

LINUX – WORKING WITH FILES AND DIRECTORIES

Copying Files

cp (copy)

cp file1 file2 is the command which makes a copy of **file1** in the current working directory and calls it **file2**

What we are going to do now, is to take a file stored in an open access area of the file system, and use the **cp** command to copy it to your unixstuff directory.

Exercise:

Create a text file named **os_lab** save it to the folder **Academics**. Now, copy the file to the folder **Machine Problems**.

Moving Files

mv (move)

mv file1 file2 moves (or renames) **file1** to **file2**

To move a file from one place to another, use the mv command. This has the effect of moving rather than copying the file, so you end up with only one file rather than two.

It can also be used to rename a file, by moving the file to the same directory, but giving it a different name.

Exercise:

Rename and move the file from Machine Problems/**os_lab** to Academics with the new filename **os_lab_coursework**.

Removing files and directories

rm (remove), rmdir (remove directory)

To delete (remove) a file, use the **rm** command.

Exercise:

Delete the file **os_lab** in your **Academics** folder. Then, remove also the Machine Problems folder.

References:

Post Lab. (n.d.). Linux Tutorial for Beginners. <https://www.purdue.edu/postlab/resources/linux-tutorial/>