Linux

Introduction to File Handling Commands in Linux

CH AASHRITHA (21071A7214)

Introduction to File Handling Commands in Linux

In this presentation, we'll explore the fundamental commands for file handling in Linux. Understanding these commands is essential for efficient navigation of Linux systems and can make your work more productive.

cat

The `cat` command displays the contents of one or more files and can also concatenate files to create new ones. It's a versatile command that can simplify the file handling process.

SYNTAX: cat filename

```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ cat > vnr
hello freshers
welcome to vnrvjiet
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ cat vnr
hello freshers
welcome to vnrvjiet
```

ls

The `ls` command lists the files and directories in the current directory. With its various flags, you can tailor the output to your specific needs.

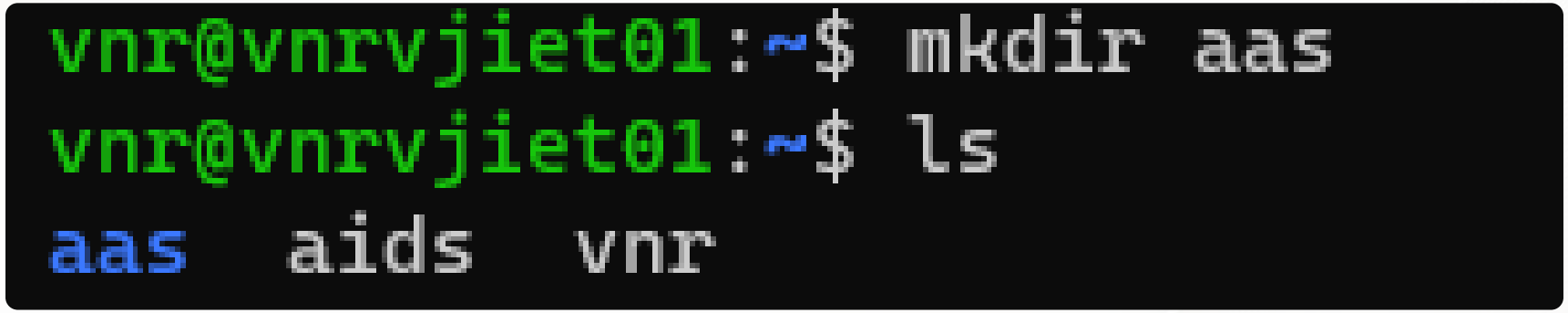
SYNTAX: ls

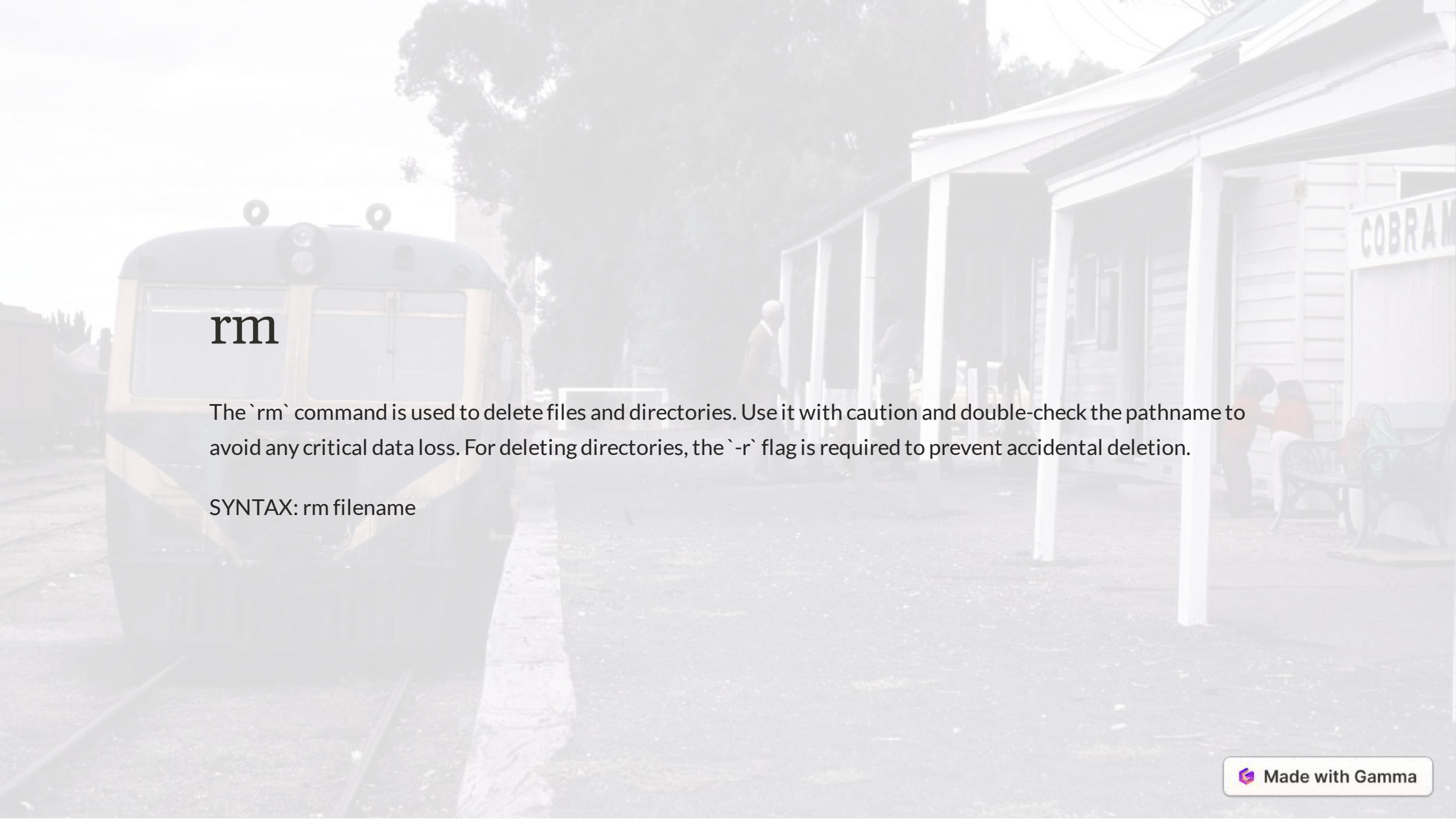
```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 vnr vnr 33 Sep 15 05:20 aids
-rw-r--r-- 1 vnr vnr 35 Sep 15 05:24 vnr
```

mkdir

Use the `mkdir` command to create new directories. Save time when working on complex projects or organizing your files by using logical and consistent naming conventions

