

File Handling Utilities in Linux

Welcome to our presentation on the most common file handling utilities in Linux. In this guide, we will explore the essential commands that allow you to effortlessly create, delete, copy, move, and manage files and directories in Linux.

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```
ver.pem ec2-user@13.112.191.175
.191.175 (13.112.191.175)' can't be established.
50v2VvZXAxCU3kWJ21/DthHPY1xRhr7SN0jJtFzagS0.
e connecting (yes/no)? yes
12.191.175' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
ion denied (publickey).
ver.pem ubuntu@13.112.191.175
NU/Linux 4.4.0-1074-aws x86_64)

ubuntu.com
scape.canonical.com
.com/advantage

Advantage Cloud Guest:
ss/services/cloud

ubuntu system are free software;
each program are described in the
oc/*/copyright.

WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by

r (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
```



Understanding File Handling Utilities

File handling utilities are a powerful set of commands designed to simplify your file management tasks in Linux. With these utilities, you can efficiently perform various operations on files and directories, enhancing your productivity and streamlining your workflow.

Common File Handling Utilities

mkdir

Creates a new directory

rmdir

Removes an empty directory

cp

Copies a file or directory

mv

Moves a file or directory

rm

Deletes a file or directory

touch

Creates an empty file

cat

Displays the contents of a file

grep

Searches for a pattern in a file

find

Finds files that match a criteria

sort

Sorts the contents of a file

uniq

Removes duplicate lines from a file

Examples of File Handling Utilities



Additional Options for File Handling Utilities

cp and mv

The `-r` option allows you to copy or move directories recursively.

rm

The `-f` option allows you to delete files without being prompted to confirm. The `-i` option prompts you to confirm before deleting.

find

The `-v` option allows you to print verbose output.

Conclusion

File handling utilities are indispensable for managing files and directories in Linux. By mastering these essential commands, you can enhance your productivity, streamline your workflow, and become more efficient in handling files in the Linux environment.

javac	nt-gnu	pidof
javadoc	nv	ping
javah	nano	ping6
kbd_mode	nc	plymouth
kill	nc.openbsd	plymouth
kmod	netcat	ps
less	netstat	pwd
lessecho	nisdomainname	rbash
lessfile	ntfs-3g	readlink
lesskey	ntfs-3g.probe	red
lesspipe	ntfs-3g.secaudit	rm
ln	ntfs-3g.usermap	rmidir
loadkeys	ntfscat	rnano
login	ntfsck	running
loginctl	ntfsccluster	run-pa
lowntfs-3g	ntfscmp	sed
ls	ntfsdump_logfile	setfacl
lsblk	ntfsfix	setfor
lsmod	ntfsinfo	setupe
mkdir	ntfsis	sh
mknod	ntfsnftalloc	sh.dia
mknep	ntfsmove	sleep
more	ntfstruncate	ss
mount	ntfswipe	statoc
mountpoint	open	
nt	openvt	su