Linux Basic Commands Assignment

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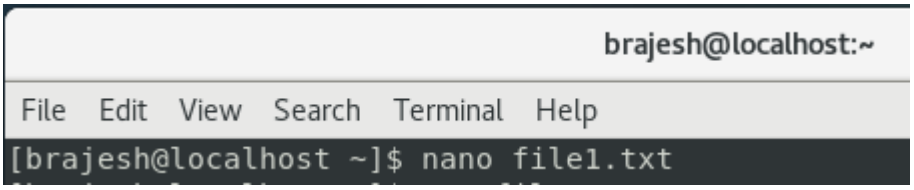
Assignment Part-3

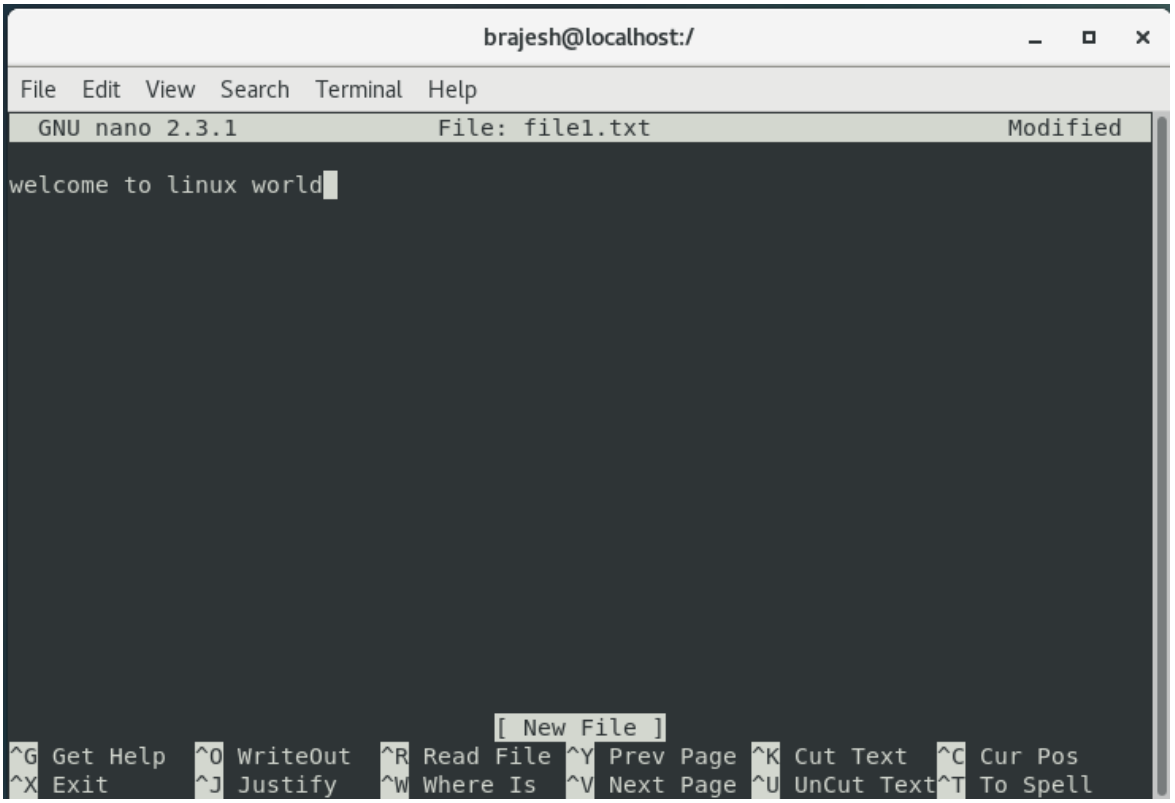
Playing with files

1. Create a file like **nano file1.txt**

   O Edit some data and then save the file

Solution:





```
[brajesh@localhost ~]$ nano file1.txt
[brajesh@localhost ~]$ cat file1.txt
welcome to linux world
```

2. Now we will copy date from file1 to new file2
    - cp file1.txt file2.txt
    - Then see the output of file2.txt, cat file2.txt
    - Give screenshot

Solution:

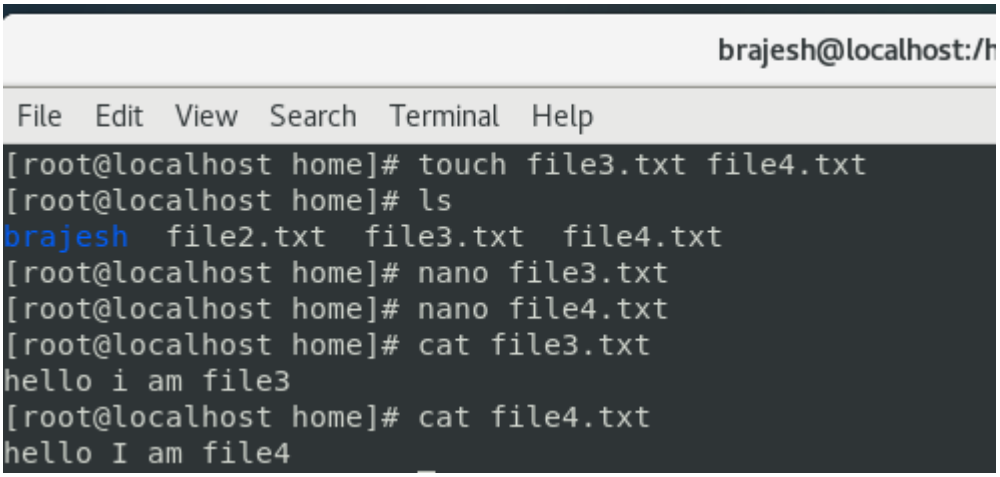
```
[brajesh@localhost ~]$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
[brajesh@localhost ~]$ cat file2.txt
welcome to linux world
```

3. Now we will move the file2.txt to new folder /home
    - mv file2.txt /home
    - Then go to home directory and check ls, file exits or not?
    - Given screenshot

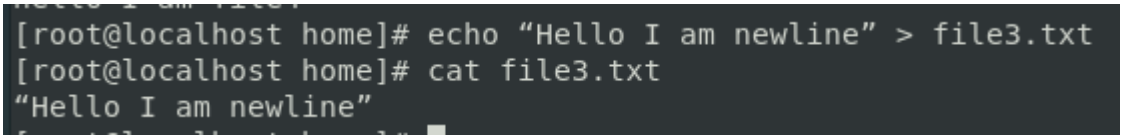
Solution:

```
[root@localhost brajesh]# mv file2.txt /home
[root@localhost brajesh]# cd /home
[root@localhost home]# ls file2.txt
file2.txt
[root@localhost home]#
```

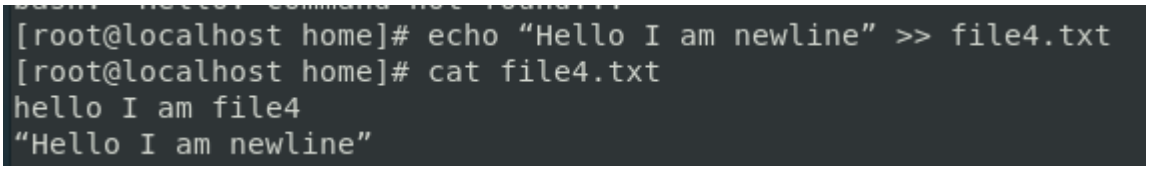
4. Then we create a new file3.txt and file4.txt in home directory and add content in it.



- Now do echo “Hello I am newline” > file3.txt and provide the output of file3.txt



- Now do echo “Hello I am newline” >> file4.txt and provide the output of file4.txt



- Tell the different between both step you follow and the reason behind it:

When we are using the command **echo “Hello I am newline” > file3.txt** so it **overwrites** everything in the file file3.txt.

When we are using the command **echo “Hello I am newline” >> file4.txt**, we are **appending** sentence in the file file4.txt.

>>: means to append at bottom

>: means to overwrite whatever is written in the file.

5. For remove a file or directory you can use the below two commands

- To delete a file – rm

```
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh  file2.txt  file3.txt  file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# rm file4.txt
rm: remove regular file ‘file4.txt’? y
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh  file2.txt  file3.txt
```

- To delete a directory - rmdir < any _ directoryname >

```
[root@localhost home]# mkdir dira
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh  dira  file2.txt  file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# rmdir dira
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh  file2.txt  file3.txt
```

```
[root@localhost home]# mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh  dir1  file2.txt  file3.txt
```

If the directory is non empty we can use rmdir -p command to delete directory.

```
[root@localhost home]# rmdir dir1
rmdir: failed to remove ‘dir1’: Directory not empty
[root@localhost home]# rmdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh  file2.txt  file3.txt
```