Creating and Working with Directories and Files

mkdir, rmdir

Text Editors

cat, cp, diff, tail

Linux essentials: How to create and delete files and directories

https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/create-delete-files-directories-linux

mkdir / rmdir–Creates a directory (*mkdir*) or deletes a specified directory (*rmdir*). Directories can only be created and deleted within directories that you have permission to access.

SYNOPSIS

mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

-v, --verbose

print a message for each created directory

DIRECTORIES

man mkdir
mkdir -- help

mkdir Newdir   (View the Options)
file Newdir   Newdir: directory
ls -l   Long list of files & Directories

ls -l | grep Newdir   drwxrwxr-x 2 harman harman   4096 Sep 11 22:29 Newdir

GREP

cd Newdir
pwd   /home/harman/Newdir
history

mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3 -v   (Verbose)
     mkdir: created directory 'dir1'
     mkdir: created directory 'dir2'
     mkdir: created directory 'dir3'

ls -d */   List only directories – May be a Long list

FIND THINGS WITH **dir** *in the name*

ls -d */ |grep dir
          dir1/
          dir2/
          dir3/
          Newdir/

LET'S DELETE THE NEW DIRECTORIES – rmdir itself deletes **EMPTY** *directories only*

   harman@harman-VirtualBox**:~$ rmdir Newdir -v**
      rmdir: removing directory, 'Newdir'

          WATCH THIS ONE!

          I Normally move unwanted files to JUNK

LET'S CREATE FILES -   ASCII TEXT, PYTHON, ETC.

7 Ways to Create a File in Linux Terminal
By Ahmed Abdalhamid | Updated March 14, 2021 | Tutorials

1. Touch command
2. Cat command
3. Echo command
4. Printf command
5. Nano text editor
6. Vi text editor
7. Vim text editor

touch - change file timestamps/create empty files

6. GEDIT

GEDIT is a simple and user friendly text editor that comes pre-loaded on Ubuntu. It is very lightweight text editors with some IDE features. It supports various programming languages like Python, Java, XML, HTML, C++, etc.

GEDIT features include syntax highlighting and, simple and clean Graphical User Interface and many others. But in case of plugins you have download and install them manually.

Most popular text editors:
- [Gedit](#)
- [Vim](#)
- [Emacs](#)
- [Sublime Text](#)
- [Nano](#)

https://www.inmotionhosting.com/blog/ubuntu-text-editors/

8. Nano

Nano is an open-source text editor under GNU license. It is first developed using C programming language in 1999. It was basically developed for Unix computing system or similar operating systems using a command line interface. It is simple and lightweight text editor.

Emacs

Emacs, or "gnu emacs," is the baroque text editor for all time. It's a cross-platform, heavily customizable, master editor.

You've probably heard the old joke about how Emacs is an operating system with a decent text editor. That's the kind of reputation that drives one to furiously type "LOL."

But Emacs is no laughing matter. Beyond any mere text editor, emacs is an entire productivity system.

CREATE A TEXT FILE

gedit, **nano** and **other editors** are text editors in Ubuntu.

cat - Concatenate and displays the content of files

$ **gedit NewTet1.txt**   (Type your text in the gedit window,
                        If no line numbers, use Edit → Preferences then check "Display line numbers"
                        When finished, choose Save icon of gedit.)

$ **cat NewText1.txt**   (Display the contents of your new file.)

COPY A FILE

cp – Copy one or more files to another location.
rm – Removes one or more files.

$ cp NewTest1.txt NewerFile.txt (Copy file to a new location with a new name.)

(Use the ls command to check that the command worked.)

 $ rm NewFile.txt   (Delete the file.)

cp NewText1.txt ~/Documents/NewText2.txt -v

'NewText1.txt' -> '/home/harman/Documents/NewText2.txt'

 cd Documents

 ls   (See NewText2.txt in Documents directory)

COMPARE FILES

diff – Displays the differences between two files.

Files NewTxt1.txt and NewText2.txt on Desktop

```
harman@harman-VirtualBox:~$ cd Desktop
harman@harman-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ls | grep NewText
 NewText1.txt
 NewText2.txt
harman@harman-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ diff NewText1.txt NewText2.txt
 1,3c1,2
< NewText1 Demo
< This is a test of text files
 <
---
 > NewText2 Demo
 > This is another test of text files
```

A BIG FILE!

harman@harman-VirtualBox:~$ **ls -la | grep history**

-rw------- 1 harman harman 33418 Sep 12 00:16 .bash_history

-rw-rw-r-- 1 harman harman 24220 Sep 8 22:39 history1.txt

-rw-rw-r-- 1 harman harman 21444 Sep 11 20:34 history2.txt

You can view HEAD or TAIL - Let's look at the end of history1.

harman@harman-VirtualBox:~$ **man tail**

harman@harman-VirtualBox:~$ **tail history1.txt -v**

==> history1.txt <==

 1996 history

 1997 clear

 1998 noetic

 1999 hostnamectl

 2000 whoami

 2001 echo $HOSTNAME

 2002 lsb_release -a

 2003 pwd

 2004 history

 2005 history > history1.txt