

2. Usage of File Management commands: cat, chmod, cp, mv, rm, more, file commands

COMMAND:cat -Concatenate files and display on the standard output

Syntax: \$ cat [option] <filename>

Examples	Meaning
\$cat f1 (or) \$cat < f1	Will display the contents of the file f1
\$cat > f1 This is the content <ctrl+d> \$	Will create file with the name f1
\$cat >> f1 Append this data <ctrl+d> \$cat f1 This is the content.Append this data	This command is used to append data to the already existing file f1
\$cat f1 f2 > f3	Writes the content of f1 and f2 to f3

COMMAND:chmod -Used to change file access permissions

Syntax:chmod <mode> <file>

Mode can be in symbolic representation /an octal number

Symbols	Meaning	Symbols	Meaning	Symbols (permissions)	Meaning
o	others	+	add permission	r	read
u	owner	-	remove permission	w	write
g	group	=	assign permission	x	execute
a	all				

Syntax:for symbolic values

\$ chmod [u/g/o/a][+/-/=[permission] <filename>

Example:

\$chmod u=rwx,g=r file1

Use “ls -l filename ” to find permission level of that file.

Syntax:for octal values

\$chmod n1n2n3 <filename>

n1-octal value for owner

n2- octal value for group

n3- octal value for others

Octal values:

r = 4; w = 2; x = 1; total(r+w+x) = 7

Example:

\$chmod 777 f1

\$chmod 750 f2

In the first example first '7' is the permission level for owner, second '7' is the permission level for group and third '7' is the permission level for others.

COMMAND:cp-Copy files and directories

Syntax:\$cp [option] <source> <destination>

Examples:

\$ cp file1 file2

Copies file1 into file2

COMMAND:rm-Used to remove files

Syntax:\$rm [option] filename

Example:

\$rm file1

Removes file1

COMMAND:mv -Move or rename files or directories

Syntax:mv [option] source destination

Example:

\$ mv filename1 filename2

Asks before over writing the file

COMMAND: more-Read files and displays the text one screen at a time.

Syntax:\$more [option] <file>

Ex:ls -l | more

Ex:more filename

COMMAND:file-Determine the filetype

Syntax:\$file [option] <filename>

Examples:

\$file s1

S1:symbolic link to 'e'

\$file one

One:ASCII text