Linux Assignment Part-3

Playing with files

- 1. Create a file like nano file1.txt
 - Edit some data and then save the file

Answer:

Create or Edit file using nano # nano file1.txt

```
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ nano file1.txt
```

After editing/adding data on the file need to press **Ctrl+X** button to get the Save prompt then need to press **Y** button to save the file then press **Enter**.



- 2. Now we will copy date from file1 to new file2
 - o cp file1.txt file2.txt
 - o Then see the output of file2.txt, cat file2.txt
 - Give screenshot

Answer: copy file and the output of the file screenshot is given below:

```
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cp file1.txt file2.txt
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cat file2.txt
This is Touhid from DevOps Pro. This file is created using the nano.

Thank you.
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ ■
```

- 3. Now we will move the file2.txt to new folder /home
 - o mv file2.txt /home
 - Then go to **home** directory and check **is,** file exits or not?
 - Given screenshot

Answer: Since the user do not have permission to write on the **/home** directory, so we can not cut the file to **/home** directory. But **sudo** can be used to write on the **/home** directory. Generally, the **/home** directory is used for the home directory for the new users. Below is the screenshot:

```
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ mv file2.txt /home
mv: cannot move 'file2.txt' to '/home/file2.txt': Permission denied
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cd /home/
[osboxes@osboxes home]$ ls
osboxes
[osboxes@osboxes home]$ ■
```

- 4. Then we create a new **file3.txt and file4.txt** in **home directory** and add content in it.
 - Now do echo "Hello I am newline" > file3.txt and provide the output of file3.txt
 - Now do echo "Hello I am newline" >> file4.txt and provide the output of file4.txt
 - Tell the different between both step you follow and the reason behind it

Answer: We can print any content using the echo command. Using the redirect sign (>) send the content to a file. If the file is not exist then it will create the file. Below is the screenshot:

```
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ echo "Hello I am newline" > file3.txt
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ echo "Hello I am newline" >> file4.txt
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ ls

Desktop Documents Downloads file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt file4.txt
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cat file3.txt

"Hello I am newline"
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cat file4.txt

"Hello I am newline"
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$
```

Using the > sign we are replacing the whole content of that file and using the >> sign we are appending the new content at the end of the file. In the below screen shot it can see the difference.

```
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ echo "Hello I am another newline" > file3.txt
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ echo "Hello I am another newline" >> file4.txt
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cat file3.txt
"Hello I am another newline"
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ cat file4.txt
"Hello I am newline"
"Hello I am another newline"
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$
```

- 5. For remove a file or directory you can use the below two commands
 - o To delete a file rm <any_filename>
 - o To delete a directory rmdir <any_directoryname>

Answer: We can delete file using **rm** command and delete directory using the **rmdir** command. Also we can delete multiple files or directories by adding their name in argument. Below is the screenshot:

```
[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ ls

Desktop Downloads file2.txt file4.txt Pictures Templates Videos

Documents file1.txt file3.txt Music Public testdirectory

[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ rm file3.txt

[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ ls

Desktop Downloads file2.txt Music Public testdirectory

Documents file1.txt file4.txt Pictures Templates Videos

[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ rmdir testdirectory/

[osboxes@osboxes ~]$ ls

Desktop Documents Downloads file1.txt file2.txt file4.txt Music Pictures Public Templates Videos

[osboxes@osboxes ~]$
```

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