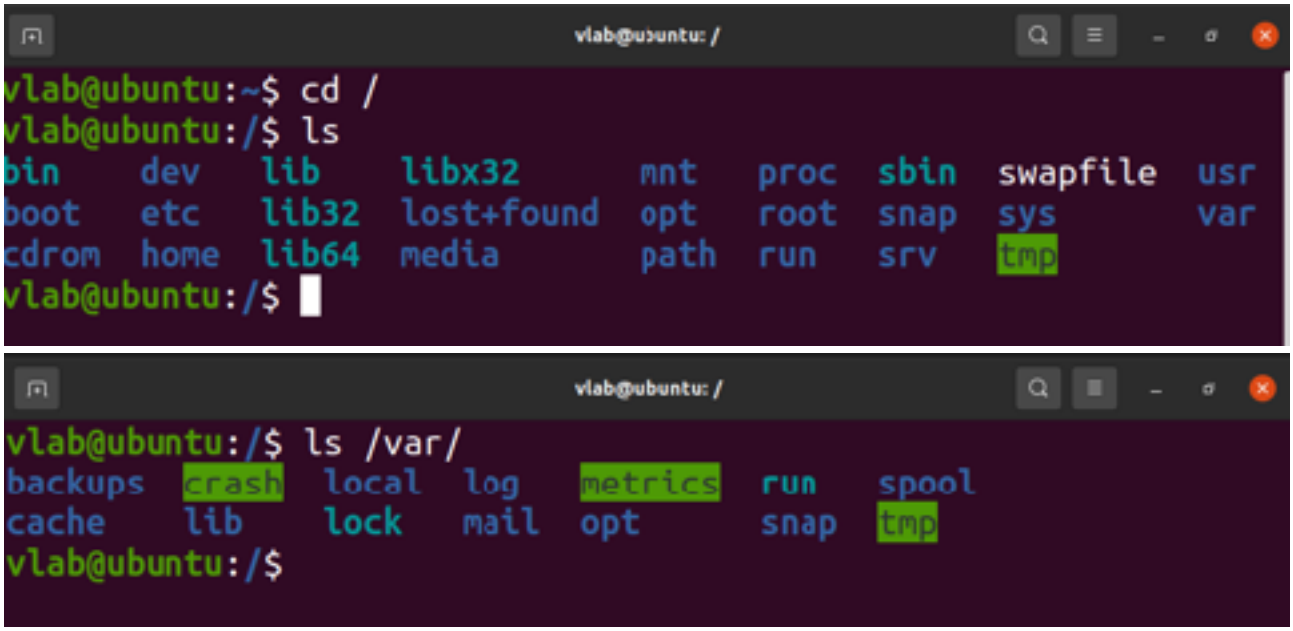
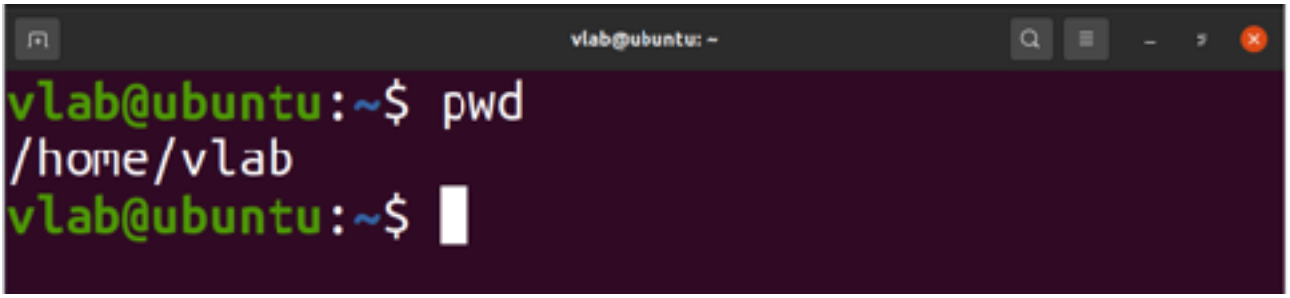
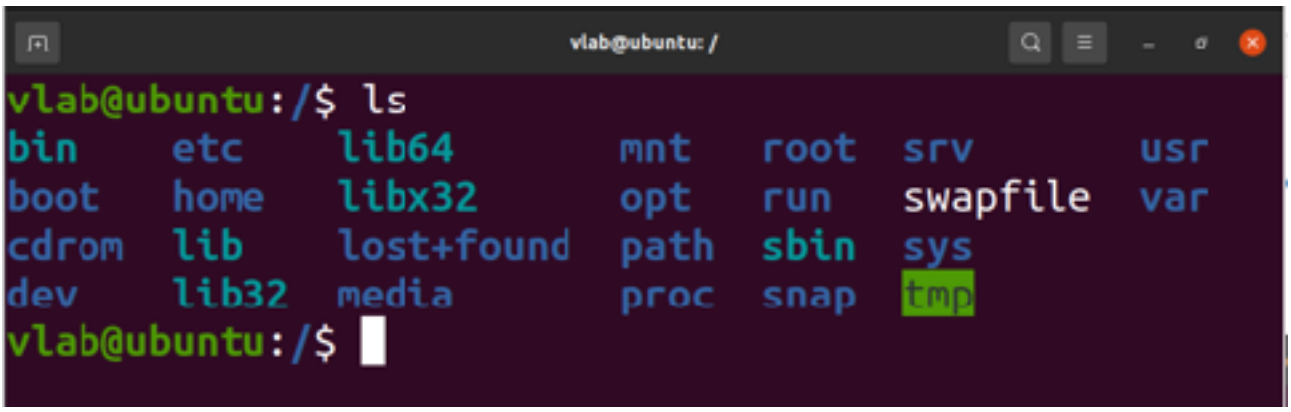
Title : linux commands lab assignment :



