OS - Experiment 2

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AIM:

System calls for file manipulation.

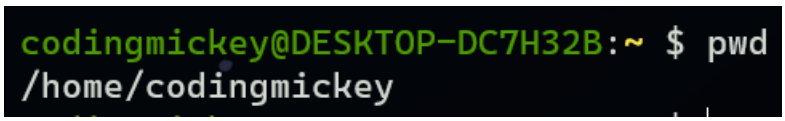
Problem Statement:

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.

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ 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:

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ mkdir hiOS
```

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ ls
'OS PRACITCALS'   abc   boring
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ mkdir hiOS
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ ls
'OS PRACITCALS'   abc   boring   hiOS
```

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.

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ ls
```

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ ls
'OS PRACITCALS'   abc   boring   hiOS
```

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 hiOS
```

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
```

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ cd hiOS
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~/hiOS $ cd ..
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $
```

5. rmdir command

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

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ rmdir hiOS
```

6. touch command

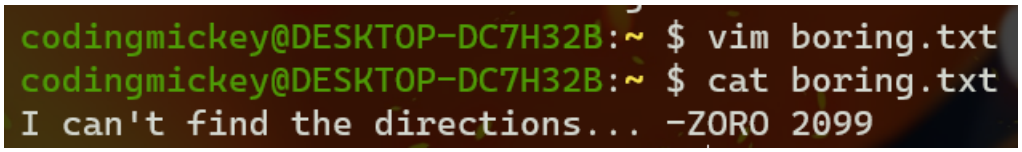
The touch command is used for creating simple files on a Linux system. To create a file, use the syntax: $ touch filename For example, to create a file1.txt file, run the command:

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ touch boring.txt
```

7. cat command

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

```
codingmickey@DESKTOP-DC7H32B:~ $ 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

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

```
$rm filename
```

Conclusion:

Thus, we studied various Linux commands.