CLI RESEARCH

Question -1

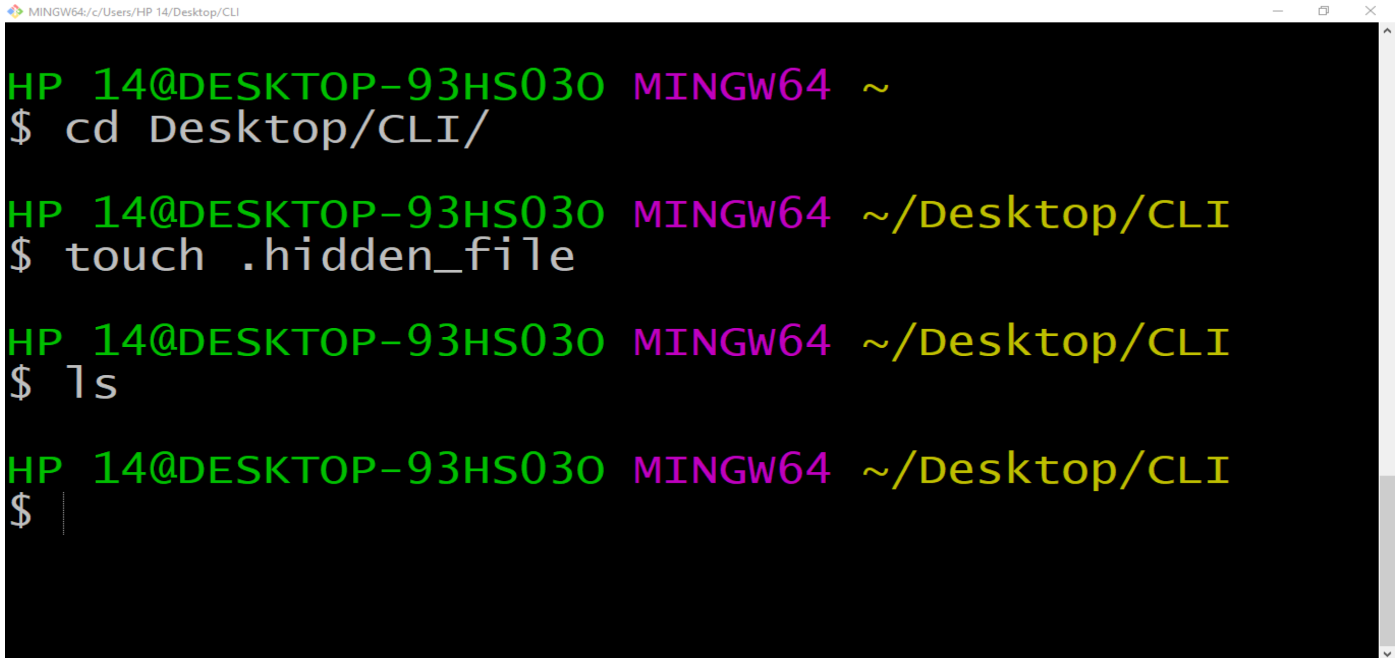
''How to create a hidden file and
how to display it
using 'ls' command?''

CLI RESEARCH

ANSWER

Files starting with a dot are by default hidden.

