



LINUX

MANIPULATING FILES
AND DIRECTORIES



Basic command for manipulation are :

- touch
- cp
- m v
- · mkdir
- rm

Touch: - It is used to create, change and modify timestamp of a file .

To create a file we write touch filename.extension





we can also create file by using > like > filename.extension



we can get the same result by using gedit or subl gedit filename.extension (gedit is preinstalled editor in ubuntu)

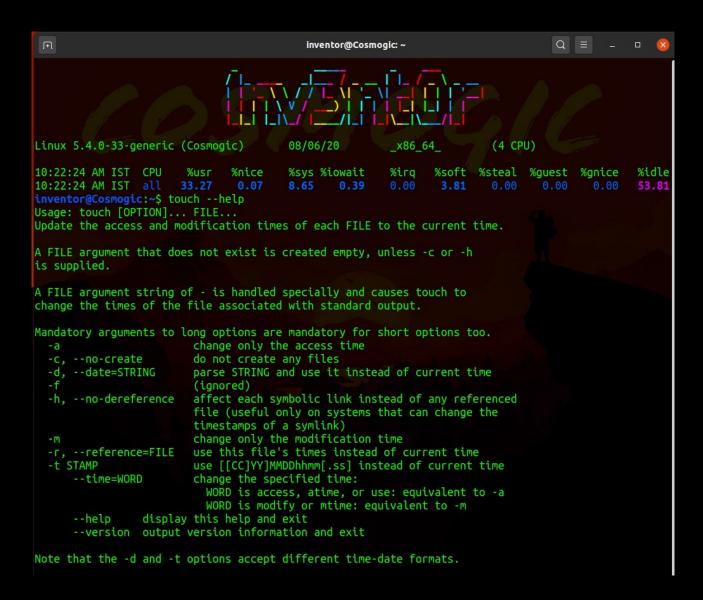
subl filename.extension (if you have installed sublime)





Gedit and subl will create file and we will be relocated to gedit or sublime we can view those file after we have saved them.

Different options of touch are :





we can create multiple file by touch file1 file2 file3



we can write touch —a filename to update the last access and modified time of file

we might end creating file with same name so to avoid that we use touch -c filename

to change timestamp of one file with one another we write

touch —r file1 file2 this will change timestamp of file2 with file1

to create a file with specific timestamp we write touch —t time (in YYMMDDHH.SS format) filename



CP: - it stands for copy and it's used to a copy file or a group of files to another location.



To copy files to a folder cp file1 file2 file3 destination(folder)





option available with cp command are

		tions are mandatory for short options too. same as -dRpreserve=all
-а,	archive	
	attributes-only	don't copy the file data, just the attributes
L	backup[=CONTROL]	make a backup of each existing destination file
-b		likebackup but does not accept an argument
	copy-contents	copy contents of special files when recursive
-d	force	same asno-dereferencepreserve=links
-17	force	if an existing destination file cannot be
		opened, remove it and try again (this option
4	interactive	is ignored when the -n option is also used)
- (,	interactive	prompt before overwrite (overrides a previous -n option)
-H		follow command-line symbolic links in SOURCE
	link	hard link files instead of copying
	dereference no-clobber	always follow symbolic links in SOURCE do not overwrite an existing file (overrides
-11,	IIO-C CODDEI	
- D	no-dereference	a previous -i option) never follow symbolic links in SOURCE
		same aspreserve=mode,ownership,timestamps
- p	preserve[=ATTR_LIST]	preserve the specified attributes (default:
	preserve[-ATTK_LIST]	mode, ownership, timestamps), if possible
		additional attributes: context, links, xattr,
		all
	no-preserve=ATTR_LIST	don't preserve the specified attributes
	parents	use full source file name under DIRECTORY
-R	-r,recursive	copy directories recursively
,	reflink[=WHEN]	control clone/CoW copies. See below
	remove-destination	remove each existing destination file before
	Tenore descendent	attempting to open it (contrast withforce)
	sparse=WHEN	control creation of sparse files. See below
	strip-trailing-slashes	remove any trailing slashes from each SOURCE
	on op around ordered	argument
-s.	symbolic-link	make symbolic links instead of copying
	suffix=SUFFIX	override the usual backup suffix
		TORY copy all SOURCE arguments into DIRECTORY
	no-target-directory	treat DEST as a normal file
	update	copy only when the SOURCE file is newer
,		than the destination file or when the
		destination file is missing
-V,	verbose	explain what is being done
	one-file-system	stay on this file system
-Z		set SELinux security context of destination
		file to default type
	context[=CTX]	like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the
		SELinux or SMACK security context to CTX



to copy all the files of one directory to another cp -R Source Destination (this will copy all file and sub directories recursively)



cp —i a.txt b.txt this is an intractive method of copying file. It will ask for permission to overwrite file



if we write y it will overwrite the file and we can write n to cancel the action

if we want to copy all file with same extension we can use cp *.txt location(folder)





MV: - mv stands for move and as its name suggest it is used to move file or directories from one location to another location. We can also use it to rename files.



