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# Linux Assignment 1

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## How to make a directory (mkdir)

In Linux we can use the mkdir command to create directories.

**Syntax:** mkdir directory\_name

mkdir- Linux command

directory\_name - Directory /Folder name given by user

Output:

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mkdir Assignment1
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
```

```
Assignment1 Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mkdir Assignment1
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
Assignment1 Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt
```

## Remove a directory (rmdir or rm )

To delete a directory in Linux, you can use the **rmdir** or **rm** command.

You use the rmdir command to remove an empty directory,

**Syntax :** rmdir directory\_name

rmdir :Linux command

directory\_name:Directory\_name

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mkdir Assignment1
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
Assignment1
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ rmdir Assignment1
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

rm command removes a directory and all its contents (with option).and mostly use for removing file(without option)

**Syntax :** rm [option] directory\_name

rm -Linux command

Option: - r or - R

directory\_name:Directory name

\*Be careful when using the rm command with the -r or -R option as it can delete files and directories irreversibly.

Output :shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ ll

total 12

drwxrwxr-x 3 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 11:38 ./

drwxr-x--- 34 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 10:48 ../

drwxrwxr-x 2 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 11:39 Test/

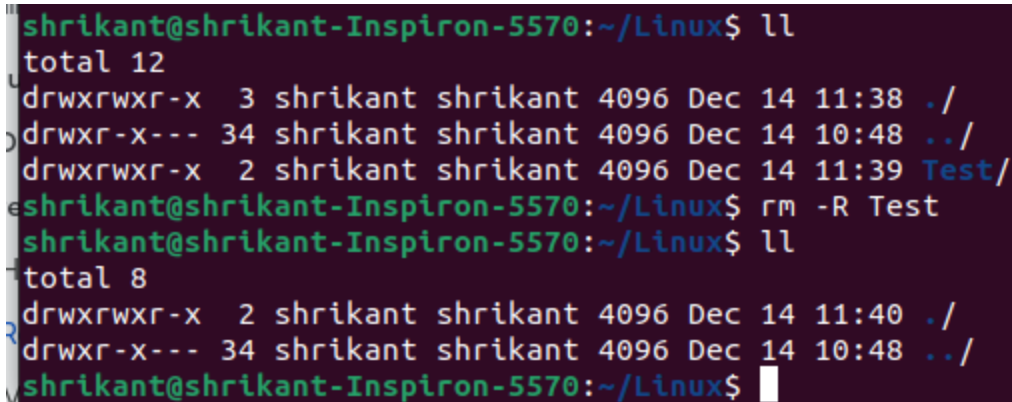
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ rm -R Test

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ ll

total 8

drwxrwxr-x 2 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 11:40 ./

drwxr-x--- 34 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 10:48 ../



```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ll
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 3 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 11:38 ./
drwxr-x--- 34 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 10:48 ../
drwxrwxr-x 2 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 11:39 Test/
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ rm -R Test
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ll
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 11:40 ./
drwxr-x--- 34 shrikant shrikant 4096 Dec 14 10:48 ../
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

## Make a copy of a file (cp)

The cp command for copying files from one location to another. This command can also copy directories (folders).

Syntax: `cp source_file destination_file`

cp: Linux command

Source\_file: Source file name

destination\_file: Destination file name

OutPut -shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ ls

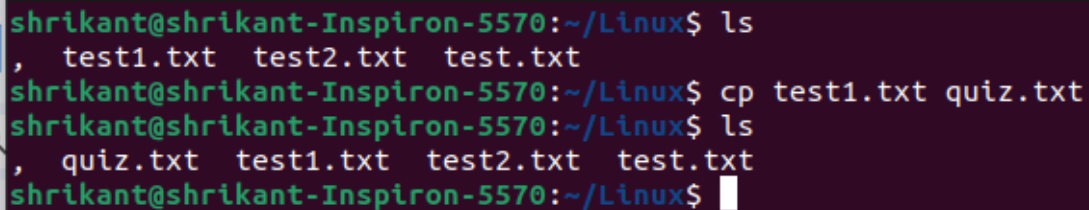
, test1.txt test2.txt test.txt

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ cp test1.txt quiz.txt

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ ls

, quiz.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$

A terminal window screenshot with a dark purple background and green text. It shows the following sequence of commands and outputs: 1. Command: `ls`, Output: `, test1.txt test2.txt test.txt`. 2. Command: `cp test1.txt quiz.txt`. 3. Command: `ls`, Output: `, quiz.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt`. 4. The prompt `shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$` is shown at the end with a white cursor.

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
, test1.txt test2.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ cp test1.txt quiz.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
, quiz.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

## Create an empty file (touch)

the touch command to create an empty file.