SYNTAX: mkdir -r directory



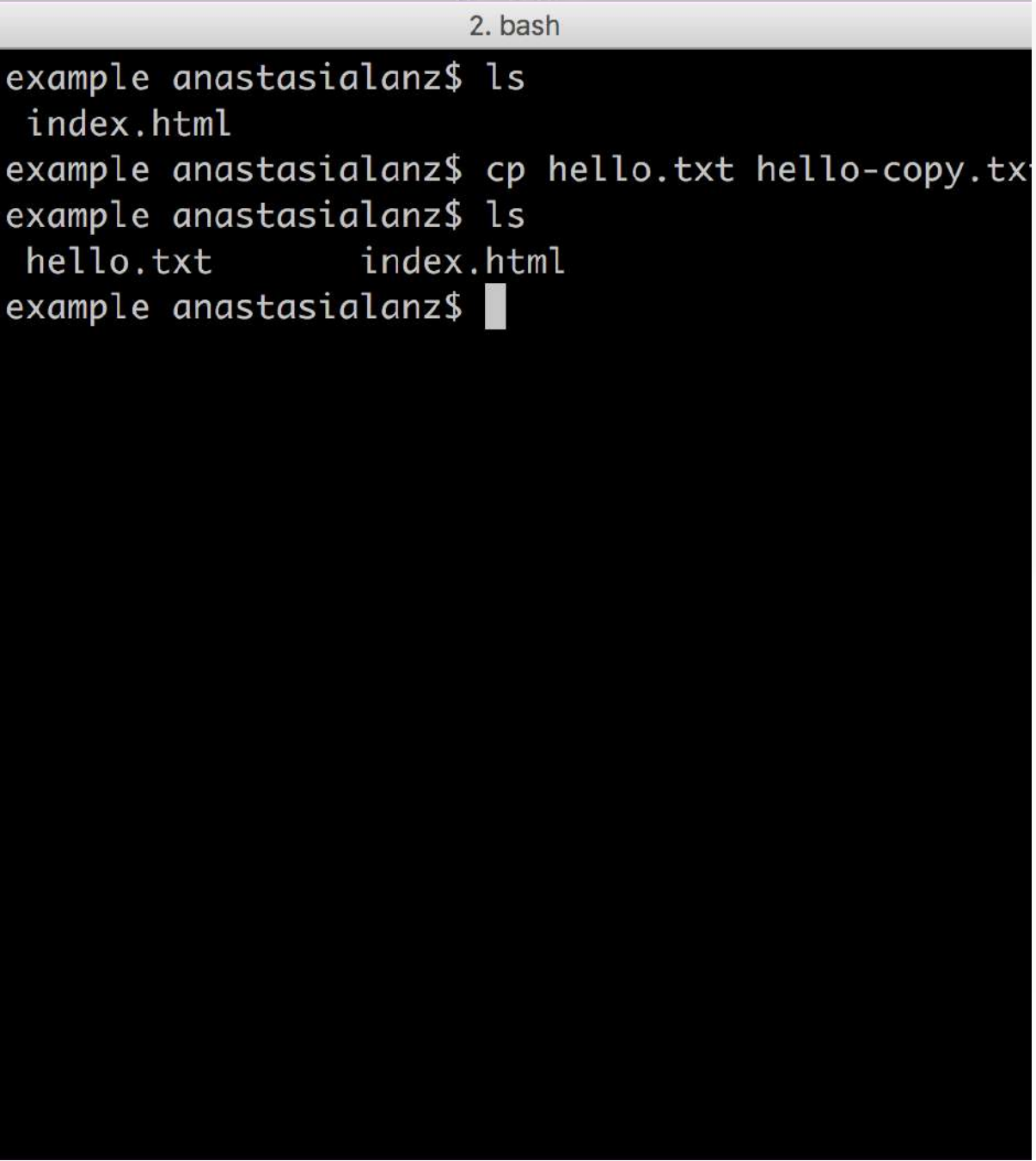


rm

The `rm` command is used to delete files and directories. Use it with caution and double-check the pathname to avoid any critical data loss. For deleting directories, the `-r` flag is required to prevent accidental deletion.

SYNTAX: rm filename

```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ rm vnr
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ rm -r aas
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ ls
aids
```



cp

Use the `cp` command to copy files or directories from one location to another. This is useful when you want to create a backup or create a duplicate copy of a file for testing or experimentation.

SYNTAX: cp source_file destination_file

```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ cp aids vnr
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ ls
aids  vnr
```

mv

Use the `mv` command to move or rename files and directories. This can be useful when you want to reorganize your files, change the name of a file, or move it to a different location.

