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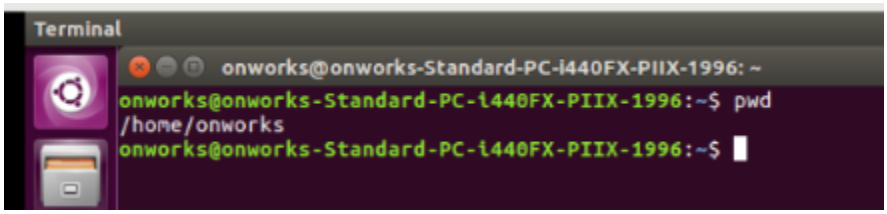
OS EXPERIMENT - 2

Aim- System calls for file manipulation
Problem Statement – Try different file manipulation operations provided by linux
Theory:

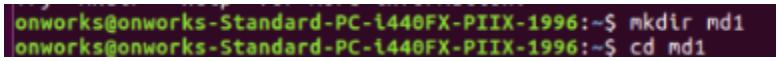
1.pwd Command

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



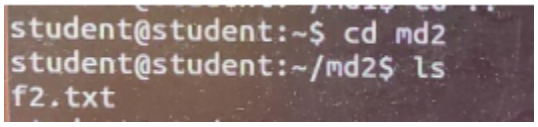
2. mkdir Command

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



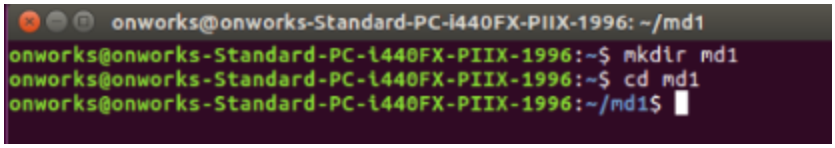
3. ls Command

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



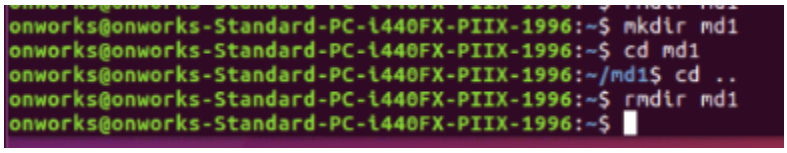
4. cd Command

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



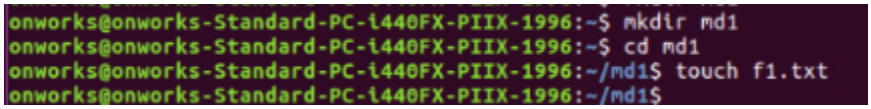
5. rmdir Command

The rmdir command deletes an empty directory. For example, to delete or remove the tutorials directory, run the command: $ rmdir tutorials2



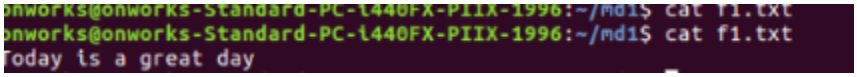
6. touch Command

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



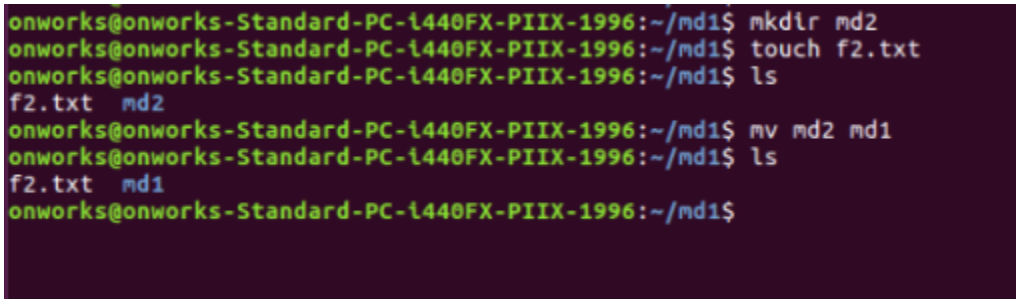
7. cat Command

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

```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/md2$ ls
f1.txt
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/md2$ cp ./f1.txt ../F.txt
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/md2$ ls
f1.txt
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/md2$ ls md1
```

10.rm Command

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

```
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/dir$ ls
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/dir$ touch dir.txt
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/dir$ ls
dir.txt
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/dir$ rm dir.txt
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/dir$ ls
onworks@onworks-Standard-PC-i440FX-PIIX-1996:~/dir$
```

Conclusion: Thus, we studied various linux commands.