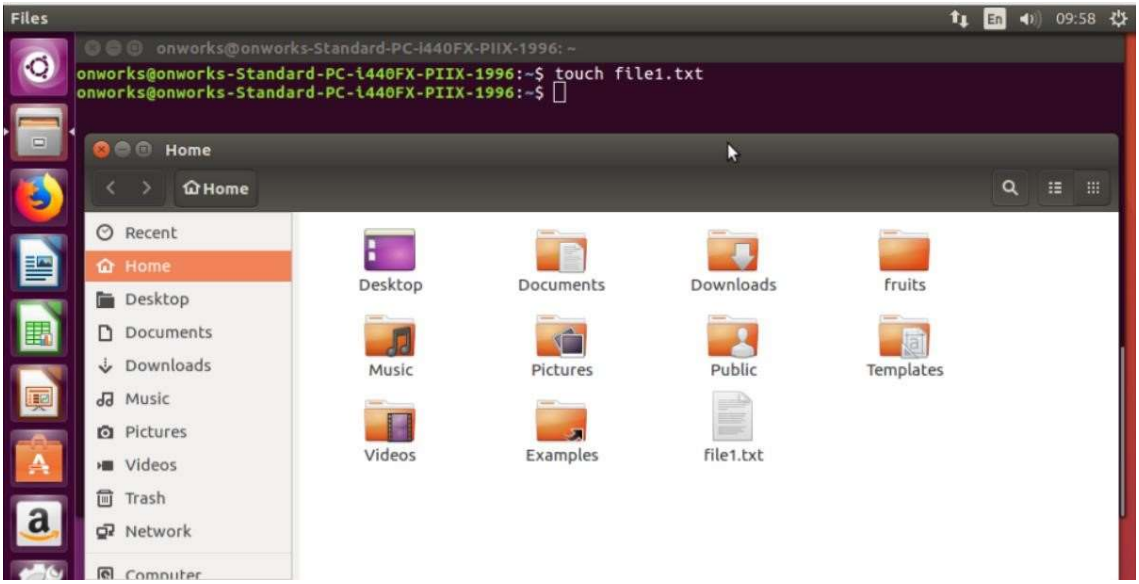
6. touch Command

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

$ touch filename

For example, to create a file1.txt file, run the command:

