File and Directory Operations Commands

Command	Description	Options	Examples
<u>ls</u>	List files and directories.	 -l: Long format listing. -a: Include hidden files hidden ones -h: Human-readable file sizes. 	 ls -l displays files and directories with detailed information. ls -a shows all files and directories, including ls -lh displays file sizes in a human-readable format.
<u>cd</u>	Change directory.		• cd /path/to/directory changes the current directory to the specified path.

bwq	Print current working directory.		 pwd displays the current working directory.
mkdir	Create a new directory.		 mkdir my_directory creates a new directory named "my_directory".
rm	Remove files and directories.	 -r: Remove directories recursively. -f: Force removal without confirmation. 	 rm file.txt deletes the file named "file.txt". rm -r my_directory deletes the directory "my_directory" and its contents. rm -f file.txt forcefully deletes the file "file.txt" without confirmation.

СД	Copy files and directories.	• -r: Copy directories recursively.	 cp -r directory destination copies the directory "directory" and its contents to the specified destination. cp file.txt destination copies the file "file.txt" to the specified destination.
<u>mv</u>	Move/rename files and directories.		 mv file.txt new_name.txt renames the file "file.txt" to "new_name.txt". mv file.txt directory moves the file "file.txt" to the specified directory.

touch	Create an empty file or update file timestamps.		• touch file.txt creates an empty file named "file.txt".
cat	View the contents of a file.		• cat file.txt displays the contents of the file "file.txt".
head	Display the first few lines of a file.	• -n: Specify the number of lines to display.	 head file.txt shows the first 10 lines of the file "file.txt". head -n 5 file.txt displays the first 5 lines of the file "file.txt".
tail	Display the last few lines of a file.	• -n: Specify the number of lines to display.	 tail file.txt shows the last 10 lines of the file "file.txt". tail -n 5 file.txt displays the last 5

			lines of the file "file.txt".
<u>ln</u>	Create links between files.	• -s: Create symbolic (soft) links.	• In -s source_file link_name creates a symbolic link named "link_name" pointing to "source_file".
find	Search for files and directories.	 -name: Search by filename. -type: Search by file type. 	• find /path/to/search -name "*.txt" searches for all files with the extension ".txt" in the specified directory.