

MANAGE FILES FROM THE COMMAND LINE

Linux File System

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| Files to start the boot process | /boot |
| Special device files that the system uses to access hardware. | /dev |
| System-specific configuration files. | /etc |
| Home directory of user | /home |
| Home directory of root | /root |
| Runtime data for processes that started since the last boot. This data includes process ID files and lock files. The contents of this directory are re-created on reboot. This directory consolidates the /var/run and /var/lock directories from earlier versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. | /run |
| A world-writable space for temporary files. Files that are not accessed, changed, or modified for 10 days are deleted from this directory automatically. The /var/tmp directory is also a temporary directory, in which files that are not accessed, changed, or modified in more than 30 days are deleted automatically | /tmp |

| <p>Installed software, shared libraries, including files, and read-only program data. Significant subdirectories include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /usr/bin: User commands • /usr/sbin: System administration commands • /usr/local: Locally customized software <p>System-specific variable data should persist between boots. Files that dynamically change, such as databases, cache directories, log files, printer-spooled documents, and website content, might be found under /var.</p> <p>An absolute path is a fully qualified name that specifies the exact location of the file in the file ordirectory its start with /</p> <p>Relative path is defined as the path related to the present working directly(pwd). It starts at your current directory and never starts with a /</p> | <p>/usr</p> <p>/var</p> <p>Absolute Paths</p> <p>Relative path</p> |
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| DESCRIPTION | COMMANDS / OPTIONS |
| Displays the full path name of the current working Directory for that shell. | pwd |
| Home directory | tilde character (~) |
| List the content of file folder | <p>ls [option] [file/directory]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -l long list -a hidden file -R Recursive -t Sort files and directories last modify -r reverse order -S Sort files and directories by their sizes -i inode -h file sizes in human-readable format |
| Changes directory | <p>cd [options][directory_name]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cd Move to User Home driectory .. To go inside the Parent Directory ~ To directly come inside the home directory . To stay in currently directory - change the user to the old directory |
| Create Directory | <p>mkdir [options][directory_name]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -p parent directory <p>Example: mkdir -p /Dir1/Dir2...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -v Enables verbose mode -m Sets file modes or permissions <p>Example: mkdir -m a=rwx [directories]</p> |
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| DESCRIPTION | COMMANDS / OPTIONS |
|--|--|
| Copy file directory | cp [options] source_file destination -r Recursive -f Forcefully -i Interactive copying with a warning -b Creates a backup of the destination file Example: cp -b hello.txt world.txt |
| Move or rename file Dir | To Move File mv [options(s)] [source_file_name(s)] [Destination_file_name] -i (interactive) -f (Force) -n (no-clobber) -b(backup) To Rename a directory mv [source_directory_name(s)] [Destination_directory_name] |
| To remove files | rm [options] FileName -r Recursive -f Force -i (interactive) |
| Remove empty dir | rmdir [options] dirName |
| To create Links | To create Hard Links ln [OPTION]... [-T] TARGET LINK_NAME ln [OPTION]... TARGET... DIRECTORY ln [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY TARGET To create Soft Links ln -s [original filename] [link name] |
| Match File Names with Shell Expansions | * Any string of zero or more characters. ? Any single character [] Any one character in the enclosed class (between the square brackets) [!abc...] Any one character not in the enclosed class [^abc...] Any one character not in the enclosed class \ an escape character in the Bash shell |