

Hello everyone! In this video, you will learn about the commands to manage file system of Linux Operating System.

Let's Learn some commands to copy, move, and create files and Directory in Linux such as LS to list the files, CAT to create the files, M to remove the files etc.

**ls** is a Linux shell command that lists contents of directories. Some practical examples of ls command are shown here.

various options are used with ls to display output in various formats such as t, a l, h etc.

Using **ls -l** shows File Permissions, Number of links, Owner of the file, Group it belongs to, Size, Last modified date and time and File name.

**Cat**(concatenate) command is used very frequently in Linux. It reads data from the file and outputs its contents. It helps us to create, view, concatenate files.

You can see various examples of cat to view single, multiple files, Creating file, copy content to another file and viewing file with line numbers.

The ***touch*** command is a standard command used in UNIX/Linux operating system which is used to create, change and modify timestamps of a file. It is also used to create an empty file.

**mkdir** command in Linux allows the user to create directories. This command can create multiple directories at once as well as set the permissions for the directories. It is important to note that the user executing this command must have enough permissions to create a directory in the parent directory, or he/she may receive a 'permission denied' error.

You can see one more command tree, which is used to show directory in hierarchy format.

**rm** stands for **remove**. therefore, **rm** command is used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links and so on from the file system like UNIX. To be more precise, **rm** removes references to objects from the filesystem, where those objects might have had multiple references (for example, a file with two different names). This command normally works silently, and you should be very careful while running **rm** command because once you delete the files then you are not able to recover the contents of files and directories.

**RM** command does recursive Deletion.

At each stage it deletes everything it finds. Normally, **rm** wouldn't delete the directories with contents inside it, but when used with **r** option, deletes directories also in a recursive way.

**cp** stands for **copy**. This command is used to copy files or group of files or directory. It creates an exact image of a file on a disk with different file name. *cp* command requires at least two filenames in its arguments.

. With the **r** option **cp** command shows its recursive behavior by copying the entire directory structure recursively.

**mv** stands for **move**. **mv** is used to move one or more files or directories from one place to another in a file system like Linux.

No additional space is consumed on a disk during renaming. This command normally **works silently** means no prompt for confirmation.

Thank You...