

Assignments: Basic Tasks

A) write a command to create a file named **demo.txt** inside **movies** directory

Here is the command to create a file named **demo.txt** inside a directory named **movies**:

```
touch movies/demo.txt
```

This command uses the '**touch**' utility to create the file. If the '**movies**' directory does not already exist, you will need to create it first using the '**mkdir**' command:

```
mkdir -p movies
```

```
touch movies/demo.txt
```

The '**-p**' option with '**mkdir**' ensures that any necessary parent directories are created.

B) Copy **hello.txt** files from **Desktop** to **Downloads** directory

To copy a file named '**hello.txt**' from the '**Desktop**' directory to the '**Downloads**' directory, you can use the '**cp**' command like this:

```
cp ~/Desktop/hello.txt ~/Downloads/
```

Here is a breakdown of the command:

- '**cp**' is the command to copy files.
 - '**~/Desktop/hello.txt**' is the path to the source file on the Desktop.
 - '**~/Downloads/**' is the destination directory where the file should be copied.
- The ~ symbol represents the home directory of the current user.

C) Write a command to display all the files from **movies** Directory

To display all the files from the '**movies**' directory, you can use the '**ls**' command:

```
ls movies
```

If you want to display all files including hidden ones (files starting with a dot), use the '**-a**' option:

```
ls -a movies
```

For a more detailed view of the files, including permissions, ownership, size, and modification date, you can use the '**-l**' option:

```
ls -l movies
```

Combining both options for a detailed view of all files, including hidden ones:

```
ls -la movies
```

D) Display first 15 lines of demo.txt file

To display the first 15 lines of the '**demo.txt**' file, you can use the '**head**' command with the '**-n**' option specifying the number of lines:

```
head -n 15 demo.txt
```

This command will output the first 15 lines of '**demo.txt**' to the terminal.

E) Using cat command, create a new file and write the data to the file.

You can use the '**cat**' command with redirection to create a new file and write data to it. Here is how you can do it:

```
cat > newfile.txt
```

When you run this command, it will allow you to type the data for '**newfile.txt**' directly into the terminal. After you finish typing the data, press '**Ctrl+D**' to save the content and exit the input mode.

For example:

```
cat > newfile.txt  
This is the first line of the file.  
This is the second line of the file.  
And this is the third line.  
[Press Ctrl+D]
```

This will create a file named '**newfile.txt**' containing the text you typed.

F) Read the file content of demo.txt

To read the content of '**demo.txt**,' you can use the '**cat**' command:

cat demo.txt

This command will display the entire content of '**demo.txt**' in the terminal. If the file is large and you want to read it page by page, you can use '**more**' or '**less**':

Using '**more**':

more demo.txt

Using '**less**':

less demo.txt

Both '**more**' and '**less**' allow you to navigate through the file content interactively.