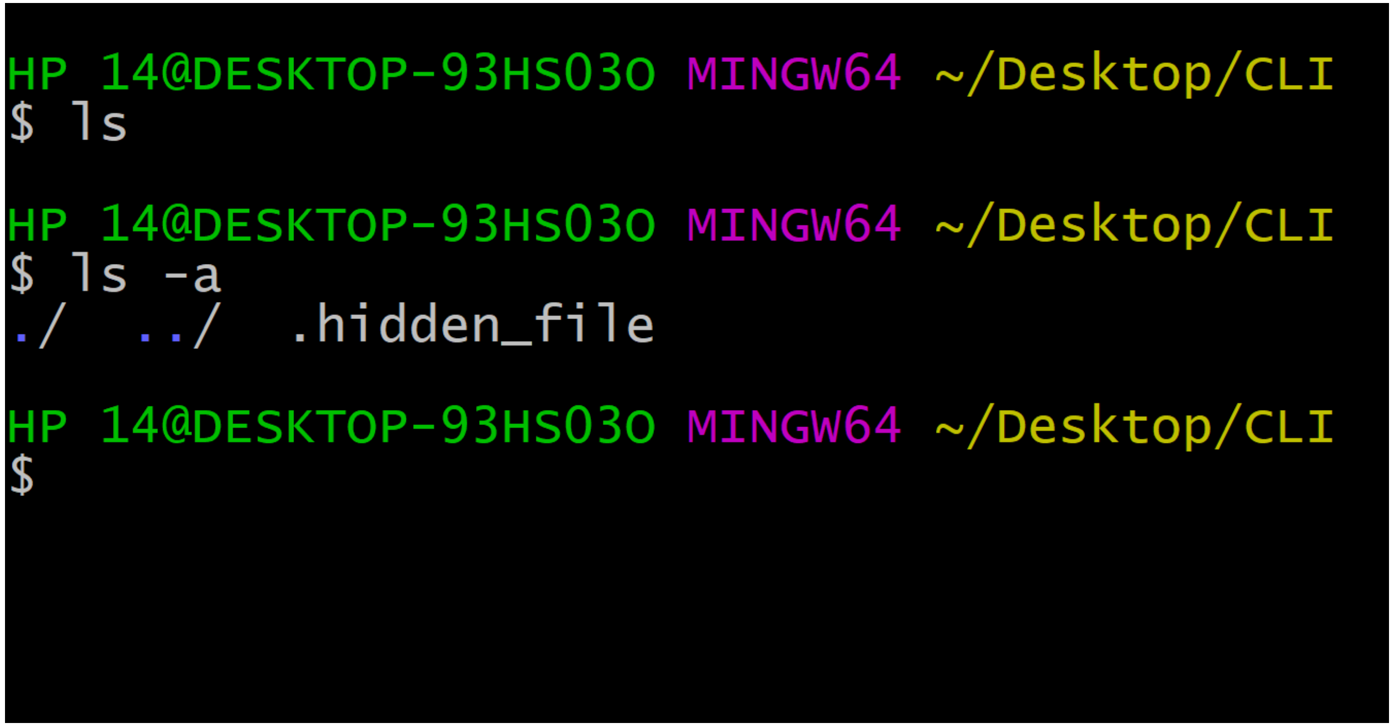
As you can see in the example below, we are in CLI directory which is located in Desktop. We created a file starting with a dot(.) and ls command couldn't list it.



```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~
$ cd Desktop/CLI/

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop/CLI
$ touch .hidden_file

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop/CLI
$ ls

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop/CLI
$
```

CLI RESEARCH

In these cases, we have another commanda that we can use alongside with ls; -a command. With these commands we can display all the files alongside with the hidden ones. In the example below'you can see that we managed to list the hidden folders using –a flag.



```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop/CLI
$ ls

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop/CLI
$ ls -a
./  ../  .hidden_file

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop/CLI
$
```

CLI RESEARCH

The -a listing will give us our solution but if we want files to be properly hidden, we have to change folder permissions using chmod.

Chmod= It's name is an abbreviation for 'change mode'. In Unix and Unix-like operating systems, **chmod** is the command and system call which is used to change the access permissions of file system objects (files and directories).

