

Week Report 5

Summary of Presentation : Managing files and directories

- **mkdir** : This command mean "make directory" is use to create single or multiple directories. Syntax: mkdir + directory name. For example, mkdir documents. To create multiples directories in a single line use the following syntax: mkdir directory1 directory_2 directory3... To create a directory with a parent directory at the same time .Use the following syntax: mkdir -p documents/photos.

Note: creating a directory with an existing name will give you an error.

- **touch**: This command is use to create files .

Syntax to create a file : touch + Filename. Example: touch list.

- To create several files in a single line use the following syntax: touch items_list.txt
name_list
- To create a file using relative path use the following syntax: touch
~/Documents/items_list.txt
- To create a file using relative path use the following syntax(if your pwd is you home directory):
touch Documents/items_list.txt

How to remove a file? -rm: this command is use to remove files. syntax: rm + file_name

How to remove (empty/nonempty)directory or files?

- **rm -r**: This command is use to remove non-empty directories. syntax: rm -r + directory_name
example:rm -r ~/Documents/photos
- **rm -i**: this command remove a file and ask for confirmation before removal. syntax:rm -i +
filename Example:rm -i item_list
- To remove all files inside a directory and ask for confirmation before removal: syntax:rm -I
name/name/* Example:rm -I Documents/photos/*
- **rmdir**: This command is use to remove empty directories. syntax:rmdir Documents/photos

Move and rename directories and files

- **mv**: This command moves and renames directories. Syntax to move a file : mv + sources (where
the file/directory is located) + destination (place where you want to move
the file/irectory)

Example using relative path :mv Documents/item_list Downloads/

Example moving multiple directories/files to a different directorymv photos/ videos/
/media/student/flashdrive/

Syntax to rename a file: mv + file_name.txt + filename2.txt

Example: `mv weeklyreport1.txt weeklyreport2` Example using absolute path: `mv ~/Documents/cis106/weeklyreport/weeklyreport1 /Documents/cis106/weeklyreport/weeklyreport1`

Copy files and directories

- **cp:** This command is used to copy files/directories from a source to another destination. Syntax to copy files: `cp + files to copy + destination` Example: `cp Downloads/img1.png Pictures/` Syntax to copy multiple files in a single command: `sudo cp -r text1.txt + text2.txt` Example: `sudo cp -r homework1.txt weeklyreport.md` Syntax to copy directories: `cp -r + directory to copy + destination` Example: `cp -r ~ /Downloads/photos ~/Pictures`

Create hard link

- **ln:** This command is used to create a hard link. What is a hard link? are files that point to data on the hard drive. Example: `ln file ~/Documents/fileml`

Manual

- **man(manual):** This command displays a manual of any command that runs on the terminal. Syntax: `man + command_name` Example: `man pwd`

Syntax to open a specific man page: `man + number of the page + command_name` Example: `man 5 passwd`

Syntax to show the man page section: `man -f + command_name` Example: `man 5 passwd`

Syntax to show all available pages of a command: `man -a + command_name` Example: `man -a pwd`

Note: To exit the man page press "q"

Brace expansion({}): This is a feature of bash that allows to generate arbitrary strings to use with commands. Example, `mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{m3files,videos}new{1..3}` Example removing multiple files: `rm -r {text1.txt,text2.txt,text3.txt}`