



Linux Assignment 1

14-12-2023

INDEX PAGE

INDEX PAGE 1

How to make a directory (mkdir)	2
Remove a directory (rmdir or rm)	2
Make a copy of a file (cp)	4
Move or rename a file (mv)	4
Create an empty file (touch)	5
Remove multiple files with a single command (rm)	6
Remove content from the folder without removing folder (rm -r)	7
Create multiple folder(a-z) with a single command (mkdir)	8

How to make a directory (mkdir)

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

Syntax: mkdir directory_name

mkdir- Linux command

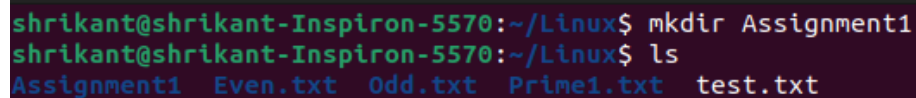
directory_name - Directory /Folder name given by user

Output:

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

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

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

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The first line shows the command 'mkdir Assignment1' being executed. The second line shows the command 'ls' being executed, followed by the output listing the directory 'Assignment1' and four files: 'Even.txt', 'Odd.txt', 'Prime1.txt', and '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\$

```
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$
```

Move or rename a file (mv)

You can use the built-in Linux command `mv` to Move or rename files.

Syntax: `mv [options] source_file destination_file`

`mv` -Linux command

Source_file- source file name(old file)

Destination _file- Destination file name(new file)

Output:-

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

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

```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mv test.txt Exam.txt
```

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

```
Even.txt Exam.txt Odd.txt Prime1.txt
```

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

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

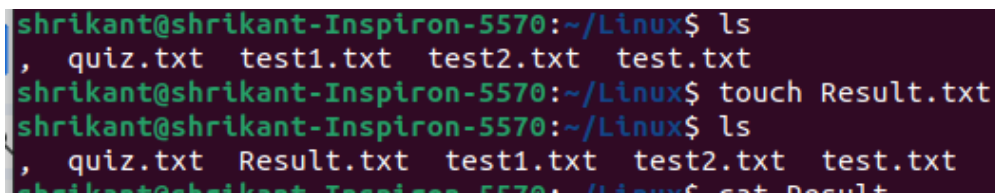
File_name-file name

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 background and light-colored text. It shows the execution of the 'touch' command to create a file named 'Result.txt'. The user runs 'ls' before and after the command to verify the file's creation. The output of 'ls' after the command shows 'Result.txt' added to the list of files.

```
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:-

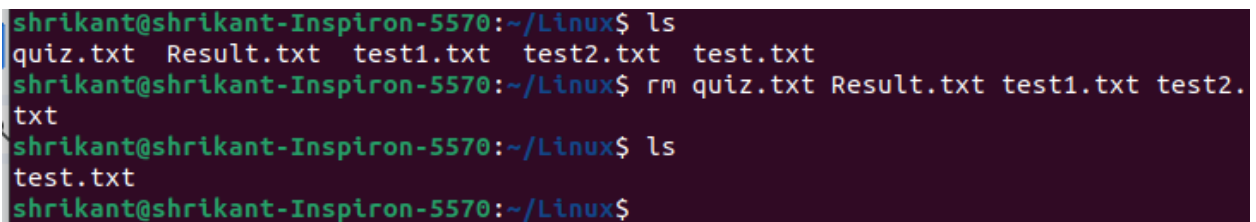
```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ ls
```

```
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
```

A terminal window screenshot with a dark purple background. It shows a series of commands and their outputs. The first command is 'ls', which lists five files: quiz.txt, Result.txt, test1.txt, test2.txt, and test.txt. The second command is 'rm quiz.txt Result.txt test1.txt test2.txt', which removes the first four files. The third command is 'ls', which now only lists 'test.txt'. The prompt 'shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux\$' is visible at the start of each line.

```
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

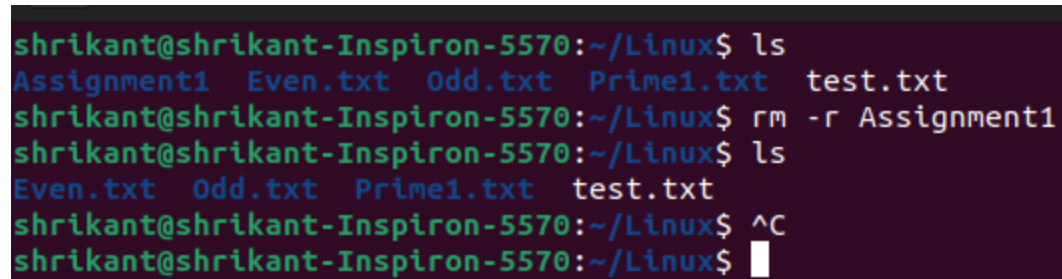
rm- Linux Command

-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$
```



```
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 :

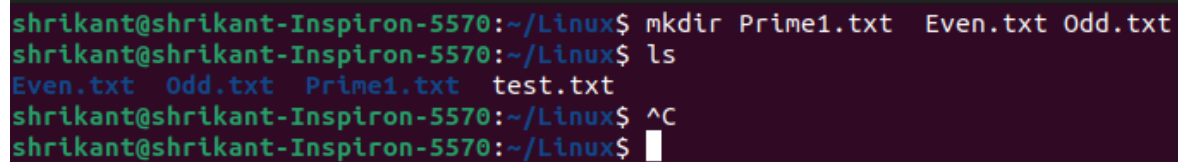
```
shrikant@shrikant-Inspiron-5570:~/Linux$ mkdir Prime1.txt Even.txt  
Odd.txt
```

```
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$
```



```
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>