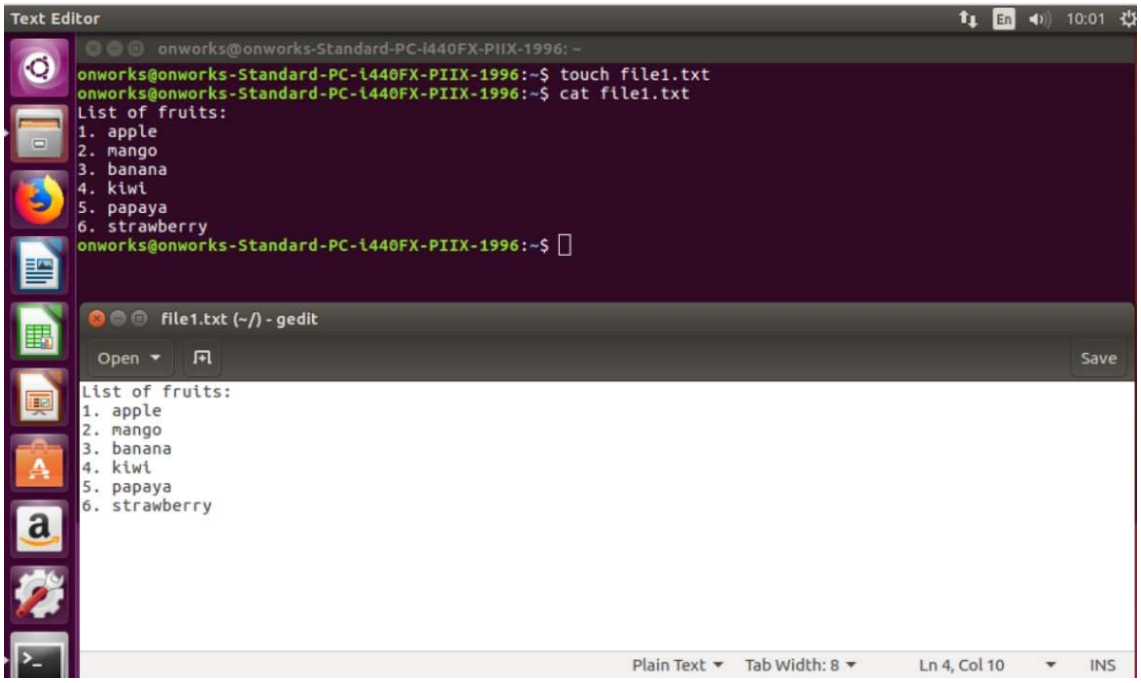
$ touch file1.txt



7. cat Command

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

