Move Files in a Directory

Move files in a directory easily in Linux via "mv" command.

mv

Definition:

The `mv` command is one the frequently used commands which is used to move files and directories. We can also use this command to rename files and directories. File names or directory names are given as an argument. If the files given as argument are present in the same directory then you can only *rename* them, not move them. The source file name would be renamed as destination file name. You can move multiple files/directories simulatenously using `mv` command.

Syntax:

```
mv [options] [source] [destination]
```

Options:

Option	Meaning
-i	Means *intercative*. This option is only used to warn the user about overwrite issues
-b	Used to make backup copies of files
-v	Means *verbose*. It displays information about each file being processed.

- -help	Gives detailed information about `mv` command
- -version	This option is to indicate `cp` to stay on the same file system

Example:

1. Rename a file and keep it in the same directory `mv my_file_1 my_file_2`

```
touch my_file_1
mv my_file_1 my_file_2
ls
```

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2. Move all files, directories from current directory to specified directory. Hint: `*` means all.

`mv * /home/sub-dir/new/`

```
touch file1 file2 file3 #Make 3 files in current directory
mv * ../new #Move all files in current directory to another directory
cd ../new #Switch to the new directory
ls #Show all files present in the new directory
```

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3. Move a file from sub-sub directory to the user's home directory. Hint: User's home directory can be accessed using `~` sybmol.

`mv dir/dir/file4 ~`