Options available with mv command are



```
inventor@Cosmogic: ~
                                                                                    Q =
Linux 5.4.0-33-generic (Cosmogic)
                                         08/06/20
                                                          x86 64
08:14:13 PM IST CPU
                        %usr
                               %nice
                                         %svs %iowait
                                                         %ira
                                                                %soft %steal %guest %gnice
08:14:13 PM IST all
                                0.05
                                                 0.21
                                                                 3.49
inventor@Cosmogic:~$ mv --help
Usage: mv [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST or: mv [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY
 or: mv [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...
Rename SOURCE to DEST, or move SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
                               make a backup of each existing destination file
      --backup[=CONTROL]
  -h
                                like --backup but does not accept an argument
  -f, --force
                               do not prompt before overwriting
                               prompt before overwrite
  -n, --no-clobber
                               do not overwrite an existing file
If you specify more than one of -i, -f, -n, only the final one takes effect.
      --strip-trailing-slashes remove any trailing slashes from each SOURCE
                                 argument
  -S, --suffix=SUFFIX
                               override the usual backup suffix
  -t, --target-directory=DIRECTORY move all SOURCE arguments into DIRECTORY
  -T, --no-target-directory
                               treat DEST as a normal file
  -u, --update
                               move only when the SOURCE file is newer
                                  than the destination file or when the
                                  destination file is missing
  -v, --verbose
                                explain what is being done
  -Z, --context
                                set SELinux security context of destination
                                  file to default type
                 display this help and exit
      --help
      --version output version information and exit
```

we can use mv — i a.txt b.txt this will ask for confirmation before taking action





MKDIR: - This command is used to create directories (folders).

mkdir directory name



we can also create multiple directories mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3



options of mkdir command are



mkdir -v dir1 dir2

this will show a message after directory is been created

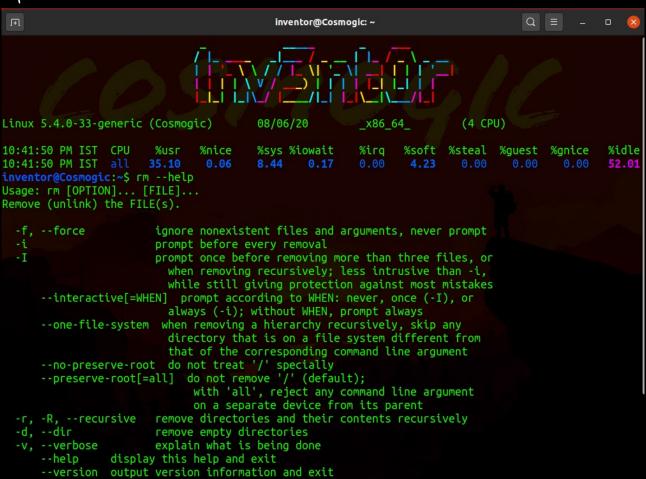




RM: - rm stands for remove and as the name suggest it remove files and directories. By default it does not remove directories (we use rm - rf)



options of rm command





we can also remove more than one file



rm -f: forcefully remove file even file is write protected

rm —r :recursive deletion, this perform a tree walk and remove every thing in a directory they both are used in combination to remove directory





In command is used to create links . In -s source destination this is used to create soft links .

Source code of commands

Touch

https://github.com/coreutils/coreutils/blob/master/src/
touch.c

CP

https://github.com/coreutils/coreutils/blob/master/src/cp.c

MV

https://github.com/coreutils/coreutils/blob/master/src/

MKDIR

https://qithub.com/coreutils/coreutils/blob/master/src/mkdir.c

RM

https://github.com/coreutils/coreutils/blob/master/src/
rm.c

LN

https://github.com/coreutils/coreutils/blob/master/src/ln.c

Thank you

- invantor