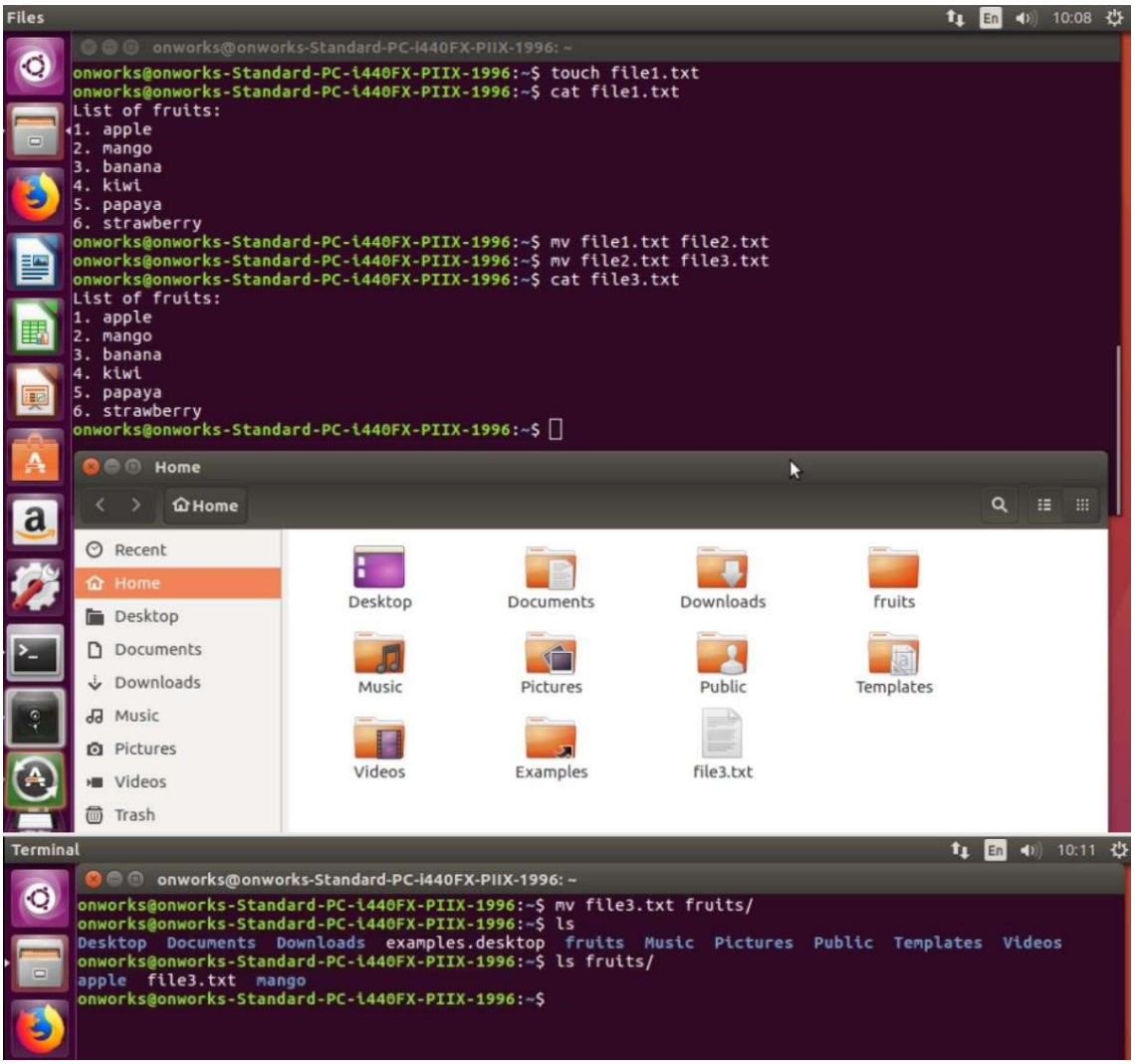
$ cat filename



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 syntax below:

