

# Week report

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## mkdir:

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An internal DoOS/Windows command that creates a new folder directory.

### Usage:

The mkdir command in Linux/Unix allows users to create or make directories. mkdir stands for make directory. mkdir can also set permissions, create multiple directories.

### Command:

## Creating directories

### The mkdir command

- **mkdir** is used for creating a single directory or multiple directories.
- To create a directory with **mkdir** type: **mkdir + the name of the directory.**
- To create multiple directories, separate each directory name with a space.
- You can create directories in the present working directory or in a different directory by using an absolute path or relative path.
- You can create a directory with a space in its name using the escape character (\) or by surrounding the name in quotation marks (' ' or " ").
- If you try to create a directory that already exists, you will get an error notifying you that the file already exists.



## Touch:

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Is a command used to update the access date and/or modification date of a computer file or directory

### Usage:

Creating files

### Command:

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

## rm:

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rm is a basic command on Unix and Unix- like operating system to remove objects such as computer files,directories and symbolic

Usage:

Delete files

Command:

### The rm command

- `rm` removes files.
- `rm` by default does not removes directories. To remove a directory use `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.

**Note:** Linux is like a Ferrari with no brakes. *Use the rm -r command with caution.*

## rmdir:

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Unix like operating system command

Usage:

This is also remove files and directories

Command:

"empty directories"

## mv:

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mv is a unix command that moves one or more files or directories from one place to another

### Usage:

The process variable or measured variable

### Command:

- **mv** moves and renames directories.
- The basic formula of the mv command is:
  - **mv + source + destination**

## cp:

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cp is a command in various Unix and Unix like operating systems.

### Usage:

Coping files and directories

### Command:

#### The cp command

- cp copies files/directories from a source to a destination
- The cp command uses the same structure as the mv command
  - **cp + files to copy + destination**
- Like the mv command the cp command has many options but in the course we will limit it to its main function.
- To copy directories you must use the -r option
  - **cp -r + directory to copy + destination**

## ln:

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Standard Unix command utility

### Usage:

To create hard link and symbolic link

### Command:

line utility for creating links between files

## man:

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Is a form of software documentation usually found on a Unix or Unix like operating system

Usage:

Display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal

Command:

- Open the man page of the passwd command
  - `man passwd`
- Open a specific man page for the passwd command
  - `man 5 passwd`
- Show the man page section of the passwd command
  - `man -f passwd`
- Show all the available pages of a command
  - `man -a passwd`
- Searches for a man page for a given word or regular expression or phrase.
  - `man -k file`

## Brace expansion

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### Using Brace Expansion

- Brace expansion {} is not a wildcard but another feature of bash that allows you to generate arbitrary strings to use with commands.
- For example,
  - To create a whole directory structure in a single command:
    - `mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videos,oggfiles}/new{1..3}`
  - To create a N number of files use:
    - `touch website{1..5}.html`
    - `touch file{A..Z}.txt`
    - `touch file{001..10}.py`
    - `touch file{{a..z},{0..10}}.js`
  - Remove multiple files in a single directory
    - `rm -r {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}`