Execute the command **pwd.** This will print the current working directory



Execute the command **ls.** This will print the content of the current working directory on the terminal

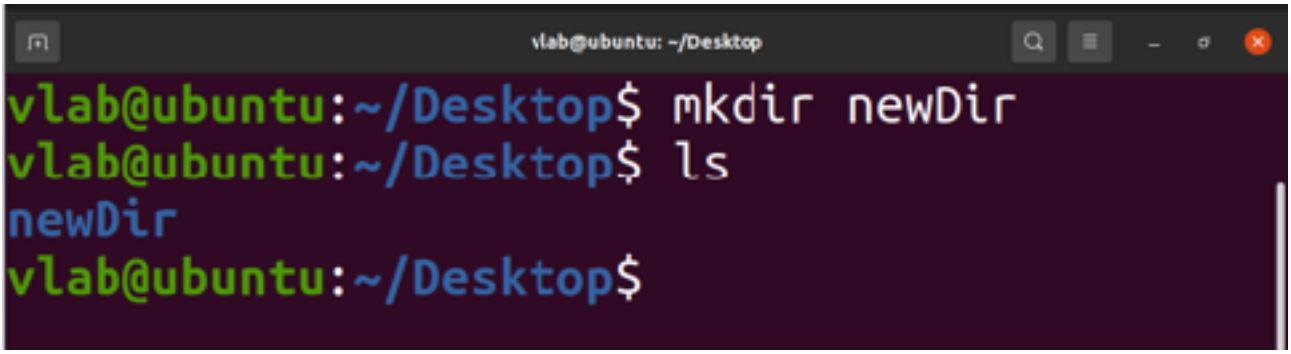


3. cd: Change Directory

Change the directory to **Desktop** using command **cd**

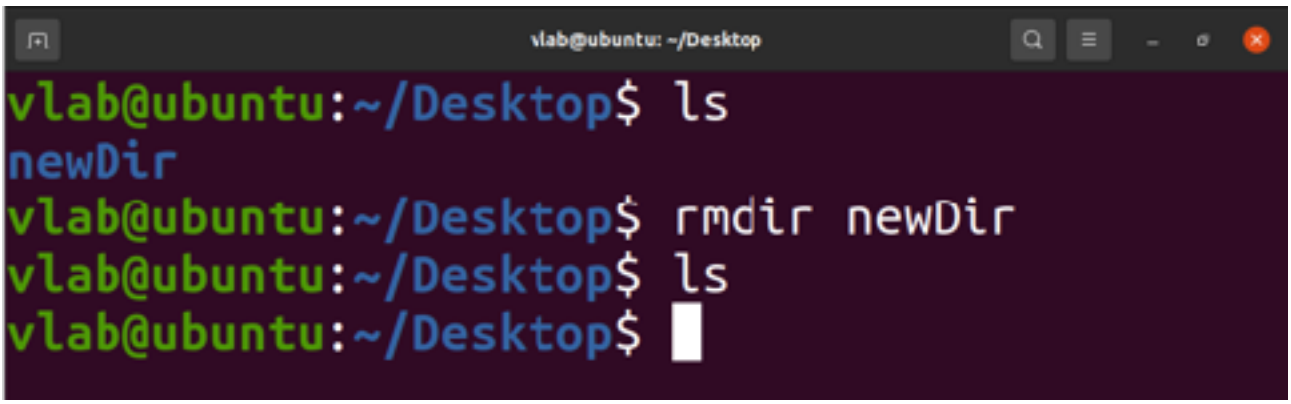
4. mkdir: Create Directory

Create a new directory **newDir** using command **mkdir** and using **ls** command you can check the newly created directory