$ mv filename /path/to/destination/

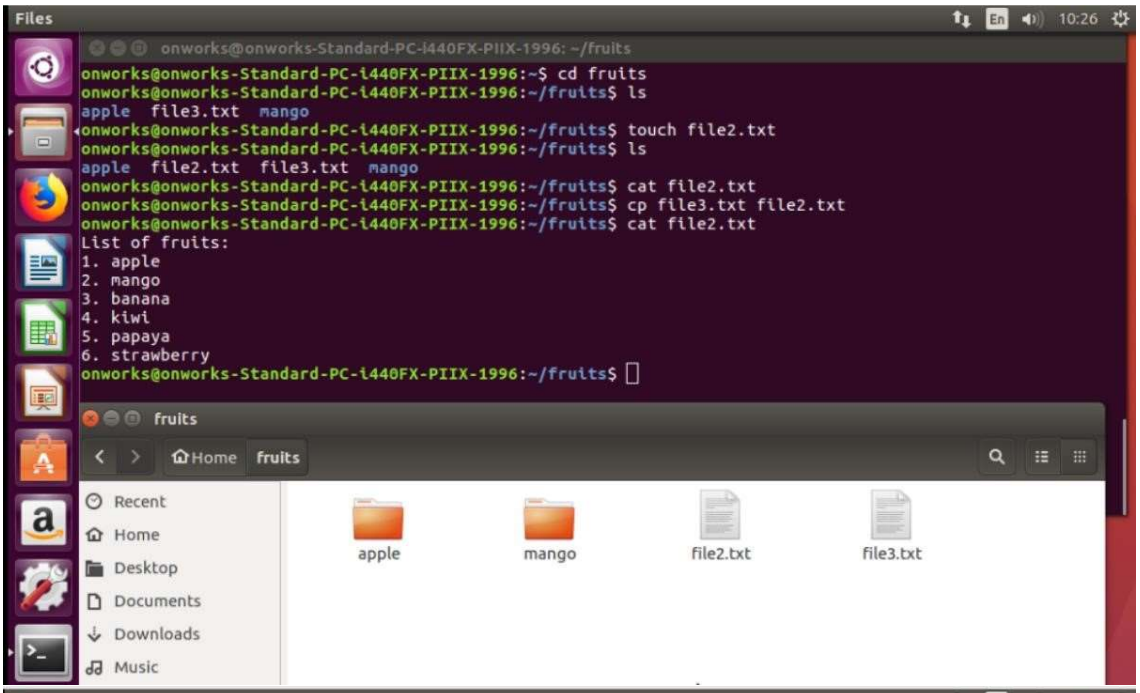


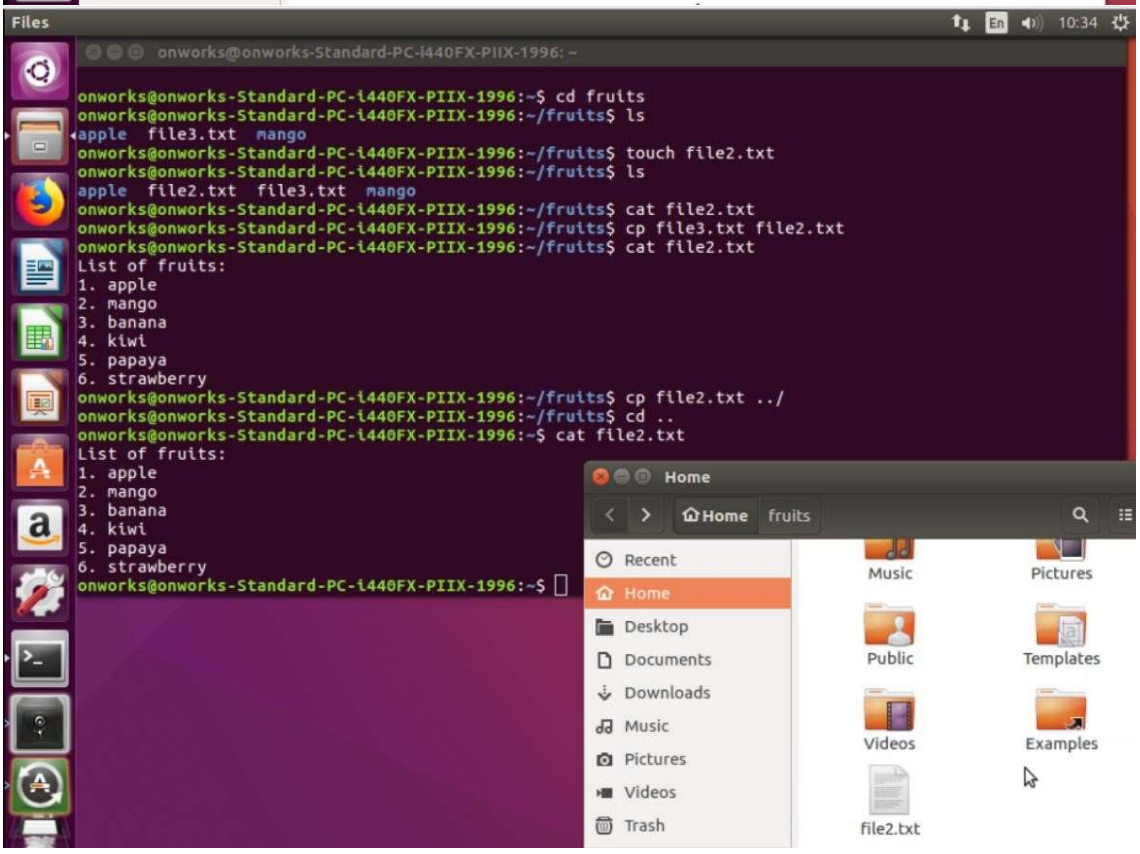
9. cp Command

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 syntax for copying a file is shown below.