Syntax: `touch file_name`

touch -Linux command

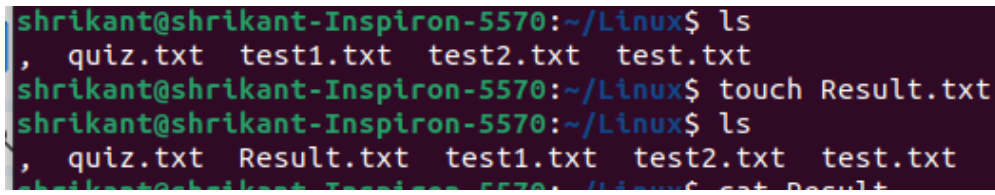
File\_name-file name

### Output:

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ touch Result.txt
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
```

```
, quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt
```

A terminal window screenshot with a dark purple background. It shows the following commands and their outputs: 1. Command: ls, Output: , quiz.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt. 2. Command: touch Result.txt. 3. Command: ls, Output: , quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt. The text is in a monospaced font with green for prompts and white for output.

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
, quiz.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ touch Result.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
, quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ cat Result.txt
```

## Remove multiple files with a single command (rm)

To specifically delete multiple files at once using the rm command followed by the names of the files you want to delete, separated by spaces.

Syntax: rm [file\_name1 ] [file\_name2 ] [file\_nameN]

rm-Linux Command,

file\_name1,file\_name2, , file\_nameN-multiple files name

This will delete the files file\_name1,file\_name2, , file\_nameN

### Output:-

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
```

quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ rm quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ ls

test.txt

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ rm quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.
txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

## Remove content from the folder without removing folder (rm -r)

To remove the contents of a folder without removing the folder itself, you can use the **rm** command with the **-r (recursive)** option.

Syntax: **rm -r file\_name**

rm- Linux Command

-r Option

file\_name-fileName

### Output:

shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$ ls

Assignment1 Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt

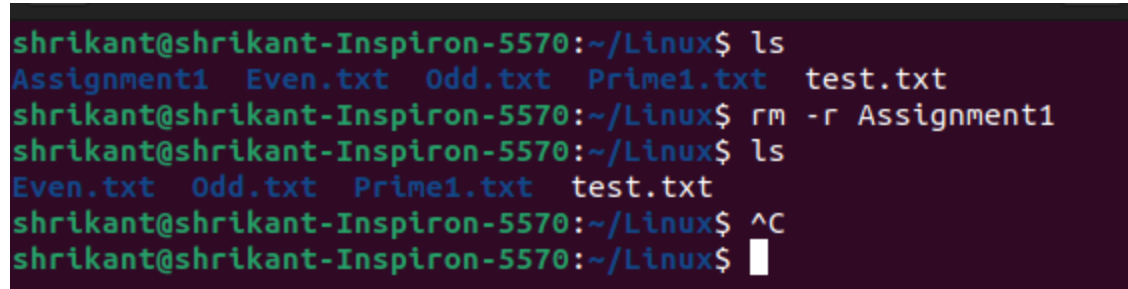
```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ rm -r Assignment1
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
```

```
Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ^C
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

A terminal window screenshot with a dark purple background. It shows the following commands and output: 1. Command: `ls`, Output: `Assignment1 Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt`. 2. Command: `rm -r Assignment1`. 3. Command: `ls`, Output: `Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt`. 4. Command: `^C` (Ctrl+C). 5. The prompt `shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$` is shown with a white cursor at the end.

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
Assignment1 Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ rm -r Assignment1
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ^C
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

## Create multiple folder(a-z) with a single command (mkdir)

We can also use the `mkdir` command to create multiple folders ,At once using the `mkdir` command followed by the names of the folders you want to create, separated by spaces.

Syntax: `mkdir [directory_name1] [directory_name2] [directory_name3]`



mkdir- Linux command

directory\_name - Directory /Folder name given by user

[directory\_name1] [directory\_name2] [directory\_name3]-multiple  
FolderName

### Output :

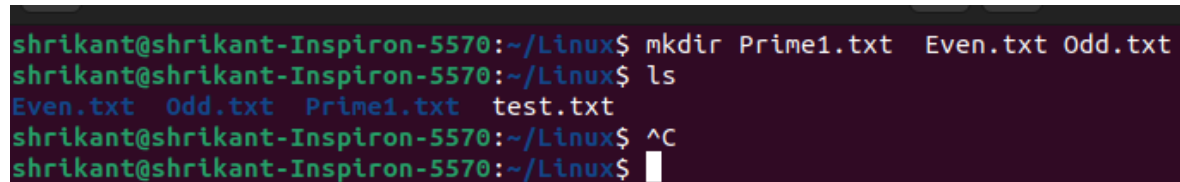
```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mkdir Prime1.txt Even.txt  
Odd.txt
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
```

```
Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ^C
```

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

A terminal window screenshot with a dark background. It shows the following commands and output: 'mkdir Prime1.txt Even.txt Odd.txt', 'ls', and the output 'Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt'. It also shows a Ctrl-C interrupt (^C) and the prompt returning to the shell.

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mkdir Prime1.txt Even.txt Odd.txt  
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls  
Even.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt test.txt  
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ^C  
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$
```

### References :

<https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to--a-file-or-directory-in-linux/>

<https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/create-empty-file-linux-commands>

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/delete-multiple-files-at-once-in-bash>