CLI RESEARCH

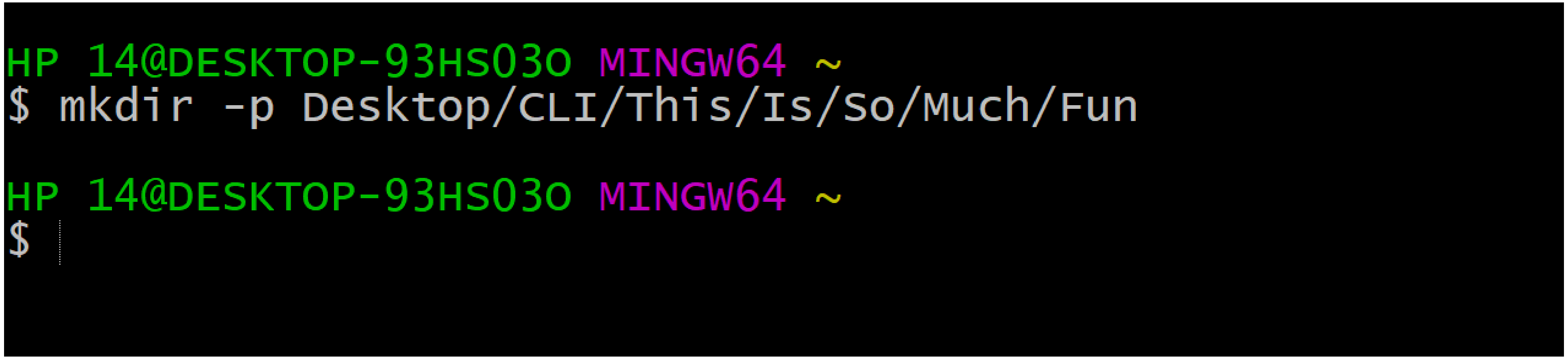
Question - 2

"How to create multiple nested directories with one mkdir command?"

CLI RESEARCH

ANSWER

First of all if we want to create a new directory, 'mkdir' command is inevitable. So, each time we want to create a new directory we are going to need it. By adding it -p flag, we can create multiple nested directories. Like this:



```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~
$ mkdir -p Desktop/CLI/This/Is/So/Much/Fun

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~
$
```

CLI RESEARCH

Question – 3

Execute following commands terminal:

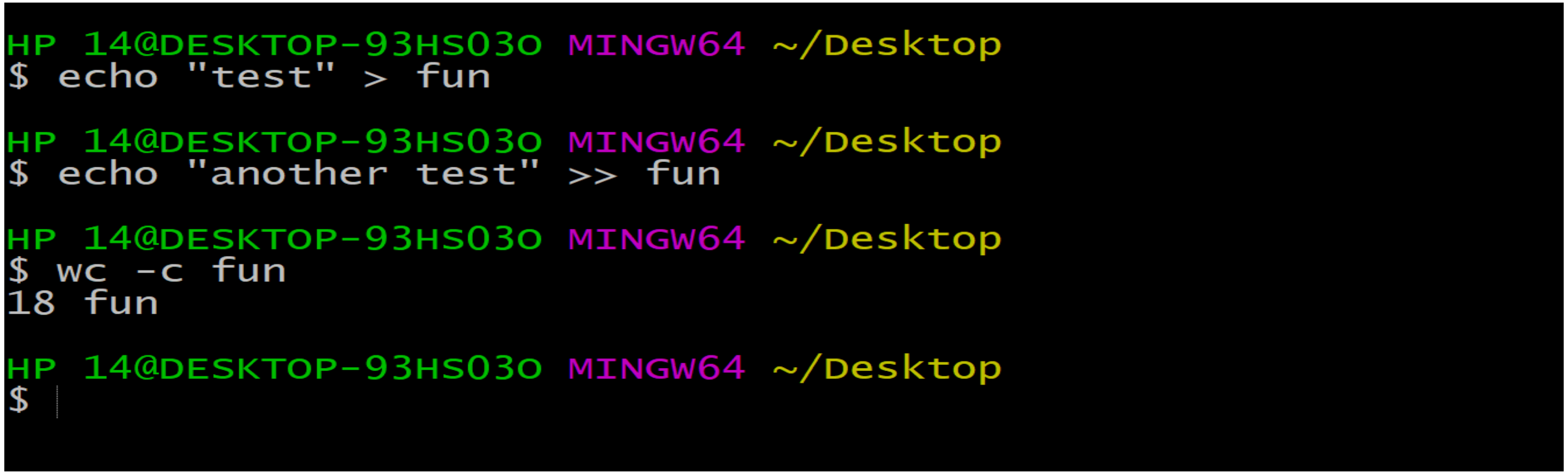
```
echo "test" > fun

echo "another test" >> fun

wc -c fun
```

Verify number of characters in

CLI RESEARCH

ANSWER

So, when we execute the given commands the result would be just like there below;

