

root@DESKTOP-IN48RLH: ~

PWD(1)

User Commands

PWD(1)

NAME

pwd - print name of current/working directory

SYNOPSIS

pwd [OPTION]...

DESCRIPTION

Print the full filename of the current working directory.

-L, --logical

use PWD from environment, even if it contains symlinks

-P, --physical

avoid all symlinks

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

If no option is specified, -P is assumed.

NOTE: your shell may have its own version of pwd, which usually supersedes the version described here. Please refer to your shell's documentation for details about the options it supports.

AUTHOR

Written by Jim Meyering.

REPORTING BUGS

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SEE ALSO

getcwd(3)

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/pwd>>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) pwd invocation'

GNU coreutils 8.32

February 2022

PWD(1)

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LS(1)

User Commands

LS(1)

NAME

ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS

ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION

List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all

do not ignore entries starting with .

-A, --almost-all

do not list implied . and ..

--author

with -l, print the author of each file

-b, --escape

print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

--block-size=SIZE

with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

-B, --ignore-backups

do not list implied entries ending with ~

-c with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

-C list entries by columns

--color[=WHEN]

colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

-d, --directory

list directories themselves, not their contents

-D, --dired

generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode

-f do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color

-F, --classify

append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries

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```
-F, --classify
    append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries

--file-type
    likewise, except do not append '*'

--format=WORD
    across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l, single-column -l, verbose -l, vertical -C

--full-time
    like -l --time-style=full-iso

-g
    like -l, but do not list owner

--group-directories-first
    group directories before files;

    can be augmented with a --sort option, but any use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping

-G, --no-group
    in a long listing, don't print group names

-h, --human-readable
    with -l and -s, print sizes like 1K 234M 2G etc.

--si    likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024

-H, --dereference-command-line
    follow symbolic links listed on the command line

--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir
    follow each command line symbolic link

    that points to a directory

--hide=PATTERN
    do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN (overridden by -a or -A)

--hyperlink[=WHEN]
    hyperlink file names; WHEN can be 'always' (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'

--indicator-style=WORD
    append indicator with style WORD to entry names: none (default), slash (-p), file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)

-i, --inode
    print the index number of each file

-I, --ignore=PATTERN
```

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```
-I, --ignore=PATTERN
    do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN

-k, --kibibytes
    default to 1024-byte blocks for disk usage; used only with -s and per directory totals

-l      use a long listing format

-L, --dereference
    when showing file information for a symbolic link, show information for the file the link references rather than for the link itself

-m      fill width with a comma separated list of entries

-n, --numeric-uid-gid
    like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs

-N, --literal
    print entry names without quoting

-o      like -l, but do not list group information

-p, --indicator-style=slash
    append / indicator to directories

-q, --hide-control-chars
    print ? instead of nongraphic characters

--show-control-chars
    show nongraphic characters as-is (the default, unless program is 'ls' and output is a terminal)

-Q, --quote-name
    enclose entry names in double quotes

--quoting-style=WORD
    use quoting style WORD for entry names: literal, locale, shell, shell-always, shell-escape, shell-escape-always, c, escape (overrides QUOTING_STYLE environment variable)

-r, --reverse
    reverse order while sorting

-R, --recursive
    list subdirectories recursively

-s, --size
    print the allocated size of each file, in blocks

-S      sort by file size, largest first

--sort=WORD
```



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```
--sort=WORD
  sort by WORD instead of name: none (-U), size (-S), time (-t), version (-v), extension (-X)

--time=WORD
  change the default of using modification times; access time (-u): atime, access, use; change time (-c): ctime, status; birth time: birth, creation;
  with -l, WORD determines which time to show; with --sort=time, sort by WORD (newest first)

--time-style=TIME_STYLE
  time/date format with -l; see TIME_STYLE below

-t      sort by time, newest first; see --time

-T, --tabsize=COLS
  assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8

-u      with -lt: sort by, and show, access time; with -l: show access time and sort by name; otherwise: sort by access time, newest first

-U      do not sort; list entries in directory order

-v      natural sort of (version) numbers within text

-w, --width=COLS
  set output width to COLS. 0 means no limit

-x      list entries by lines instead of by columns

-X      sort alphabetically by entry extension

-Z, --context
  print any security context of each file

-l      list one file per line. Avoid '\n' with -q or -b

--help  display this help and exit

--version
  output version information and exit

The SIZE argument is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is 10*1024). Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers of 1024) or KB,MB,... (powers of 1000). Binary prefixes can be used, too: KiB=K, MiB=M, and so on.

The TIME_STYLE argument can be full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale, or +FORMAT. FORMAT is interpreted like in date(1). If FORMAT is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2, then FORMAT1 applies to non-recent files and FORMAT2 to recent files. TIME_STYLE prefixed with 'posix-' takes effect only outside the POSIX locale. Also the TIME_STYLE environment variable sets the default style to use.

Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and with --color=never. With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when standard output is connected to a terminal. The LS_COLORS environment variable can change the settings. Use the dircolors command to set it.
```

Exit status:

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-w, --width=COLS
set output width to COLS. 0 means no limit

-x list entries by lines instead of by columns

-X sort alphabetically by entry extension

-Z, --context
print any security context of each file

-1 list one file per line. Avoid '\n' with -q or -b

--help display this help and exit

--version
output version information and exit

The SIZE argument is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is 10*1024). Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers of 1024) or KB,MB,... (powers of 1000). Binary prefixes can be used, too: KiB=K, MiB=M, and so on.

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Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and with --color=never. With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when standard output is connected to a terminal. The LS_COLORS environment variable can change the settings. Use the dircolors command to set it.

Exit status:

- 0 if OK,
- 1 if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),
- 2 if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

AUTHOR

Written by Richard M. Stallman and David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS

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SEE ALSO

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/ls>>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) ls invocation'

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LS(1)

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root@DESKTOP-IN48RLH: ~

MKDIR(1)

User Commands

MKDIR(1)

NAME

mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS

mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION

Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-m, --mode=MODE

set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask

-p, --parents

no error if existing, make parent directories as needed

-v, --verbose

print a message for each created directory

-Z

set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type

--context[=CTX]

like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security context to CTX

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

AUTHOR

Written by David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS

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SEE ALSO

mkdir(2)

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir>>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) mkdir invocation'

Manual page mkdir(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)



root@DESKTOP-IN48RLH: ~

NAME

mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS

mkdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION

Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-m, --mode=MODE

set file mode (as in chmod), not a=rwx - umask

-p, --parents

no error if existing, make parent directories as needed

-v, --verbose

print a message for each created directory

-Z

set SELinux security context of each created directory to the default type

--context[=CTX]

like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security context to CTX

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

AUTHOR

Written by David Mackenzie.

REPORTING BUGS

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SEE ALSO

mkdir(2)

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/mkdir>>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) mkdir invocation'

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Mkdir(1)

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root@DESKTOP-IN48RLH: ~

RMDIR(1)

User Commands

RMDIR(1)

NAME

`rmdir` - remove empty directories

SYNOPSIS

`rmdir` [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION

Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.

`--ignore-fail-on-non-empty`

ignore each failure that is solely because a directory
is non-empty

`-p, --parents`

remove DIRECTORY and its ancestors; e.g., '`rmdir -p a/b/c`' is similar to '`rmdir a/b/c a/b a`'

`-v, --verbose`

output a diagnostic for every directory processed

`--help` display this help and exit

`--version`

output version information and exit

AUTHOR

Written by David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS

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SEE ALSO

`rmdir`(2)

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/rmdir>>
or available locally via: `info '(coreutils) rmdir invocation'`

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RMDIR(1)

Manual page `rmdir`(1) line 1/46 (END) (press h for help or q to quit)



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```
never follow symbolic links in SOURCE

-p      same as --preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps

--preserve[=ATTR_LIST]
        preserve the specified attributes (default: mode,ownership,timestamps), if possible additional attributes: context, links, xattr, all

--no-preserve=ATTR_LIST
        don't preserve the specified attributes

--parents
        use full source file name under DIRECTORY

-R, -r, --recursive
        copy directories recursively

--reflink[=WHEN]
        control clone/CoW copies. See below

--remove-destination
        remove each existing destination file before attempting to open it (contrast with --force)

--sparse=WHEN
        control creation of sparse files. See below

--strip-trailing-slashes
        remove any trailing slashes from each SOURCE argument

-s, --symbolic-link
        make symbolic links instead of copying

-S, --suffix=SUFFIX
        override the usual backup suffix

-t, --target-directory=DIRECTORY
        copy all SOURCE arguments into DIRECTORY

-T, --no-target-directory
        treat DEST as a normal file

-u, --update
        copy only when the SOURCE file is newer than the destination file or when the destination file is missing

-v, --verbose
        explain what is being done

-x, --one-file-system
        stay on this file system
```

Manual page cp(1) line 50 (press h for help or q to quit)



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```
never follow symbolic links in SOURCE

-p      same as --preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps

--preserve[=ATTR_LIST]
        preserve the specified attributes (default: mode,ownership,timestamps), if possible additional attributes: context, links, xattr, all

--no-preserve=ATTR_LIST
        don't preserve the specified attributes

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        treat DEST as a normal file

-u, --update
        copy only when the SOURCE file is newer than the destination file or when the destination file is missing

-v, --verbose
        explain what is being done

-x, --one-file-system
        stay on this file system
```

Manual page cp(1) line 50 (press h for help or q to quit)



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-Z set SELinux security context of destination file to default type

--context[=CTX]

like -Z, or if CTX is specified then set the SELinux or SMACK security context to CTX

--help display this help and exit

--version

output version information and exit

By default, sparse SOURCE files are detected by a crude heuristic and the corresponding DEST file is made sparse as well. That is the behavior selected by --sparse=auto. Specify --sparse=always to create a sparse DEST file whenever the SOURCE file contains a long enough sequence of zero bytes. Use --sparse=never to inhibit creation of sparse files.

When --reflink=always is specified, perform a lightweight copy, where the data blocks are copied only when modified. If this is not possible the copy fails, or if --reflink=auto is specified, fall back to a standard copy. Use --reflink=never to ensure a standard copy is performed.

The backup suffix is '~', unless set with --suffix or SIMPLE_BACKUP_SUFFIX. The version control method may be selected via the --backup option or through the VERSION_CONTROL environment variable. Here are the values:

none, off

never make backups (even if --backup is given)

numbered, t

make numbered backups

existing, nil

numbered if numbered backups exist, simple otherwise

simple, never

always make simple backups

As a special case, cp makes a backup of SOURCE when the force and backup options are given and SOURCE and DEST are the same name for an existing, regular file.

AUTHOR

Written by Torbjorn Granlund, David MacKenzie, and Jim Meyering.

REPORTING BUGS

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SEE ALSO

Full documentation <<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/cp>>

or available locally via: info '(coreutils) cp invocation'

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CP(1)

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