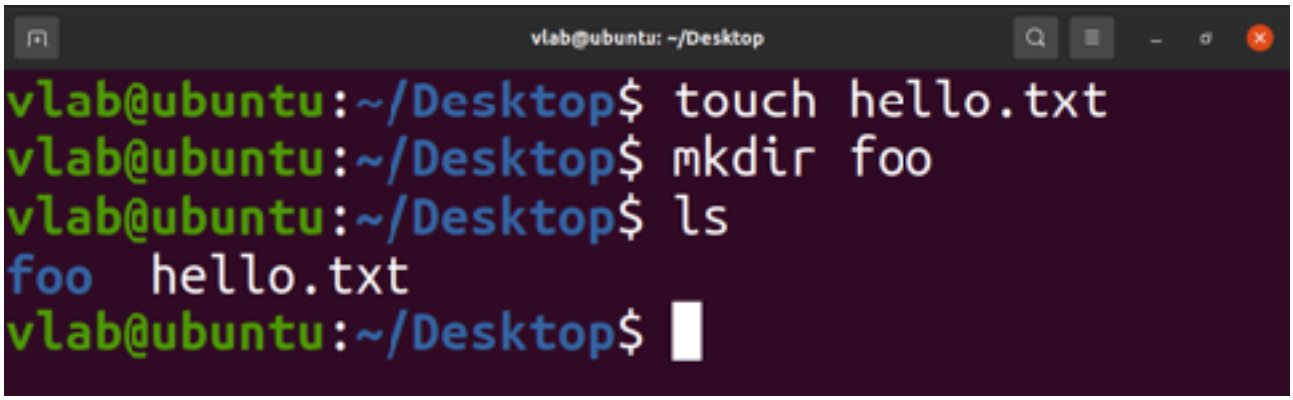
5. rmdir: Remove Directory

Remove the directory **newDir** using command r**mdir** and using **ls** command you can check the directory has been deleted or not.



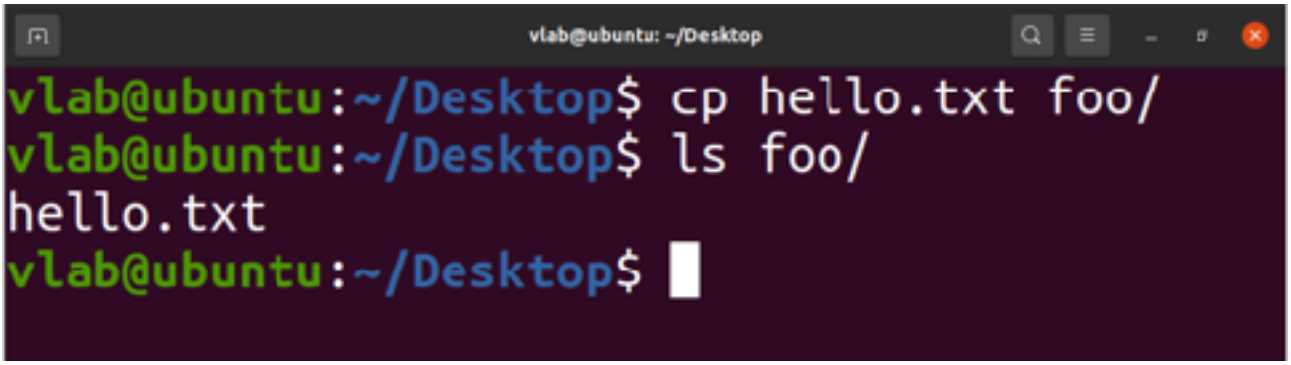
6. cp: Copy

First create a new file with command **touch** and a directory using command **mkdir** and confirm using **ls** command



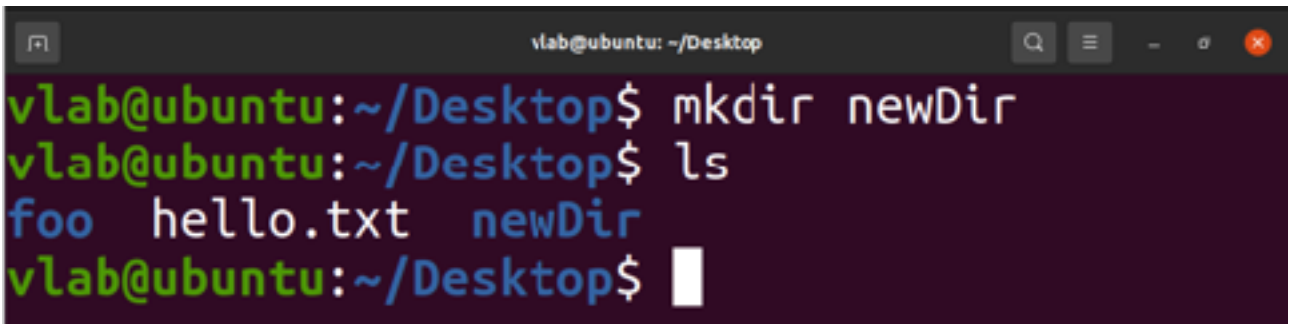
- Now using **cp** command copy the **hello.txt** file to **foo** directory and then check the contents of **foo** directory using **ls** command.

- You can also copy the directory using **cp**.

