Notes 5

MKDIR

USAGE

- mkdir is used for creating a single directory or multiple directories.

FORMULA

- `mkdir + the name of the the directory`

EXAMPLE

- create a directory in the present working directory `mkdir wallpapers`
- create a directory in a diffrent directory using relative path `mkdir wallpapers/ocean`
- create a directory in a diffrent directory using absolute path `mkdir ~/wallpapers/forest`
- create a directory with a space in the name `mkdir wallpapers/new\ cars` `mkdir wallpapers/'cities usa'`
- create a directory with a single quote in the name `mkdir wallpapers/"majora's mask"`
- create multiple directories `mkdir wallpapers/cars wallpapers/cities wallpapers/forest`
- create a directory with a parent directory at the same time `mkdir -p wallpapers_others/movies`

TOUCH

USAGE

- touch is used for creating files.

EXAMPLE

1. To create a file called list `touch list`
2. To create several files: `touch list_of_cars.txt script.py names.csv`
3. To create a file using absolute path: `touch ~/Downloads/games.txt`
4. To create a file using relative path (assuming you pwd is you home directory): `touch Downloads/games2.txt`
5. To create a file with a space in its name: `touch "list of foods.txt`

rm and rmdir

USAGE

- rm removes files

FORMULA

- rm does not remove directories. TO REMOVE DIRECTORY USA rm with the -r option.
- In linux and other Nix systems you cannot remove non empty directories.
- To remove empty directories use the `rmdir` command.
- To remove non-empty directories use `rm -r +directory name or directory absolute path.`

EXAMPLE

1. REMOVE A FILE `rm list`
2. REMOVE A FILE AND PROMPT CONFIRMATION BEFORE REMOVAL `rm -i list`
3. REMOVE ALL THE FILES INSIDE A DIRECTORY AND ASK BEFORE REMOVING MORE THAN 3 FILES `rm -I Downloads/games/*`
4. REMOVE AN EMPTY DIRECTORY `rmdir Downloads/games`
5. REMOVE AN NON-EMPTY DIRECTORY `rm -r Downloads/games`

MV

USAGE

- mv moves and renames directories

FORMULA

- the basic formula of the mv command is:
- `mv + source + destination`
- for renaming files/directories the formula remains the same:
- `mv + file/directory to rename + new name`

EXAMPLE

- move a file from a directory to another using relative path
- `mv Downloads/homework.pdf Documents/`
- To move a directory from one directory to another using absolute path
- `sudo mv ~/Downloads/theme /usr/share/themes`
- To move a file from one directory to another combining absolute path and relative path
- `mv Downloads/english_homework.docx /media/student/flashdrive/`
- to move multiple directories / files to a diffrent directory
- `mv games/ Wallpapers rockmusic/ /media/student/flashdrive/`

1. TO RENAME FILE `mv homework.docx cis106homework.docx`
2. TO RENAME A FILE USING ABSOLUTE PATH `mv ~/Downloads/homework.docx ~/Downloads/cis106homework.docx`
3. TO MOVE AND RENAME A FILE IN THE SAME COMMAND `mv Downloads/cis106homework.docx Documents/new_cis106homework.docx`

CP

USAGE

- cp copies files/directories from a source to a destination.

FORMULA

```
cp + files to copy + destination cp Downloads/wallpapers.zip Pictures/
```

- TO copy directories you must use the -r option `cp -r + directory to copy + destination`

EXAMPLE

1. TO COPY A FILE `cp Downloads/Wallpapers.zip Pictures/`
2. TO COPY A DIRECTORY WITH ABSOLUTE PATH `cp -r ~/Downloads/Wallpapers ~/Pictures/`
3. TO COPY THE CONTENT OF A DIRECTORY TO ANOTHER DIRECTORY. `cp Downloads/Wallpapers/* ~/Pictures/`
4. TO COPY MULTIPLE FILES IN A SINGLE COMMAND `sudo cp -r script.sh program.py home.html assets/ /var/www/html/`

FILE

USAGE

- determines the file type of a file.

FORMULA

- DISPLAY FILE TYPE:
- `file filename`
- DISPLAY FILE TYPE WITHOUT FILE NAME:
- `file -b filename`