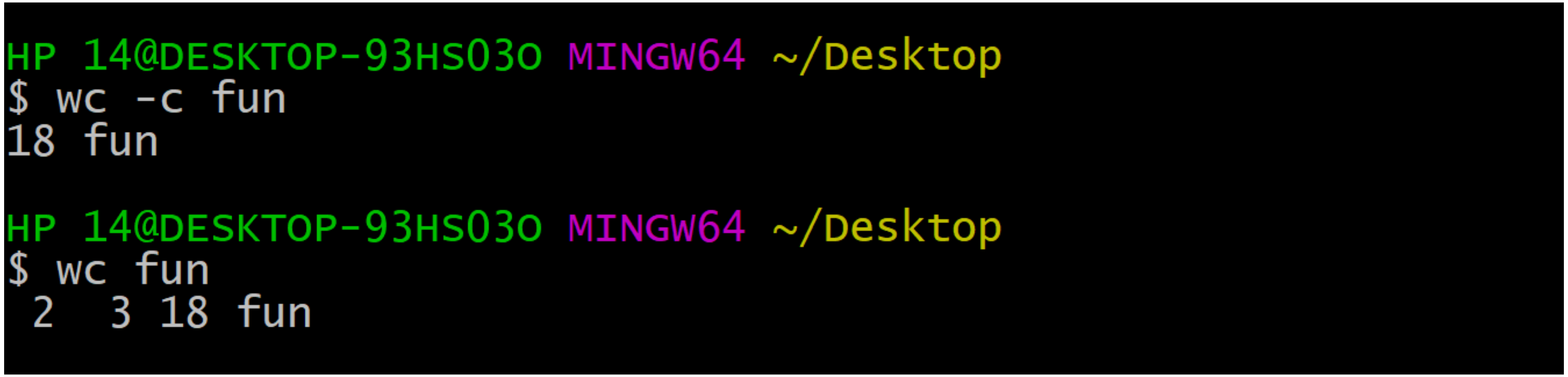


```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ echo "test" > fun

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ echo "another test" >> fun

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ wc -c fun
18 fun

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ 
```

CLI RESEARCH

Command wc is used to count the number of lines, words, and bytes in the files specified by the *File* parameter.

So without using the -c flag, the output would be like this;

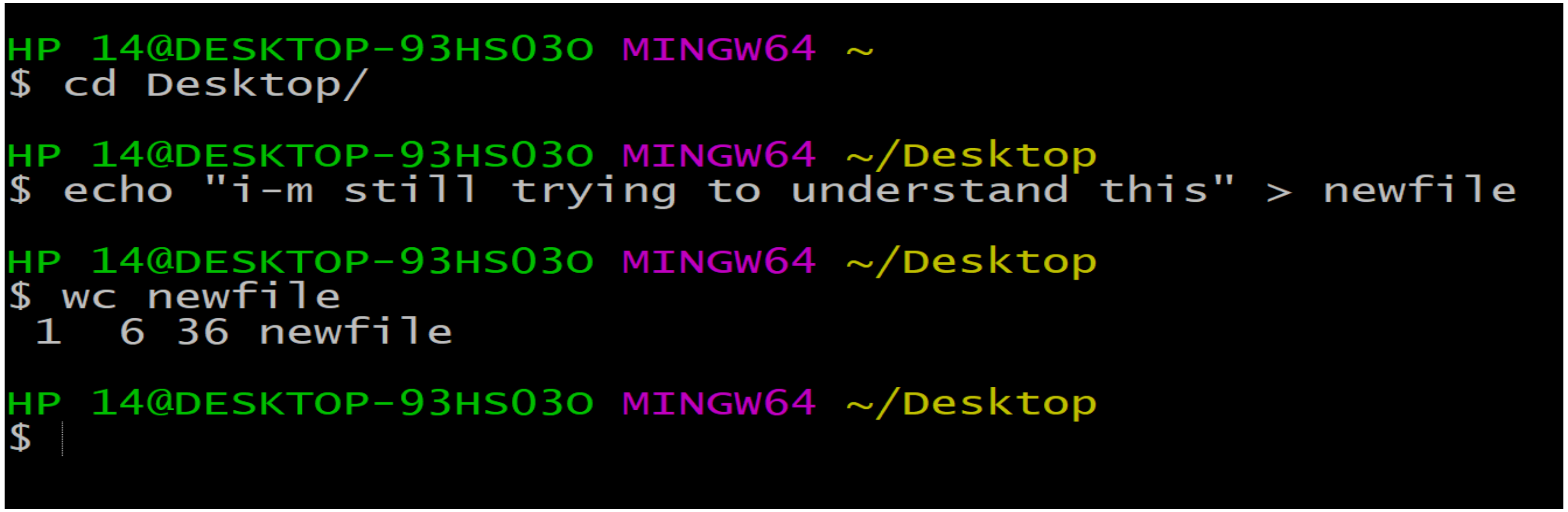


```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ wc -c fun
18 fun

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ wc fun
 2  3 18 fun
```