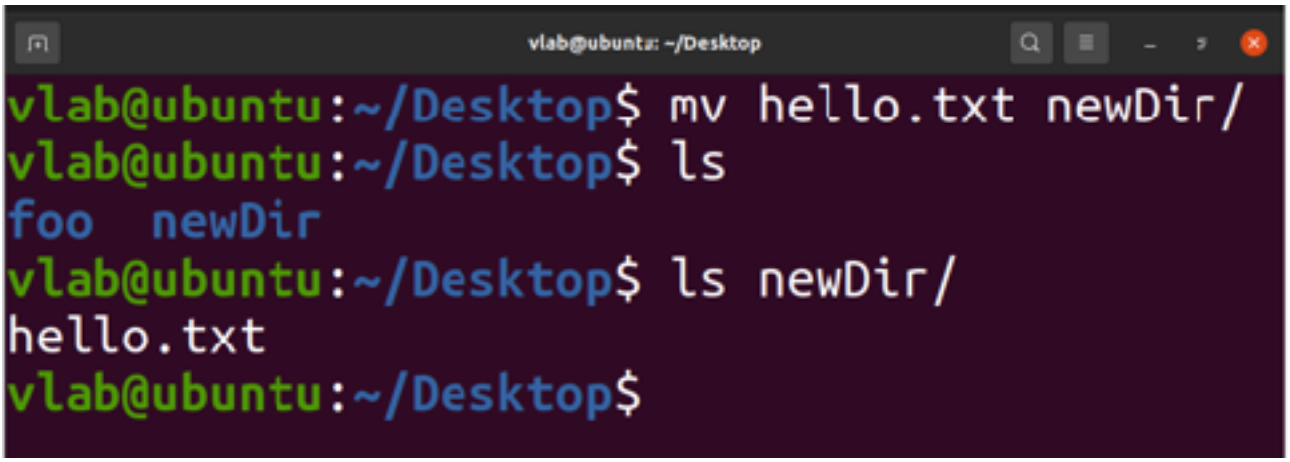


7. mv: Move

First create a new directory using command **mkdir** and confirm using **ls** command.



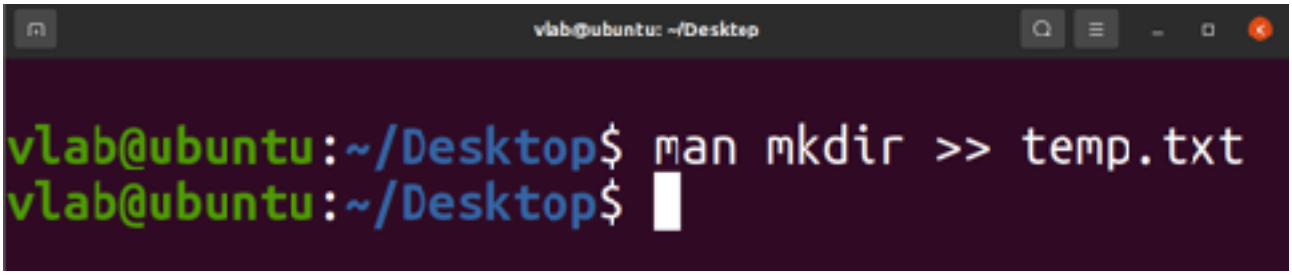
Now, move the file **hello.txt** inside newly created directory and then check the content of current directory and newly created directory using **ls** command



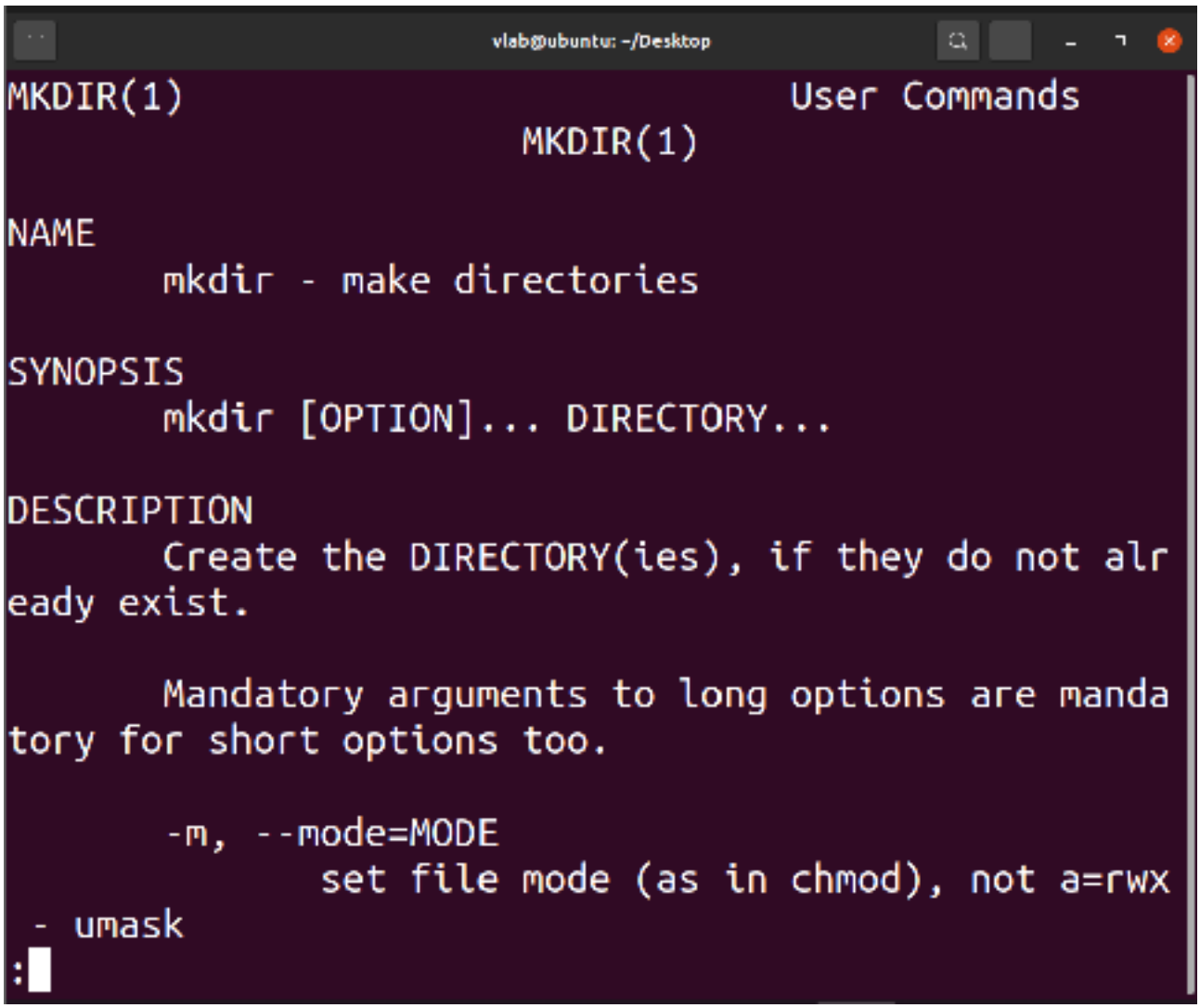
8. less: Allows you to view the contents of a file and navigate

