## File and Directory Operations Commands

| **Command** | **Description** | **Options** | **Examples** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [**ls**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/ls-command-in-linux/) | 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. |
| [**cd**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cd-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | Change directory. |  | * **cd /path/to/directory** changes the current directory to the specified path. |
| [**pwd**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pwd-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | Print current working directory. |  | * **pwd** displays the current working directory. |
| [**mkdir**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mkdir-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | Create a new directory. |  | * **mkdir my\_directory** creates a new directory named “my\_directory”. |
| [**rm**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rm-command-linux-examples/) | 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. |
| [**cp**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cp-command-linux-examples/) | 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. |
| [**mv**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mv-command-linux-examples/) | 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**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/touch-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | Create an empty file or update file timestamps. |  | * **touch file.txt**  creates an empty file named “file.txt”. |
| [**cat**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cat-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | View the contents of a file. |  | * **cat file.txt**  displays the contents of the file “file.txt”. |
| [**head**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/head-command-linux-examples/) | 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**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tail-command-linux-examples/) | 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”. |
| [**ln**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/ln-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | Create links between files. | * **-s**: Create symbolic (soft) links. | * **ln -s source\_file link\_name**  creates a symbolic link named “link\_name” pointing to “source\_file”. |
| [**find**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-command-in-linux-with-examples/) | 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. |