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[Products](#)
[Support](#)
[About Us](#)

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*Serving Businesses
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Advanced Horizons

Linux Files and Directories

- [Guidelines](#)
- [Boot/Shutdown](#)
- [System Status](#)
- [Files](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Networking](#)
- [Printing](#)
- [Utilities](#)
- [Backup](#)
- [Email](#)
- [FTP](#)
- [vi commands](#)
- [Perl](#)

Directory commands

- [Display name of current directory](#) (`pwd`)
- [Switch to another directory](#) (`cd`)
- [List the Contents of a directory](#) (`ls`)
- [Create/Delete directories](#) (`mkdir`, `rmdir`, `rm -r`)

File commands

- [Wildcards](#) (`*`, `?`, `[]`)
- [Copy files](#) (`cp`)
- [Rename files](#) (`mv`)
- [Delete files](#) (`rm`)
- [Count the number of lines, words or characters](#) (`wc`)
- [Display file type](#) (`file`)
- [Concatenate files](#) (`cat`)

More...

- [Files & Directories](#)
- [Mounting](#)
- [Linking](#)
- [Text Files](#)

pwd - Display name of current directory

The command **>pwd** is used to display the full path name of the current directory.

[top of page](#)

cd - Switch to another directory

To switch to another directory, the command **cd** is used.

Examples	What it does
cd	Will place you in your home directory
cd /	Will move you to the root directory
cd /etc	Will move you to the /etc directory
cd ../	Will move you back one directory

[top of page](#)

mkdir and rmdir - Create/Delete directories

The command **mkdir** is used to create a new directory.

The command **rmdir** or **rm -r** is used to delete a directory or directories. **Be careful in testing the following delete commands. You will probably want to create sample directories first.**

Examples	What it does
mkdir mydirectory	Will create a new directory named 'mydirectory'
rmdir	Will delete the existing directory named

existingdirectory	'existingdirectory'
rm -r existingdirectories	Will delete the existing directory named 'existingdirectories' and all directories and files below it.

[top of page](#)

ls - List the Contents of a directory

The command **ls** is used to the contents of a directory.

Options	What it does
-l	long listing
-R	list current directory and all other directories within current directory
-a	list hidden files
-CF	list in column format and append '*' to executable files, '@' to symbolic linked files, 'l' to directories
-r	list in reverse alphabetically order
-t	list more recent accessed files first
filename(s)	Values to match
Examples	What it does
ls	only list file/directory names in current directory
ls -l	list all file/directory information in current directory(long version)
ls -R	list all files in current directories and below
ls -lt	list all files, sorted by most recent accessed first
ls -lt /etc/rc*	list files in the '/etc/' directory, only starting with 'rc' and sort results by most recent

[top of page](#)

Wildcards

Wildcard characters are used to help find file or directory names

Options	What it does
*	asterisk symbol is used to represent any character(s)
?	question mark is used to represent any single character
[from-to]	Values entered within square brackets represent a range (from-to) for a single character
[!from-to]	Values entered within square brackets represent a range (from-to) to exclude for a single character
Examples	What it does
a*	all files starting with the letter 'a'
*z	all files where the last character is a 'z'
a*m	all files that start with the letter 'a' and end with 'm'
th??	all files that start with 'th' and are only four characters long
[a-c]*	all files that start with 'a, b or c'
x[A-C]*	all files that start with the letter 'x' and the second character contains 'A, B or C'
[!M-O]*	all files except those that start with 'M, N or O'

[top of page](#)

cp - Copy files

To copy a file, the command **cp** is used

Example: **cp oldfile myfile** - Will copy the existing file 'oldfile' to a new file 'myfile'

[top of page](#)

mv - Rename files

The command **mv** is used to rename a file

Example: **mv myfile yourfile** - Will rename the file 'myfile' to 'yourfile'

[top of page](#)

rm - Delete files

Examples	What it does
rm myfile	remove the file 'myfile'
rm -i abc*	prompt to remove each file in current directory starting with 'abc'
rm abc*	remove all files in current directory starting with 'abc' automatically

[top of page](#)

wc - Count the number of lines or characters

The command **wc** is used to count lines, words or characters in a file or piped results from another command.

Options	What it does
-c	Number of characters
-w	Number of words
-l	
filename	file name(s) to use
Examples	What it does
wc /etc/sendmail.cf	Lists the number of lines, words and characters in the file 'sendmail.cf'
ls /etc wc -l	Lists the number of files and directories in the directory 'etc'

[top of page](#)

file - Display Type-of-File Description

Files can consist of several types. The command **file** is used to display a description for the type.

Example: **file a*** will list all files in the current directory that start with the letter "a" and provide a description for the file type.

[top of page](#)

cat - concatenate files

The command **cat** is a multi-purpose utility and is mostly used with TEXT files.

- Create a **new file** and optionally allow the **manual entry of contents**
 - **cat >[filename]**
 - Example: **cat >myfile** will create a file named myfile and allow you to enter contents.
 - Press **Control-D** to exit entry mode.
 - **WARNING:** If "myfile" already existed, this command would replace the old file with the contents of the new file.
- **Combine text files**
 - **cat file1 file2 >newfile** - This will combine file1 and file2 into newfile.
- **Display the contents** of a file
 - **cat myfile**

- **Delete the contents** of a file
 - **cat /dev/null >myfile**

[top of page](#)

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