

UNIX COMMAND LINE

- 1)**touch** : to create new file *command : \$ touch filename*
- 2)**cat** : to read content inside an already existing file *command : \$ cat filename*
-->if file does not exist then it will show an error.
- 3)**mkdir** : to create new file/directory *command : \$ mkdir directory_name*
- 4)**cd** : to move to another directory *command : \$ cd directory_name*
-->if the directory does not exist then it will show an error. Also a directory name can be entered, not a file name.
- 5)**pwd** : to print the current working directory *command : \$ pwd*
-->from root to current directory is printed.
- 6)**ls** : list the files and directories in the current directory *command : \$ ls*
- 7)**cd ..** : to move to the parent directory *command : \$ cd..*
- 8)**cd** : when cd is used without specifying directory name,
we move to the home directory *command : \$ cd*
- 9)**mv** : (a) to move a file/directory in a specified directory
command : \$ mv file_to_move/directory_to_move destination_directory
-->when moving a directory, its contents(files) are also moved along with it.
(b) to rename a file or directory
command : i) \$ mv old_file_name new_file_name
ii) \$ mv old_directory_name new_directory_name
- 10)**cp** : to copy a file/directory
command : i) \$ cp file_to_copy new_file_name
ii) \$ cp -r directory_to_copy new_directory_name
- 11)**rm** : to remove a file/directory *command : i) \$ rm file_to_remove*
ii) \$ rm -r directory_to_remove