



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:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[brajesh@localhost ~]$ nano file1.txt
```

```
brajesh@localhost:/  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: file1.txt Modified  
welcome to linux world  
[ New File ]  
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos  
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

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

2. Now we will copy data 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 exists 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.

```
brajesh@localhost:/h
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost home]# touch file3.txt file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# ls
brajesh file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# nano file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# nano file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file3.txt
hello i am file3
[root@localhost home]# cat file4.txt
hello I am file4
```

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

```
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am newline" > file3.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file3.txt
"Hello I am newline"
```

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

```
[root@localhost home]# echo "Hello I am newline" >> file4.txt
[root@localhost home]# cat file4.txt
hello I am file4
"Hello I am newline"
```

- 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
```