through file

First we will create a new file which has large content in it, for that execute below command:



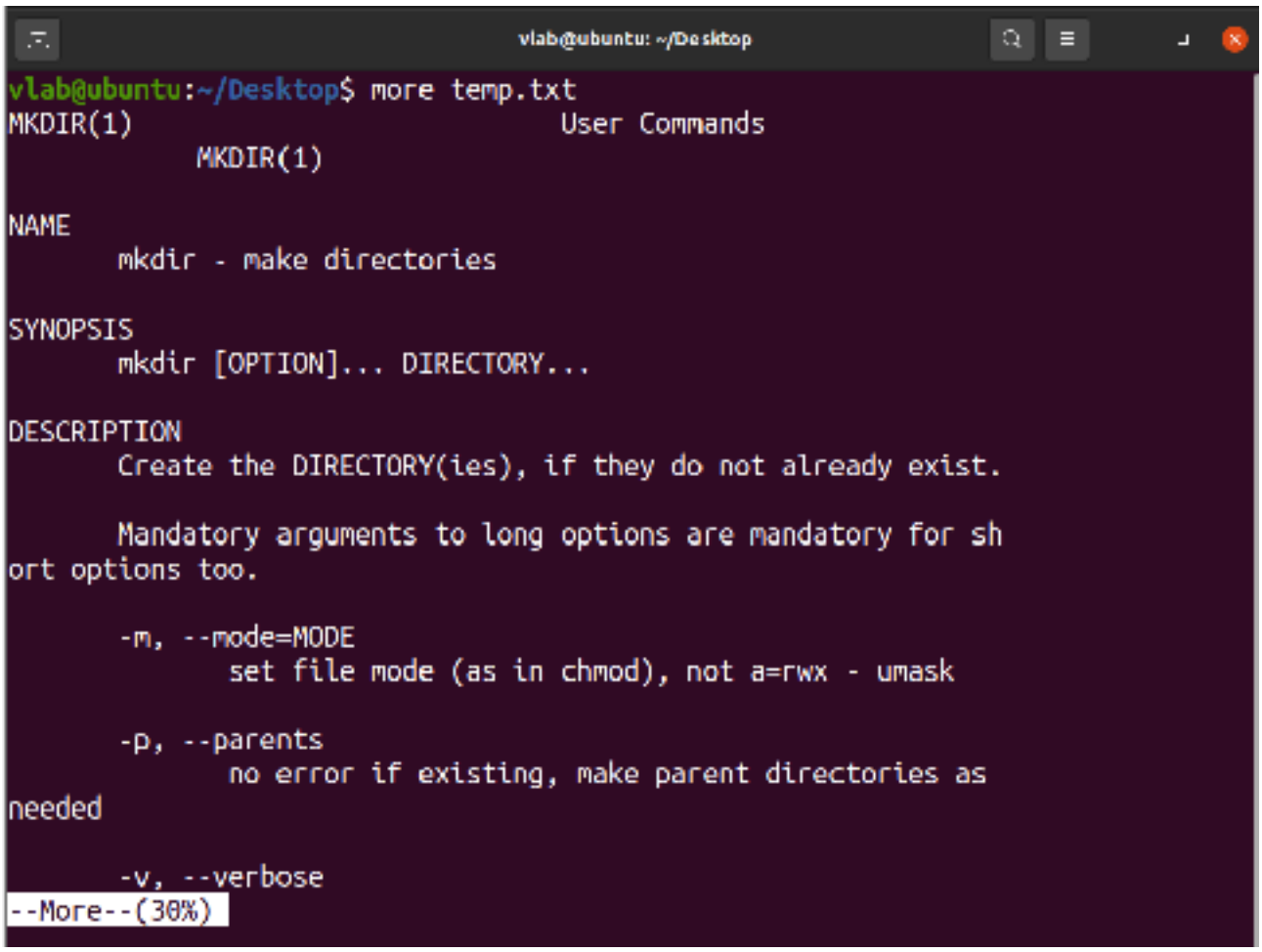
Now we will read the content of the file **temp.txt** using command less. This command will only show the one page at a time on the screen. If you can press **Enter key** it will show next line on the screen. And, if you press page down key, it will show the next page on the screen. Similarly, page up key will take you one page back.



