

File Handling Utilities in Linux

Welcome to the world of Linux file handling! In this presentation, we will explore various powerful command-line utilities for managing files in Linux.

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Introduction to Linux File Handling

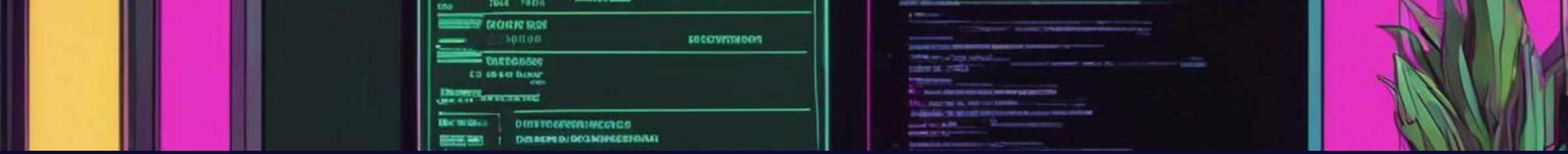
File handling is a fundamental aspect of Linux operations. Discover the essential file handling commands and how they empower you in your daily tasks.

ls - List Files and Directories

- Syntax: `ls [options] [directory]`
 - Example: `ls -l /home/user`

```
Output:total 24 drwxr-xr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 1 10:00 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 1 09:45 Downloads -rw-r--r-- 1 user  
user 1024 Sep 1 08:30 file1.txt
```

Explore the powerful `ls` command and its various options to efficiently list files and directories in Linux.



