Day 8 Class of DevOps

Agenda – Linux commands for read, write and create a new file using linux commands

1. If you want to read a file and edit a file and create a new file with new input we use cat command

Command : cat > <file.name>

Example : cat > test.txt

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 ~]$ cat > 1.txt

hi world

Here we need to type ctrl+d [ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 ~]$

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 ~]$ cat 1.txt

hi world 🡪 output

1. For continuous process like to print the previous and present input here we need to append the command like >> {cat >> <file-name>}

Command: cat >> <file-name>

Example: cat >> fem.txt

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 fem]$ cat >> fem.txt

hello Varma

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 fem]$ cat fem.txt

hello world

Out put

hello varma

1. Echo command the command which is used for exist for windows as well Linux to print the given input it is similar to cat but here we need to use double quotes for input

Command: echo <file name>

Example : echo “Hello world” > fem.txt

cat fem.txt

hello world 🡪 Out put

1. For continuous process like to print the previous and present input here we need to append the command like >> {echo “hello linux” >> <file-name>}

Command : echo “hello linux” >> <fem.txt>

Example : [ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 fem]$ echo "hello linux" >> fem.txt

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-147 fem]$ cat fem.txt

Hello world

Out put

hello linux

1. Copy and Move group files from one directory to another directory

Command for move: mv <Source of file name> <destination name>

Command for copy: cp <File name>

Here I created a two new directory name as test1 and test2 command use as mkdir test1 test2 in each directory we create 5 new .txt file name as in test1 1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt and another directory test2 6.txt 7.txt 8.txt 9.txt 10.txt here the operation would be we need to move and copy the file from one directory to another directory

Example: [ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 ~]$ mkdir test1 test2

drwxr-xr-x. 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Jun 15 10:53 test1

drwxr-xr-x. 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Jun 15 10:54 test2

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 ~]$ cd test1

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test1]$ touch 1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 ~]$ cd test2

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test1]$ touch 6.txt 7.txt 8.txt 9.txt 10.txt

Here we are performing operation as mv as move the files command from

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test1]$ mv 1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt /home/ec2-user/test2/

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test2]$ ls /home/ec2-user/test2

1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt 6.txt 7.txt 8.txt 9.txt 10.txt

In test1 files would be 0

Here we are performing operation as cp as copy the files command as

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test1]$ cp 1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt /home/ec2-user/test2/

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test2]$ ls /home/ec2-user/test2

1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt 6.txt 7.txt 8.txt 9.txt 10.txt

In test1 would be 5 and in test2 files would be 10

To copy or move the all similar files like as .txt we can use \*.txt

Example: [ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test1]$ cp \*.txt /home/ec2-user/test2/

1. Piping concept like to perform multiple operation in single line by using piping concept

Symbol [ | ]

By using piping symbol we can separate the commands and perform the single line multi commands

Example: [ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-181 test1]$ mv 1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt /home/ec2-user/test2/ | ls –ltr /home/ec2-user/test2/

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 260 Jun 15 11:10 5.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 303 Jun 15 11:10 4.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 239 Jun 15 11:10 3.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 270 Jun 15 11:10 2.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 11 Jun 15 11:10 1.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 15 11:25 6.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 15 11:25 7.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 15 11:25 8.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 260 Jun 15 11:10 9.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 303 Jun 15 11:10 10.txt

In test1 file would be empty