9. more: Open a given file for interactive reading

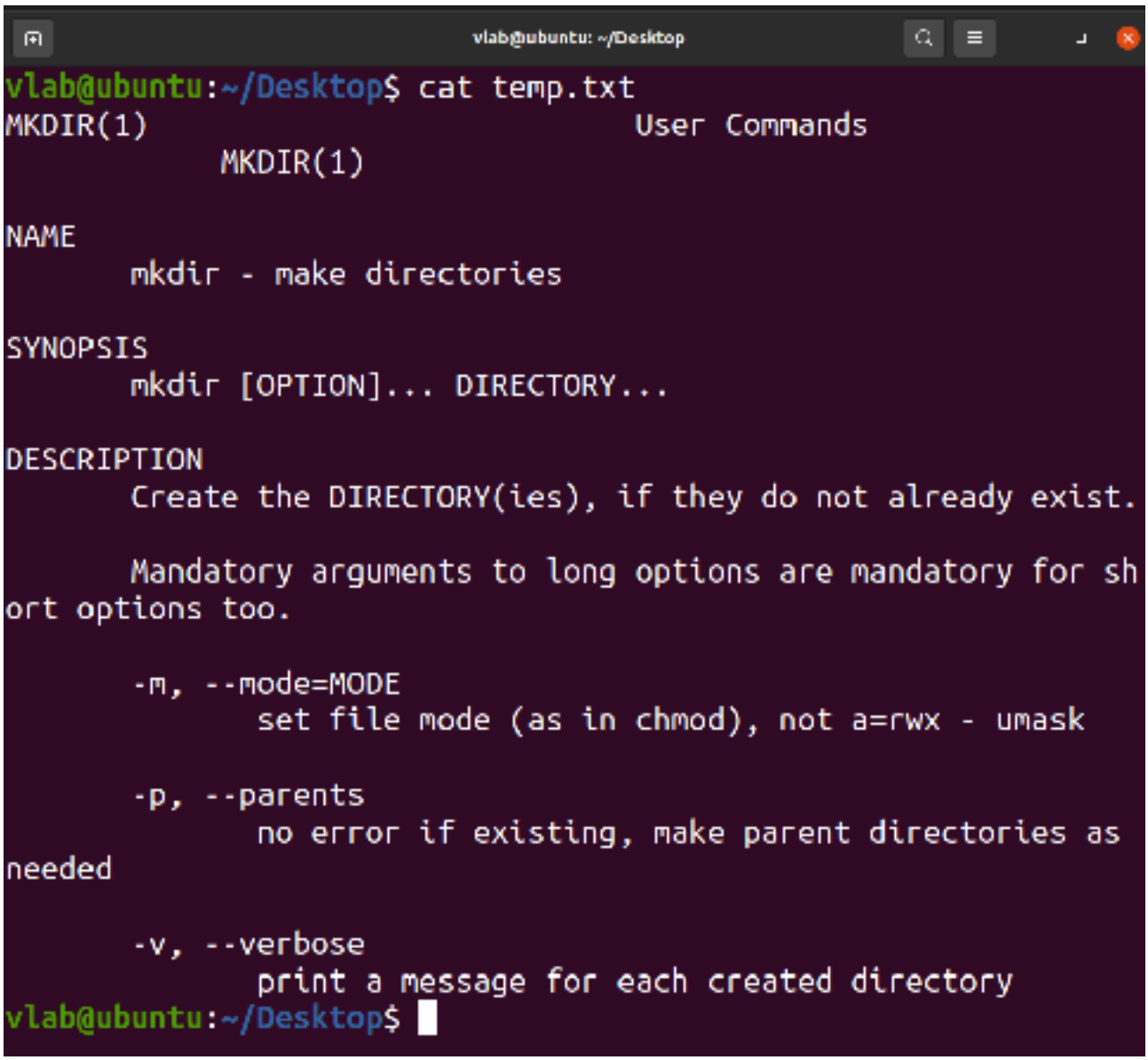
Now, we will use the **more** command to read the content of **temp.txt.** You can scroll through the contents of the file by pressing **ENTER** or **SPACE BAR** keys.

Note: The main difference between more and less is that less command is faster because it does not load the entire file at once and allows navigation though file using page up/down keys.

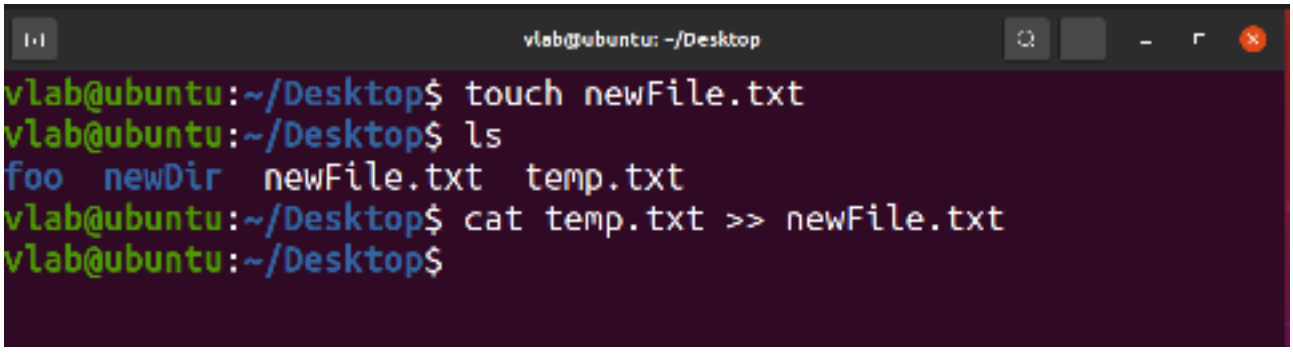


10. cat: Concatenate

Now, we will use the **cat** command to display the content of **temp.txt** on the screen**.**