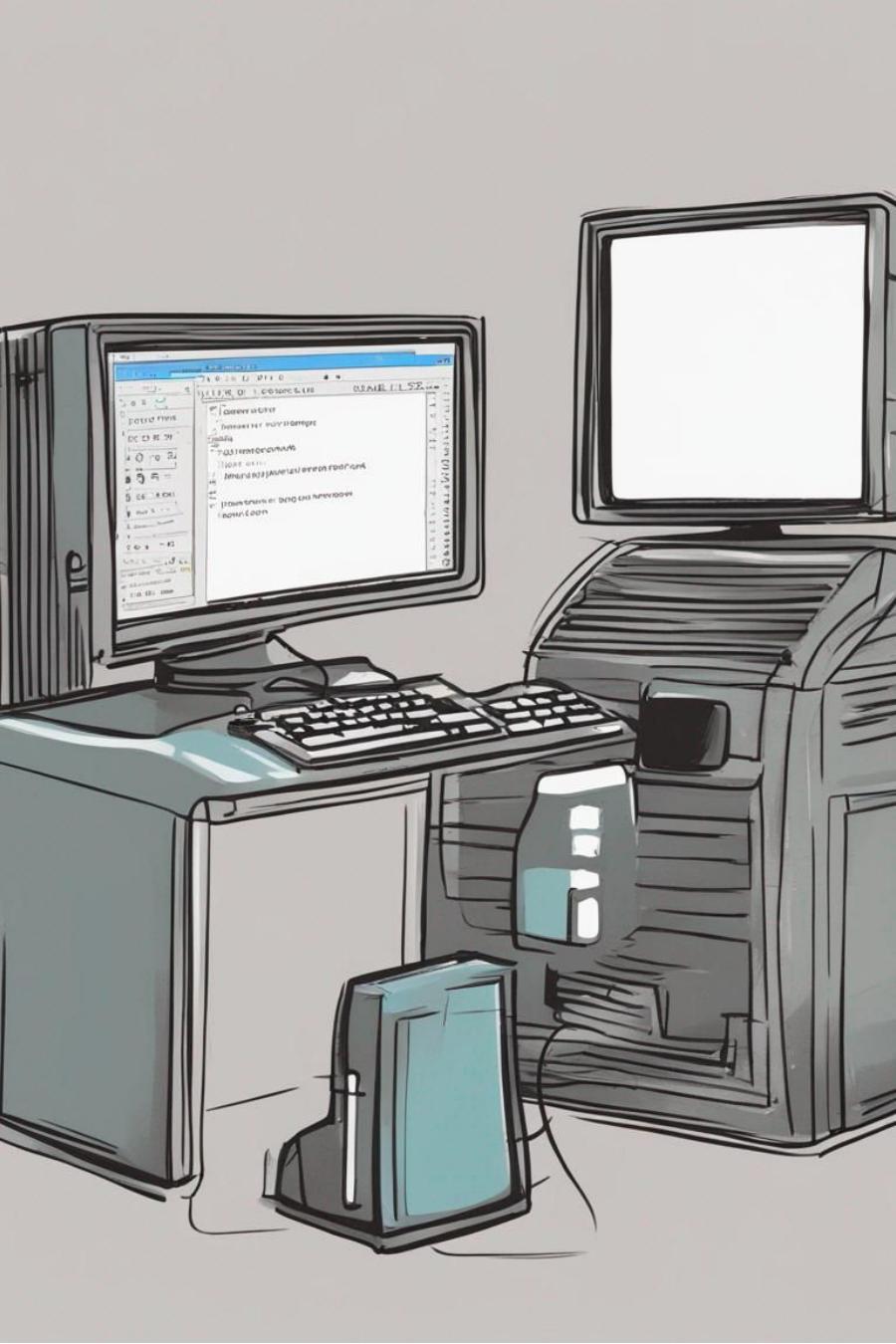
cd - Change Directory

Command: cd [directory]

Example: cd /var/www

No output; the command changes the current directory to /var/[www](#).

Master the art of navigation with the `cd` command to effortlessly switch between directories in the Linux file system.



pwd - Print Working Directory

Command: `pwd`

Example: `pwd`

Output: `/var/www`

Unveil the current working directory with the `pwd` command and never lose your way in the Linux file structure.



Made with Gamma

touch - Create Empty File

Command: `touch [filename]`

Example: `touch newfile.txt`

No output; the command creates the file "newfile.txt."

Discover the power of `touch` to create empty files effortlessly. It's your gateway to giving life to new files in Linux.





cp - Copy Files and Directories

Command: `cp [options] source destination`

Example: `cp file1.txt /backup/`

No output: the command copies "file1.txt" to the "/backup/" directory.

Unlock the potential of `cp` to duplicate files and directories effortlessly, making backups and replication a breeze.