The first result indicates the number of lines (which is 2 in this case)

Second result is the number of words in my folder (test – another – test) and **the third one** screens the bytes of my file.

To comprehend it properly, let just give another similar example. In this example we inserted another string to another file.



```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~
$ cd Desktop/

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ echo "i-m still trying to understand this" > newfile

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ wc newfile
 1  6 36 newfile

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ 
```

Here in our new file, we have just 1 line 6 words (i-m counted as 1 word naturally) and 36 bytes. In order to be completely sure, we took a look at the file's properties.

CLI RESEARCH

For variate wc results, you can use the following flags;

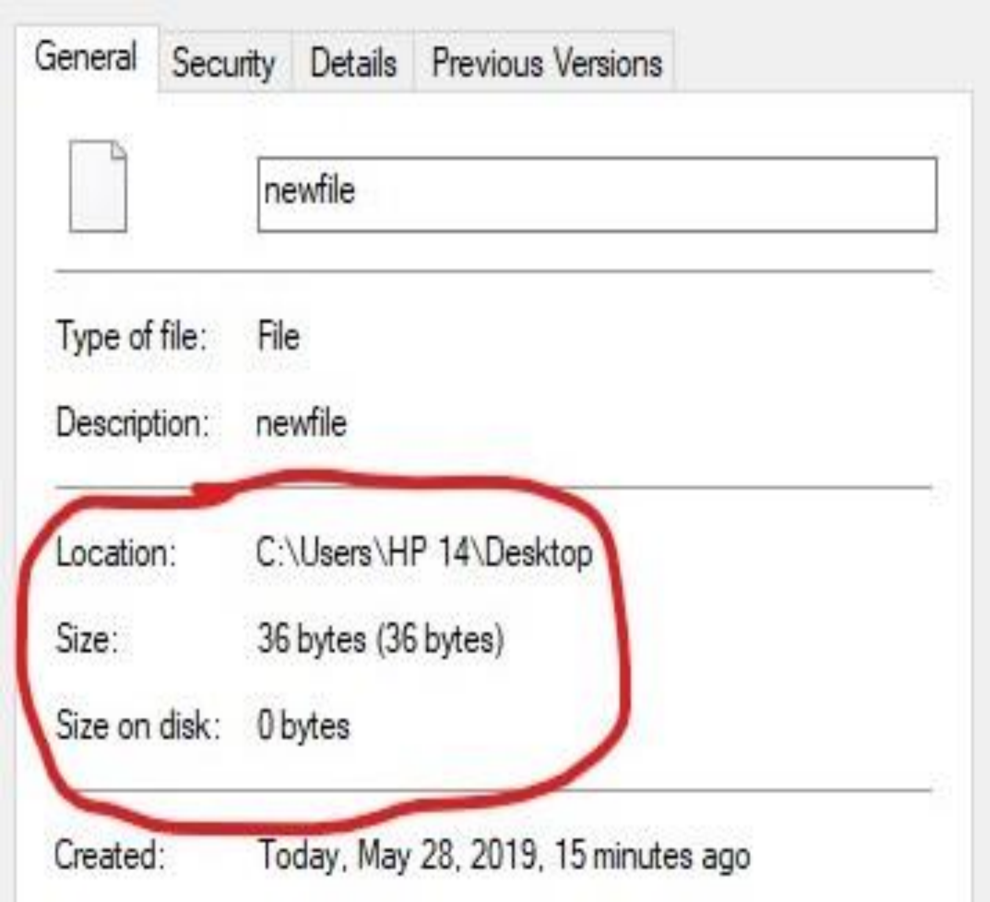
wc -l : Prints the number of lines in a file.

