

## File Maintenance Commands

### **cp**

Copies files. Will overwrite unless otherwise specified. Must also have write permission in the destination directory.

Example:

```
cp sample.f sample2.f    - copies sample.f to sample2.f
cp -R dir1 dir2           - copies contents of directory dir1 to dir2
cp -i file.1 file.new     - prompts if file.new will be overwritten
cp *.txt chapt1           - copies all files with .txt suffix to directory
chapt1
cp /usr/doc/README ~      - copies file to your home directory
cp ~betty/index .         - copies the file "index" from user betty's
                           home directory to current directory
```

### **rm**

Deletes/removes files or directories if file permissions permit

Example:

```
rm sample.f              - deletes sample.f
rm chap?.txt             - deletes all files with chap as the first four
                           characters of their name and with .txt as the last
                           four characters of their name
rm -i *                  - deletes all files in current directory but asks
                           first for each file
rm -r /olddir            - recursively removes all files in the directory
                           olddir, including the directory itself
```

### **mv**

Moves files. It will overwrite unless otherwise specified. Must also have write permission in the destination directory.

Example:

```
mv sample.f sample2.f    - moves sample.f to sample2.f
mv dir1 newdir/dir2       - moves contents of directory dir1 to
                           newdir/dir2
mv -i file.1 file.new     - prompts if file.new will be overwritten
mv *.txt chapt1           - moves all files with .txt suffix to
                           directory chapt1
```

**mkdir**

Make directory. Will create the new directory in your working directory by default.

Example:

```
mkdir /u/training/data
```

```
mkdir data2
```

**rmdir**

Remove directory. Directories must be empty before you remove them.

```
rmdir project1
```

To recursively remove nested directories, use the rm command with the -r option:

```
rm -r directory_name
```