

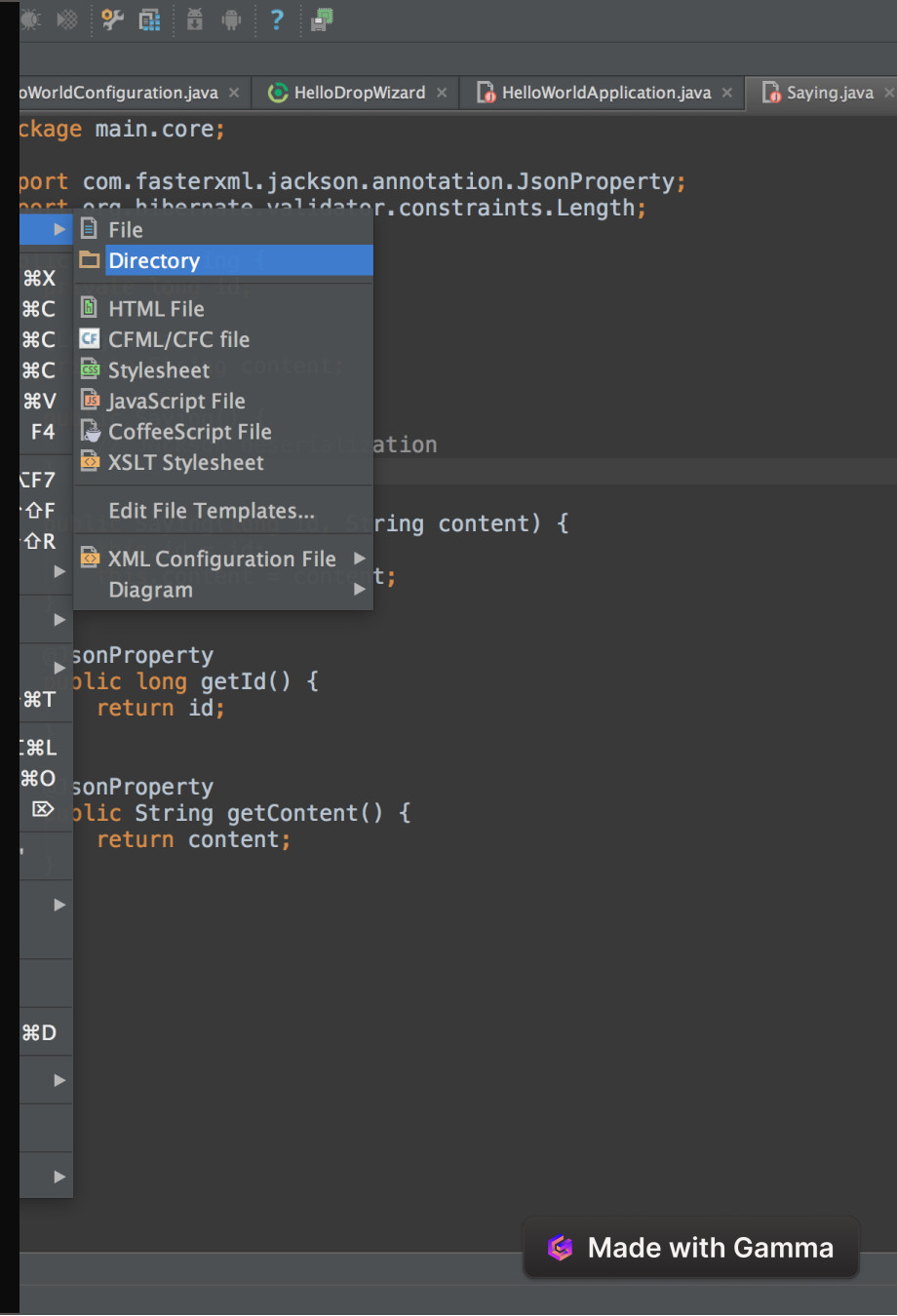
Basic File Handling Commands

Welcome to this informative presentation on basic file handling commands. In this presentation, you will learn essential commands for managing files efficiently.



Creating Files

- Create new files using the command `touch filename`. This command instantly creates empty files.
- Another way to create files is by using a text editor and saving the file with the desired name.
- The `echo "content" > filename` command creates a new file and writes content to it in a single step.



ess

ed Size Description

```
-  
1:01 395  
2:28 19K  
6:54 9.0K  
7:45 4.2K  
4:45 -  
6:41 1.3K  
1:01 271  
2:21 3.4K  
9:45 3.1K  
4:45 -  
3:02 2.7K  
4:45 -  
7:17 2.0K  
3:05 2.3K  
3:53 28K  
8:32 7.5K  
3:54 9.7K  
1:40 18K  
1:01 3.6K  
8:02 2.7K
```

alhost Port 80

Listing Files

1. Use the command `ls` to list files and directories in the current location.
2. For a detailed listing with file permissions and sizes, use `ls -l`.
3. To display hidden files, use `ls -a`.
4. Combine options like `ls -la` to get a detailed listing including hidden files.

Copying and Moving Files

1 Copying Files

Use `cp source_file destination_file` to make a copy of a file.

2 Moving Files

The `mv source_file destination_directory` command moves a file to a different directory.

3 Rename Files

To rename a file, use `mv old_name new_name`.



Deleting Files

Delete Files Interactively











Use `rm -i filename` to delete files interactively, asking for user confirmation.

Delete Files Forcefully

Forcibly delete files without confirmation using `rm -f filename`.

Delete Directory Files Recursive

Use `rm -r directory` to remove a directory and its contents recursively.

>  Pictures	 Program Files (x86)	7/2/2016 8:48 PM	File folder	
>  Telegram Desktop	 Users	7/1/2016 2:40 PM	File folder	
>  BOOTCAMP (C:)	 WINDOWS	7/2/2016 4:14 PM	File folder	
>  Macintosh HD (G:)	 AppleBclnInstaller	7/2/2016 12:32 PM	Text Document	1 KB
>  Network	 RHDSetup	6/29/2016 7:18 AM	Text Document	3 KB

Renaming and Moving Directories

- Rename a directory using `mv old_name new_name`.
- To move a directory to a different location, use `mv source_dir destination_directory`.

Drag categories to change the order in which results appear.

Only selected categories will appear in Spotlight search results.

Searching Files

- Search for a specific file using `find /path/to/search -name "filename"`.
- Use `grep pattern filename` to search for a specific pattern within a file.
- To search for files containing specific content, utilize `grep -r "content" /path/to/search`.

-zsh

wn Guide % ls -l

```
e staff 1073 Oct 26 2017 208x128.png
e staff 416 Jul 2 2020 cover
e staff 992 Sep 28 2018 dillinger
e staff 2834 Mar 2 2017 draft-content
e staff 1184 Jun 28 16:55 markdown-guid
e staff 480 Nov 1 2019 markdown-guid
e staff 480 Jun 24 2020 markdown-guid
e staff 128 Oct 3 2019 markdown-test
e staff 4940 Oct 26 2017 newicon.png
e staff 576 Sep 28 2018 old-markdown-
e staff 576 Sep 28 2018 really-old-ma
e staff 160 Oct 8 2019 test-gh-pages
e staff 96 Jan 10 2020 test-mkdocs
```

wn Guide % chmod 755 markdown-guide

Changing File Permissions

- To change the user's read, write, and execute permissions, use the command `chmod u=rwx filename`.
- Update group permissions with `chmod g=rwx filename`.
- Modify permissions for others using `chmod o=rwx filename`.
- `chmod a=rwx filename` changes permissions for all users.