Now, we will use **cat** command to copy the content of **temp.txt** file to another text file. So, first we will create an empty text file using **touch** command and then copy the content of **temp.txt** to newly created file.

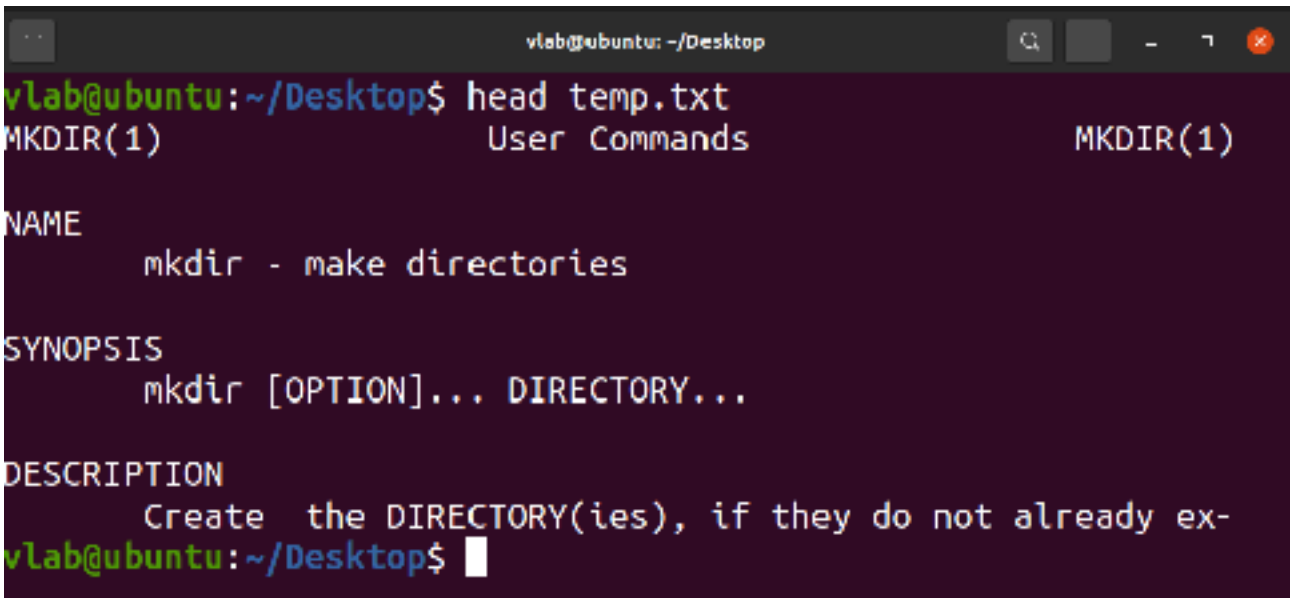


Now, print the content of **newFile.txt** using **cat** command and you can see that the content of **temp.txt** has got copied to **newFile.txt** using cat command