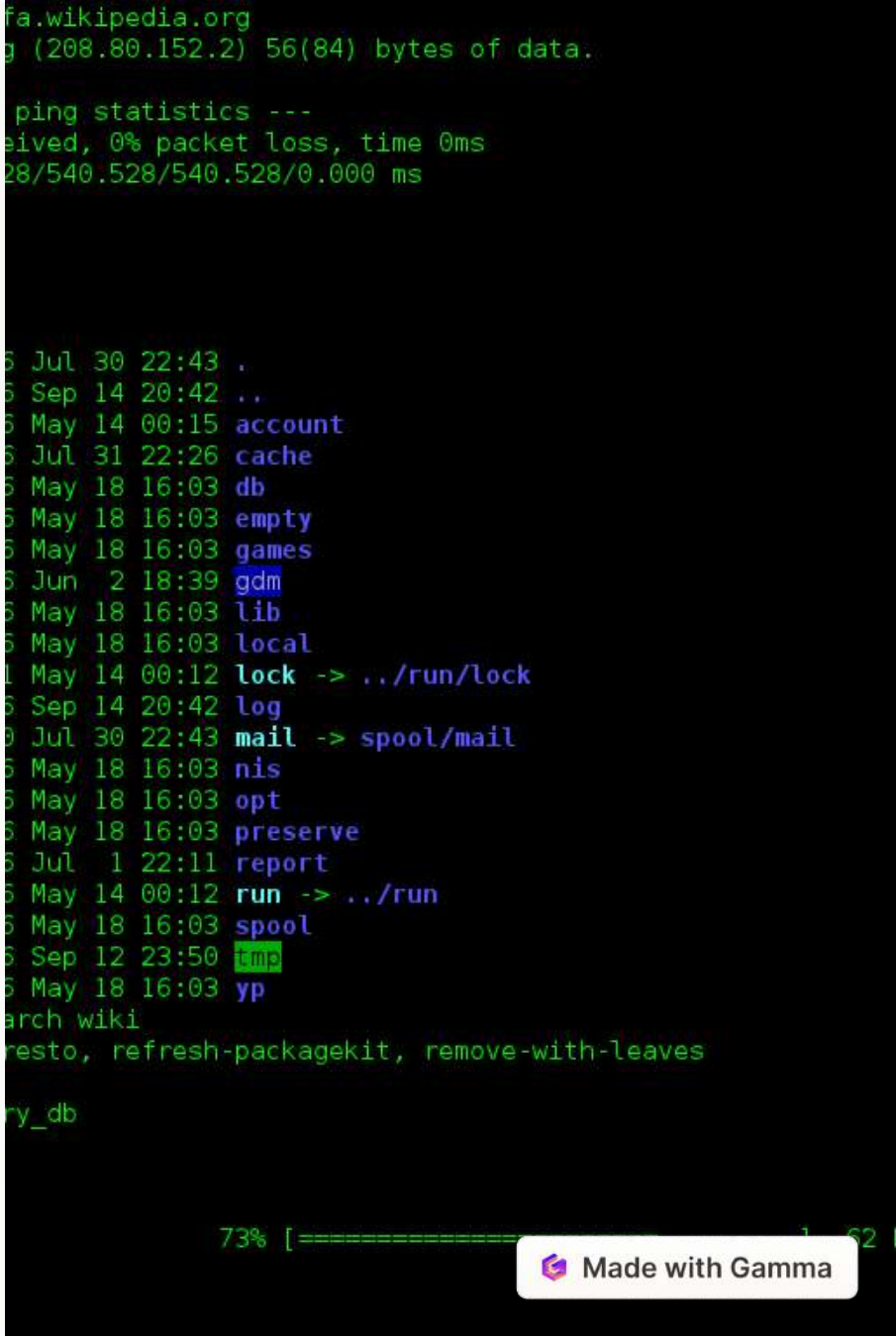
SYNTAX: mv original_name new_name

```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ mv vnr vjiet
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ ls
aids  vjiet
```

