Notes 6

Commands Definition,Usage/Formula, and examples

mkdir

Definition - **mkdir** command is used for creating single directory (folder) or multiple directories (folders) in the terminal.

Usage/Formula: **Creating a folder:** `mkdir + the name of the directory`

- Creating a directory in the working directory: `mkdir wallpapers`

- Creating a folder in a different folder using a relative path - `mkdir wallpapers/ocean`

- Creating a folder in a different folder using absolute path - `mkdir ~/wallpapers/forest`

- Creating a directory with a space

    - 1. `mkdir wallpapers/new\ cars` OR
    - 2. `mkdir wallpaper/'cities usa'`

- Create multiple directories

    - `mkdir wallpapers/cars /wallpapers/cities wallpapers/forest`

- Create a directory with a parent directory at the same time

    - `mkdir -p wallpapers_other/movies`

Example: Step One: **Create a folder in your current working directory:** `mkdir wallpapers`

Step Two: **Create a folder inside another folder using a relative path:** `mkdir wallpapers/ocean`

Step Three: **Create a folder using an absolute path:** `mkdir ~/wallpapers/forest`

Step Four: `mkdir wallpapers/new\ cars` (Backslash before space)

```
    OR
```

`mkdir wallpapers/'cities usa`

Step 5. Create multiple folders at once

`mkdir wallpapers/cars wallpapers/cities wallpapers/forest`

- This creates three folders(cars, cities, and forest) inside wallpapers folder

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touch

Definition: touch command is used for creating files.

- Its can make one or serveral empty files at once.
- If the file already exists,

Usage/Formula:

- **Creating a file:**
    - `touch[file_name]`
- **Creating multiple files:**
    - `touch [file1] [file2] [file3]`

Examples:

1. **Creating a file called list:**

    - `touch list`

2. **Create several files at once**

    - `touch list_of_cars.txt script.py names.csv`

3. **Create a file using an absolute path:**

    - `touch ~/Downloads/games.txt`

4. **Create a file using a relative path (assuming your home directory is your current location)**

    - `touch Downloads/games2.txt`

5. **Create a file with a space in its name:**

    - `touch "list of foods.txt"`

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rm

Definition: **rm** is used for **removing files**

- By default, it does **not** remove folders (directories)
- If directories need to be, use the **-r** option.
- *Note: In Linux, cannot remove non-empty folders* with `rmdir`; musy use `rm-r`

Usage/Formula

- **Delete a file**
    - `rm[file_name]`
- **Delete a folder and itts contents:**
    - `rm -r [folder_name]`

Example:

1. **Remove a single file:**

- - rm notes.txt

2. **Remove a empty directory:**

   - - rmdir old_folder

3. **Remove a folder that has files inside it:**

   - - rm-r Documents

4. **Remove a folder using an absoulte path**

   - - rm -r /home/eli/Downloads/old_photos

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cp

Definition: **cp** is used to **copy files or directories** from one place to another.

- It takes something from a **source**(the orignal location) and duplicates it in a **destination**(the new location).

Usage/Formula

- **copy a file:**

  - - cp [file_to_copy] [destination]

- **Copy multiple files:**

  - - cp [file1] [file2] [destination_folder]

- **Copy a directory (folder):**

  - - cp -r [directory_to_copy][destination]

*The -r options means **recursive**, which is needed when copying folders because it includes all their contents (subfolders and files)*

Example

1. **Copying a single file to another folder:**

   - - cp Downloads/wallpapers.zip Pictures/

2. **Copy multiple files into one folder:**

   - - cp list.txt notes.txt backup/

3. **Copy a folder and everything inside it**

   - - cp -r wallpapers Pictures/

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mv

Definition: **mv** is used to **move or rename files and directories**.

- It can move items from one location to another or give them a new name.

Usage/Formula **Move a file or folder:** `mv [source] [destination]`

Rename a file or folder: `mv [old_name] [new_name]`

Both **Source** *and* **destination** *can be wrtitten as* **absolute path** *(the full address starting from* `/`*) or* **relative paths** *(based on your current folder)*

Example

1. **Move a file from one folder to another (relative path):** `mv Downloads/homework.pdf Documents/`

2. **Move a directory using absolute path:** `sudo mv ~/Downloads/theme /usr/share/themes`

3. **Move a file using both absolute and relative path:**

   - `mv Downloads/english_homeowrk.doc /media/student/flashdrive/`
     - moves the "english_homwork.doc" file from downloads folder to flash drive.

4. **Move multiple files or folders at once:**

- `mv games/ wallpapers/ rockmusic/ /media/student/flashdrive/`
  - Moves all three folders "games", "wallpapers", and "rockmusic" to flashdrive

Renaming Examples

1. Renaming a file: `mv homework.docx cis106homework.docx`

2. **Rename a file using absolute path:**

- `mv ~/Downloads/homework.docx ~/Downloads/cis106homework.docx`

3. **Move and rename at the same time**

`mv Downloads/cis106homework.docx Documents/new_cis106homework.docx`