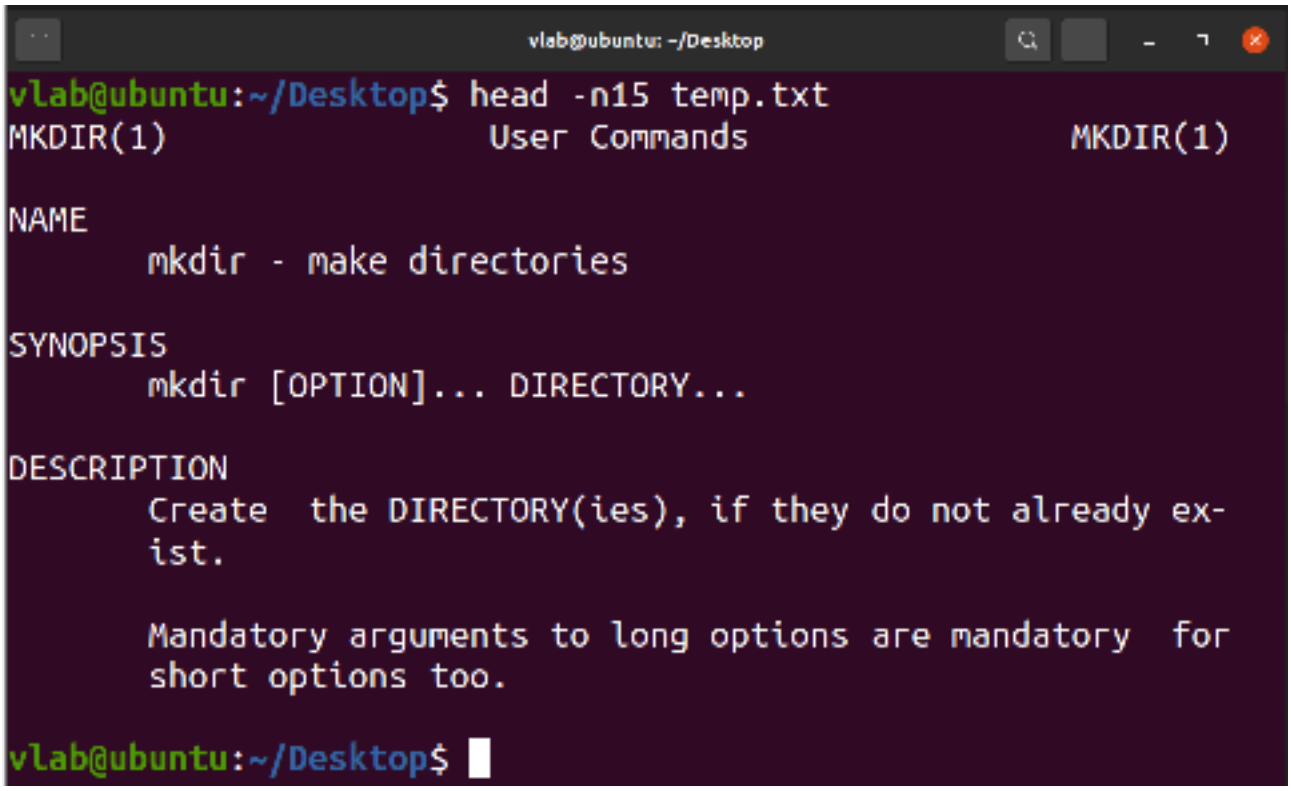
```
vlab@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cat newFile.txt
MKDIR(1)                          User Commands
            MKDIR(1)

NAME
       mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS
       mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION
       Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for sh
ort options too.

       -m, --mode=MODE
              set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask

       -p, --parents
              no error if existing, make parent directories as
needed

       -v, --verbose
              print a message for each created directory
vlab@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

11. head: Print the top N number of data of the given input

We can use a **head** command to display the content of **temp.txt** on the screen**.** By default it will print first 10 lines on the screen.

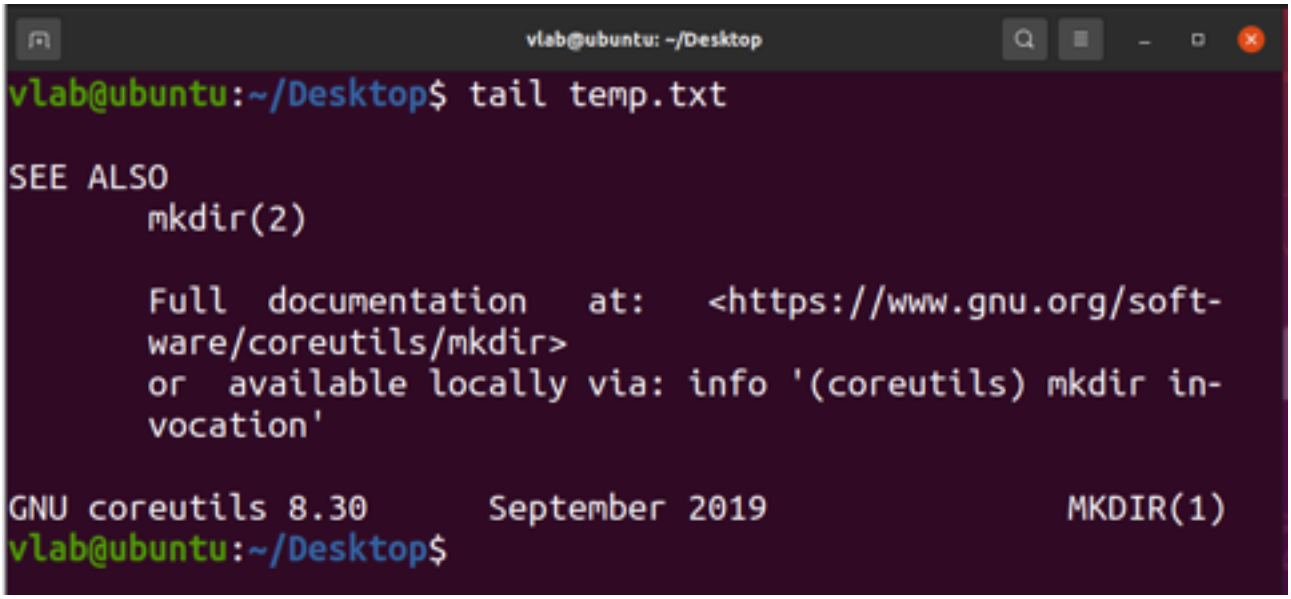


You can specify the no of lines to be printed on the screen by using **-n** followed by no of lines.



12. tail: Print the last N number of data of the given input

We can use a tail command to display the content of **temp.txt** from the end of the file. By default it will print last 10 lines on the screen.



We can specify the no of lines to print using option **-n**.