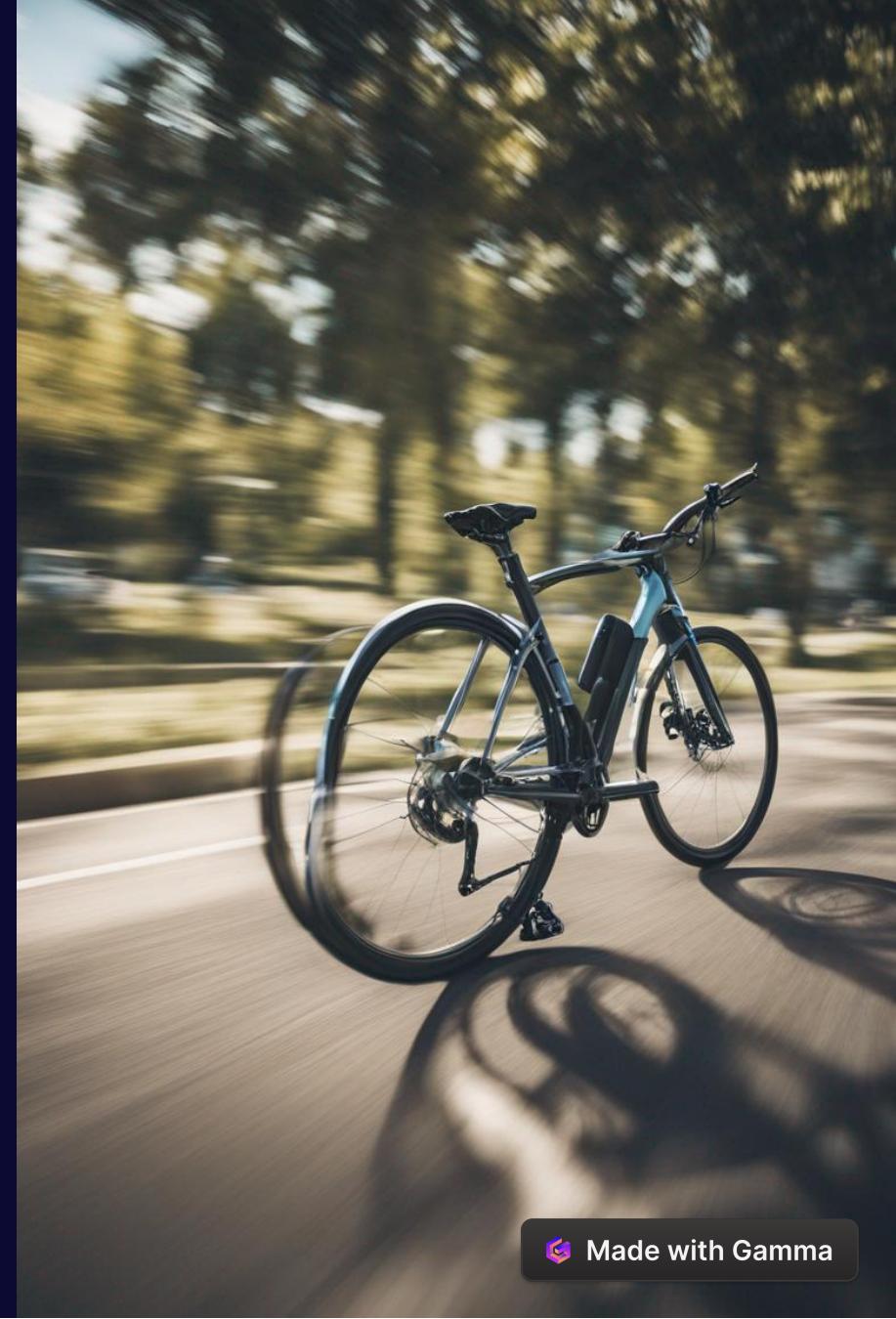
mv - Move and Rename Files/Directories

Command: `mv [options] source destination`

Example: `mv file1.txt new_location/`

No output: the command moves "file1.txt" to the "new_location/" directory.

Learn the magic of mv to relocate and rename files and directories seamlessly, empowering you with ultimate file organization.





rm - Remove Files and Directories

Command: rm [options] file1 file2 ...

Example: rm file.txt

No output: the command removes "file.txt."

Master the art of removing files and directories with `rm`. Use it responsibly and declutter your file system like a pro.

cat - Display File Content

Command: `cat [options] filename`

Example: `cat file.txt`

Output: This is the content of `file.txt`. It can be multiple lines.

Unveil the contents of files using the `cat` command. It's a versatile tool to view, concatenate, and create files in Linux.



```
lcome JS tags.html.js x

module.exports = (scope) => `<div class="tags">
${scope.tags.map(tag => `
  ${(() => { tag.classes = (tag.classes || [])  

    .push(tag.name.matches('js') ? 'tag-blue' : '')  

  })()}
<a href="${tag.link}" class="${tag.classes.join(  

  '').join('')}></div>`;  

  
.html.js x  

  
module.exports = (scope) => `<article>
<header>
  <h1><a href="${scope.link}">${scope.title}</a></h1>
</header>
${require('../tags.html.js')(scope)}
<div>
  ${scope.body}
</div>
</article>`;  

  
l.js x  

  
ule.exports = (scope) => `<article>
<header>
  <h1><a href="${scope.link}">${scope.title}</a></h1>
</header>
${require('../tags.html.js')(scope)}
<div>
  ${scope.body}
</div>
</article>`;
```

nano/vim - Text Editors

Embark on a text-editing adventure in the Linux command line with nano and vim.

Learn basic navigation and saving commands for these powerful editors that allow you to create and modify files efficiently.



chmod - Change File Permissions

Command: chmod permissions filename

Example: chmod 644 file.txt

No output: the command changes the permissions of "file.txt."

Unleash the power of chmod to manage file permissions, providing security and control over your Linux files.

chown - Change File Ownership

Command: `chown user:group filename`

Example: `chown user1:group1 file.txt`

No output: the command changes the ownership of "file.txt."

Take ownership of your files with `chown` and ensure the right users and groups have access to the right files in Linux.





find - Search for Files/Directories

Command: `find directory -name filename`

Example: `find /home -name file.txt`

Output: `/home/user/Documents/file.txt`

Embark on a quest with `find` to locate files and directories in Linux based on various search criteria. The ultimate detective tool!

grep - Search for Text Patterns

Command: grep pattern filename

Example: grep "keyword" file.txt

Output:

This line contains the keyword.

Another line with the keyword.

Uncover the power of grep to search for specific text patterns within files, saving you countless hours of manual scanning.

Thank you for going through these slides.

