

Practical No. 5

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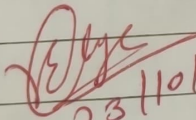
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23/10/19

Aim: Use file manipulation commands: `pwd`, `cd`, `mkdir`, `cat`, `cp`, `rm`, `mv`, `more`, `less`, `file`, `wc`.

- `cp` :- copy files and directories
- `mv` :- move or rename files & directories
- `rm` :- remove files & directories
- `mkdir` :- Create directories
- These four commands are among the most frequently used linux commands. they are the basic commands for manipulating both files & directories
- `cp` :- The `cp` program copies files & directories in its simplest form, it copies a single file; it can also be used to copy multiple files (and/or directories) to a different directory.
example :-

```
$ cp file1, file2
```



```
$ cp file ... directory
```
- `mv` :- The `mv` command moves or rename files and directories depending on how it is used it will either move one or more files to a different directory or it will name a file or directory to rename a file. it is used this:

\$ mv filename1 filename2

\$ mv file directory

- * rm :- The rm command removes (deletes) files and directories. It can also be used to delete directories.

\$ rm file

\$ rm directory

- * Be careful with rm: Linux does not undelete. Once you delete something with rm, it's gone. You can inflict catastrophic damage on your system with rm if you are not careful, particularly with wildcards.

* mkdir :-

The mkdir command is used to create directories. To use you simply type

\$ mkdir directory

- * pwd :- The pwd command is one of the most frequently used Linux utilities regardless of the kind of user you are. You'll find yourself using this command a lot. The pwd prints the name of the present / current working directory (pwd - present working directory).

syntax

pwd [UPITEM] ...

* **Rmdir** :-

As the name suggests the **rmdir** command is focused at removing directories, although empty ones only.

rmdir [option] ... directory.

- * **cat** :- The **cat** command allows you to concatenate files or data provided on standard input & print it on the standard output. In layman terms, the command prints the information provided to it, whether through stdin or in the form of a file.

```
$ cat test.txt
```

Hello... how are you?

- * **more** : **more** is basically a filter for passing through text one screenful at a time.

more [options] file ...

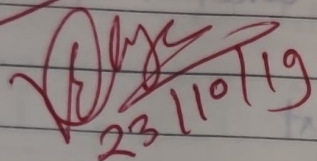
- * **less** :- On linux systems **less** is a command that displays file contents or command output one page at a time. In your terminal **less** is most useful for viewing the content of large files or the results of commands that produce many lines of output.

- * **file** :- **File** command tells us that the file type with the help of a magic file that contains all the patterns to recognize a file type.

* wc : On linux & unix operating system, the wc command allows to count the number, of lines, words, characters & bytes of each given file or standard input & print the result.

* conclusion :-

Thus we studied, file manipulation commands are working.


23/11/19