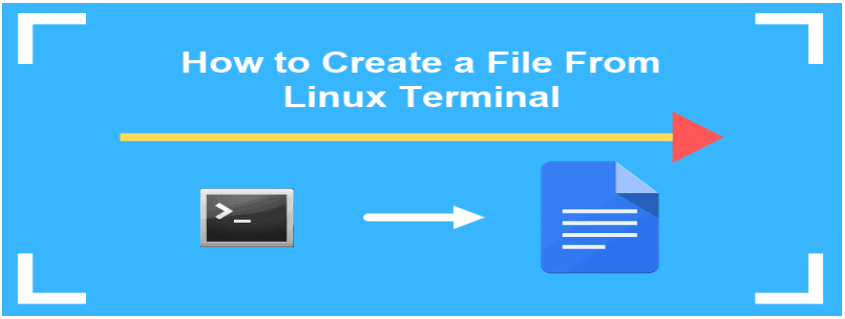
hitbullseye

Creating Files and Directories (touch, cp, mkdir)

In this lesson, we will go through the fundamentals of the Linux file system. Creating a new file in Linux is straightforward, but there are also some surprising and clever techniques.



We will also go through file system commands like touch, cat, cp, mv, rm, mkdir, and so on.

#1) touch: Create a new file or update its timestamp.

- **Syntax**: touch [OPTION]...[FILE]
- **Example**: Create empty files called 'file1' and 'file2'
  - $ touch file1 file2

#2) cat: Concatenate files and print to stdout.

- **Syntax**: cat [OPTION]...[FILE]
- **Example**: Create file1 with entered content
  - $ cat > file1
  - Hello
  - ^D

#3) cp: Copy files

- **Syntax**: cp [OPTION]source destination
- **Example**: Copies the contents from file1 to file2 and the contents of file1 are retained
    - $ cp file1 file2

#4) mv: Move files or rename files

- **Syntax**: mv [OPTION]source destination
- **Example**: Create empty files called ‘file1’ and ‘file2’
    - $ mv file1 file2

#5) rm: Remove files and directories

- **Syntax**: rm [OPTION]…[FILE]
- **Example**: Delete file1
    - $ rm file1

#6) mkdir: Make a directory

- **Syntax**: mkdir [OPTION] directory
- **Example**: Create a directory called dir1
    - $ mkdir dir1

#7) rmdir: Remove a directory

- **Syntax**: rmdir [OPTION] directory
- **Example**: Create empty files called ‘file1’ and ‘file2’
    - $ rmdir dir1

#8) cd: Change directory

- **Syntax**: cd [OPTION] directory
- **Example**: Change working directory to dir1
    - $ cd dir1

#9) pwd: Print the present working directory

- **Syntax**: pwd [OPTION]
- **Example**: Print ‘dir1’ if a current working directory is dir1
    - $ pwd