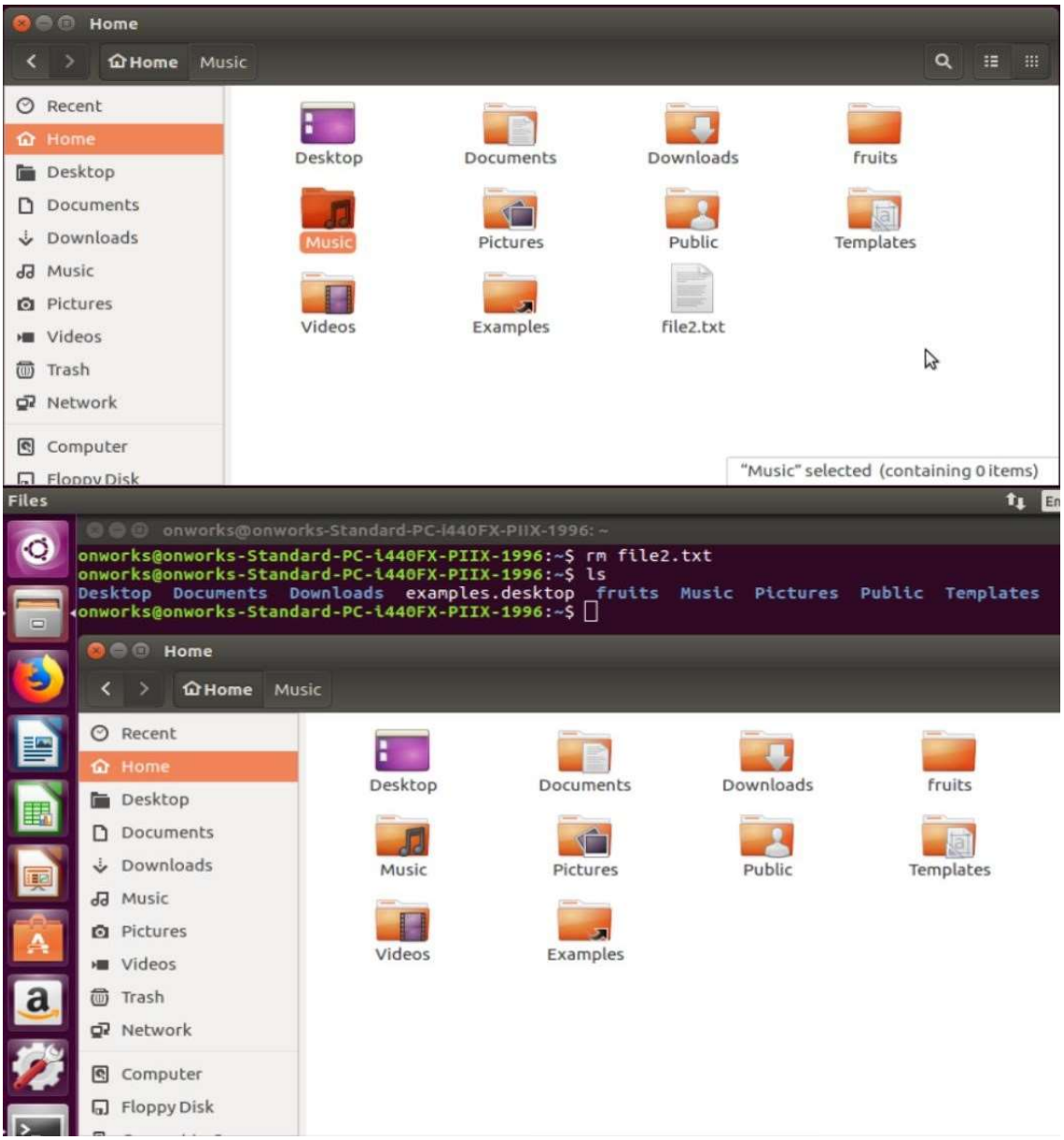
$ cp /file/path /destination/path





10. Deleting a File

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



$rm filename
Also try the following commands

Directory and file commands

cd /home	enter to directory '/ home' [man]
# cd ..	go back one level [man]
# cd ../..	go back two levels [man]
# cd	go to home directory [man]
# cd ~user1	go to home directory [man]

# cd -	go to previous directory [man]

# cp file1 file2	copying a file [man]
# cp dir/* .	copy all files of a directory within the current work directory [man]
# cp -a /tmp/dir1 .	copy a directory within the current work directory [man]
# cp -a dir1 dir2	copy a directory [man]
# cp file file1	outputs the mime type of the file as text [man]
# iconv –l	lists known encodings [man]
# iconv -f fromEncoding -t toEncoding inputFile > outputFile	converting the coding of characters from one format to another [man]
# find . -maxdepth 1 -name *.jpg print -exec convert	batch resize files in the current directory and send them to a thumbnails directory (requires convert from Imagemagick) [man]
# ln -s file1 lnk1	create a symbolic link to file or directory [man]
# ln file1 lnk1	create a physical link to file or directory [man]
# ls	view files of directory [man]
# ls –F	view files of directory [man]
# ls –l	show details of files and directory [man]
# ls –a	show hidden files [man]
# ls *[0-9]*	show files and directory containing numbers [man]
# lstree	show files and directories in a tree starting from root(2) [man]
# mkdir dir1	create a directory called 'dir1' [man]
# mkdir dir1 dir2	create two directories simultaneously [man]
# mkdir -p /tmp/dir1/dir2	create a directory tree [man]

# mv dir1 new_dir	rename / move a file or directory [man]
# pwd	show the path of work directory [man]
# rm -f file1	delete file called 'file1' [man]
# rm -rf dir1	remove a directory called 'dir1' and contents recursively [man]
# rm -rf dir1 dir2	remove two directories and their contents recursively [man]
# rmdir dir1	delete directory called 'dir1' [man]
# touch -t 0712250000 file1	modify timestamp of a file or directory - (YYMMDDhhmm) [man]
# tree	show files and direct