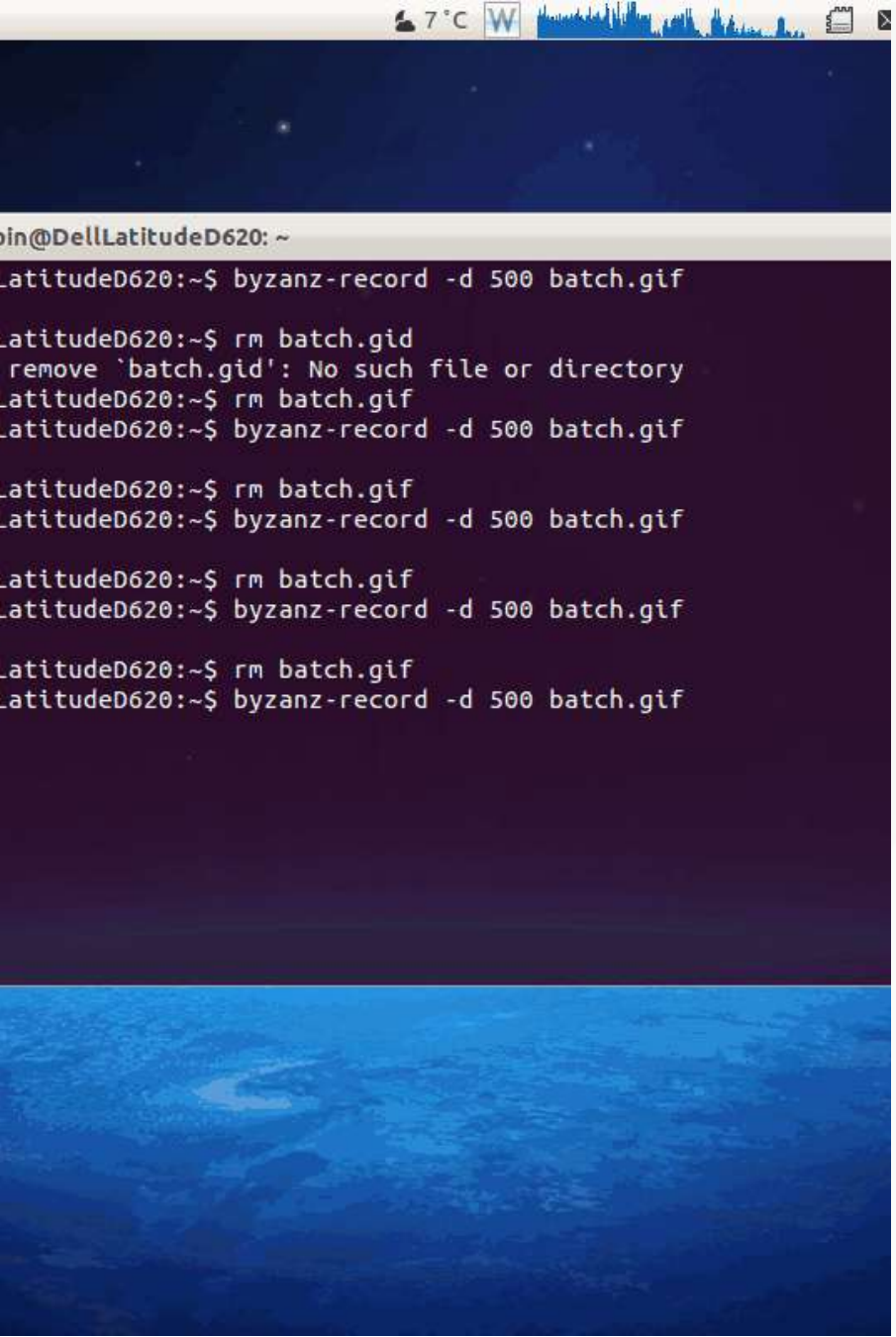
stat

The `stat` command provides detailed information about a file, including timestamps, permissions, and more. This can be useful when troubleshooting a problem with a file or checking the status of a file.

SYNTAX: stat filename



```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ stat aids
  File: aids
  Size: 33              Blocks: 8          IO Block: 4096   regular file
Device: 810h/2064d      Inode: 29399       Links: 1
Access: (0644/-rw-r--r--)  Uid: ( 1000/     vnr)   Gid: ( 1000/     vnr)
Access: 2023-09-15 05:28:36.627976706 +0530
Modify: 2023-09-15 05:20:54.277973906 +0530
Change: 2023-09-15 05:20:54.277973906 +0530
 Birth: 2023-09-15 05:20:39.407973816 +0530
```



file

The `file` command determines the type of a file, such as text, binary, or specific file formats. Knowing the file type can be useful when you need to work with a particular type of file or troubleshoot issues with file compatibility.