wc -w : prints the number of words in a file.

wc -m : prints the count of characters from a file.

wc -L : prints only the length of the longest line in a file.

wc -c :
Displays the count of bytes in a file



newfile

Type of file: File

Description: newfile

Location: C:\Users\HP 14\Desktop

Size: 36 bytes (36 bytes)

Size on disk: 0 bytes

Created: Today, May 28, 2019, 15 minutes ago

CLI RESEARCH

QUESTION - 4

Research how to append something in the file *WITHOUT* a newline character.

E.g.

```
echo "test" > fun

echo "another test" >> fun

cat fun
```

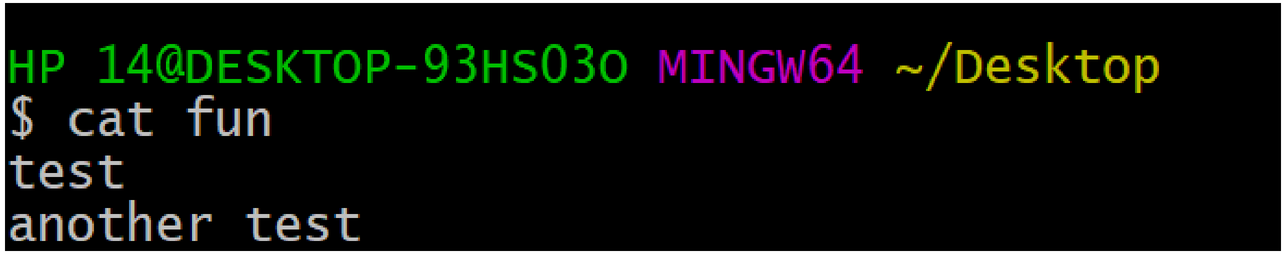
Output of "cat fun" is

```
test

another test
```

CLI RESEARCH

Answer

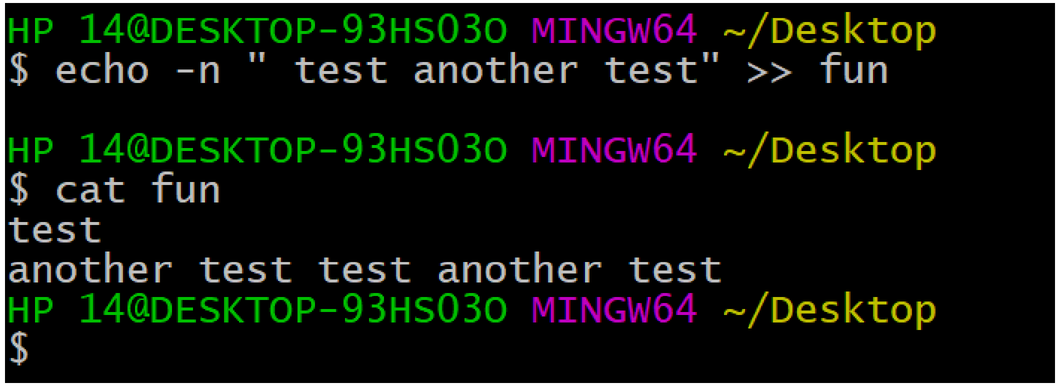
Normally, when we append something in the file, terminal will print them in a new line. Like below here:



```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cat fun
test
another test
```

So by adding -n parameter we can actually prevent this situation.

By adding -n parameter to echo command and starting with a space to our new input, we can actually continue to write our content on the same line.



```
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ echo -n " test another test" >> fun

HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ cat fun
test
another test test another test
HP 14@DESKTOP-93HS03O MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$
```

Resources

https://www.tecmint.com/

https://stackoverflow.com/

https://stackexchange.com/