SYNTAX: file filename

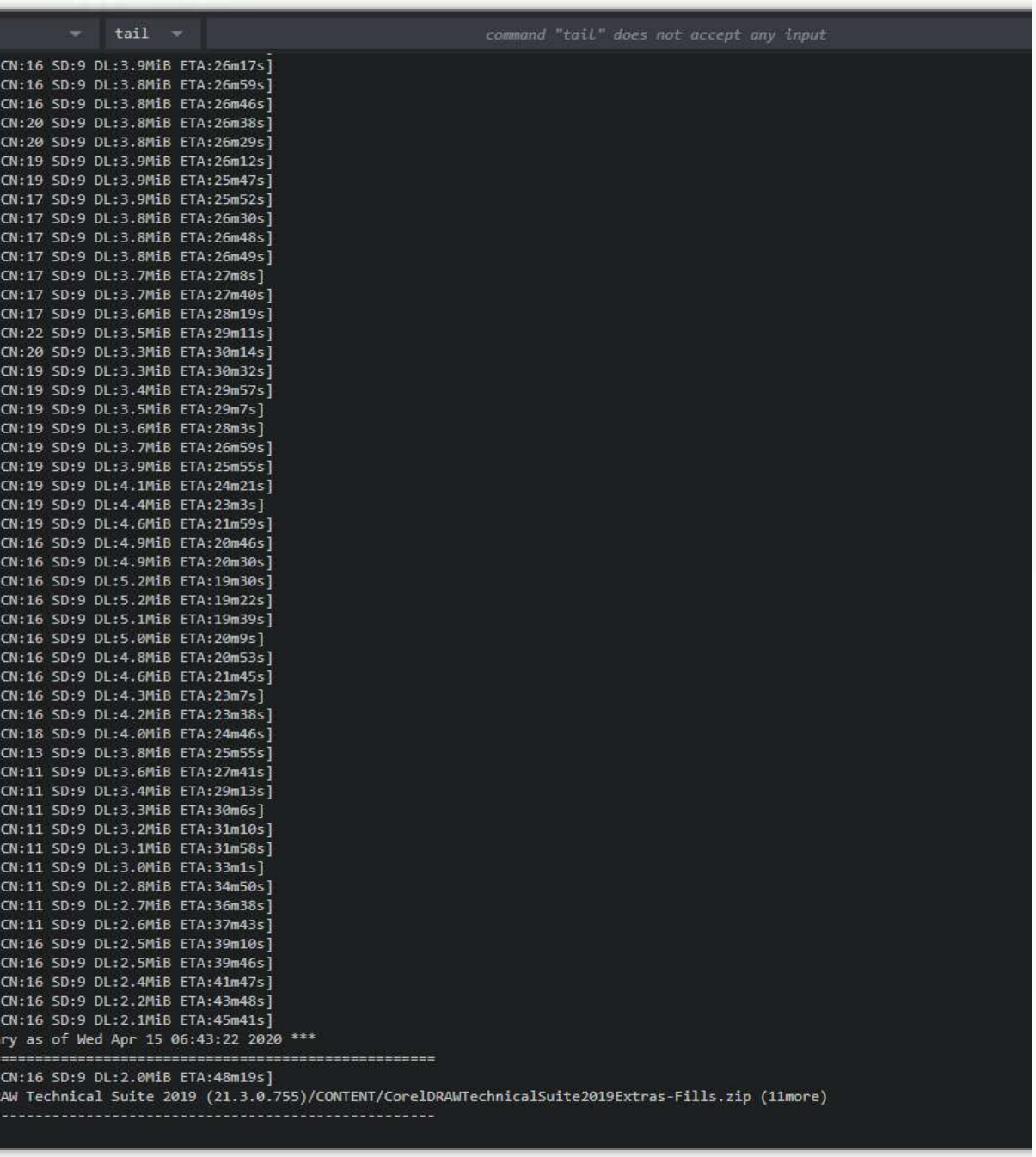
```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ file aids
aids: ASCII text
```

diff

The `diff` command is used to compare the contents of two files and display the differences. This is useful when you want to check for changes or modifications between files.

SYNTAX: diff filename1 filename2

```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ diff aids num
1,2c1,13
< hey welcome
< to linux programming
---
> 1
> 2
> 3
> 3
> 3
> 4
> 5
> 6
> 7
> 8
> 9
> 0
> 11
```



head and tail

The `head` and `tail` commands are used to view the beginning or end of a file, respectively. Use them when you want to quickly view the contents of a file without opening it or when you need to check the end or beginning of a file for specific information.

SYNTAX: head filename/tail filename

head and tail

The `head` and `tail` commands are used to view the beginning or end of a file, respectively. Use them when you want to quickly view the contents of a file without opening it or when you need to check the end or beginning of a file for specific information.

SYNTAX: head filename/tail filename

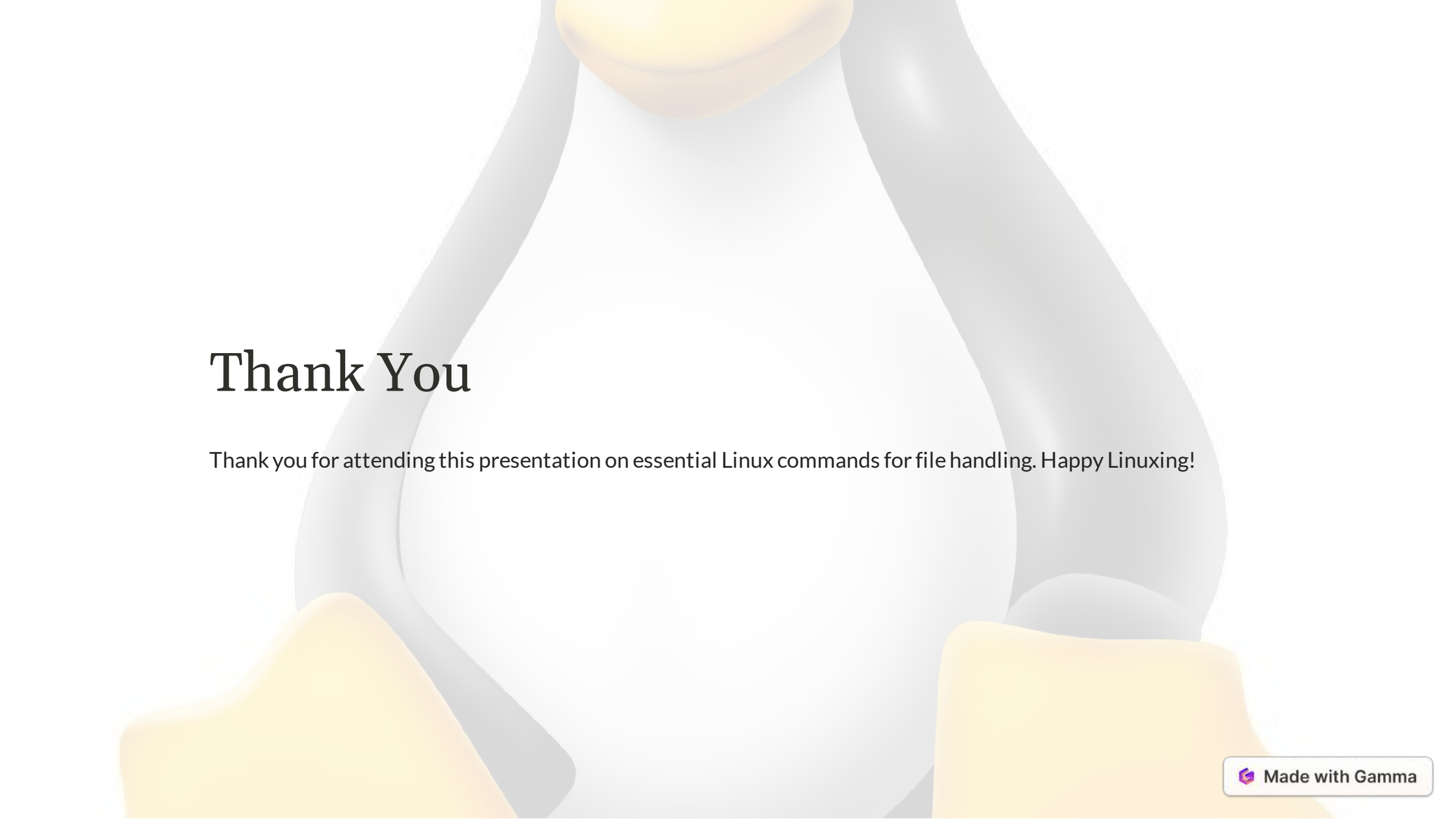
```
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ head num
1
2
3
3
3
4
5
6
7
8
vnr@vnrvjiet01:~$ tail num
3
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
11
```

Conclusion

The file handling commands discussed in this presentation are essential for working efficiently with Linux systems. Learning these commands can save time, reduce the risk of data loss, and improve your productivity.

Questions and Discussion

It's time to open the floor for questions and discussions regarding file handling commands in Linux. Don't hesitate to ask questions or offer your own insights into these commands.



Thank You

Thank you for attending this presentation on essential Linux commands for file handling. Happy Linuxing!