

- ▶ **How to list the files in current directory**  
ls

- ▶ **How do we create a folder in Linux machine**  
mkdir dir1  
Please don't get confused when I say something like directory is nothing holder in Linux operating system.

- ▶ **Now let's see whether directory is created or not**  
Just enter "ls" command it will show the directory created

- ▶ **How to create multiple folders in single command**  
mkdir1 file1 file2 file3 file4

- ▶ **How do we differentiate between the directories and files?**
  - Now you can see **directory in blue colour** and **files are in white colour** so is this differentiation enough to find which is directly and which is file?
  - For now it is okay directory is in blue colour and file is in white colour so that we can easily identify what is directly and what is file.
  - But in Linux there may be other situations some files will come in blue colour also so like the differentiation between directory and files based on the colours it's not a correct way

- ▶ **To clearly differentiate what is file or what is directory we can run LS command with a flag -l**  
ls -l
  - Here -l is nothing but longest format of the files/directories, In this output the first character defines what is directory and what is file.
  - If the first character is "d" then it is a directory, if there is no values the first character then it is a file.

- ▶ **Hidden files/directories**  
Files/directories are hidden from visibility called hidden files or directories.
  - Suppose when you open C: drive we can find folders like
    - program files
    - users
    - windows .....etc
    - Apart from this there are some hidden files/folders are there but you don't see it by default
    - If you want to see those files/folders you have to go to the view section and view hidden items then only you can see the hid den folders/files.
  - We will see now how to create hidden folder in windows
    - Create a folder
    - Right-Click + Properties + Hidden
    - Similarly we can do it if we want to hidden file

- ▶ In Linux we can create hidden files are directories by just prefix dot symbol before the file name or directory name.  
touch .dir1  
touch .file1

- ▶ Now type ls command you won't see the hidden files.

- ▶ If you want to see the hidden files that are present in current directory you have to add **-a flag** to the ls command.  
ls -a  
Now we can see hidden files and also the normal files that are present in the current directory.

- ▶ If you want to see the **hidden files as well as the longest format** of the files are directly and single is command we can run  
ls -al

- ▶ We can use multiple flags in the single command and get the many details based on our requirements.  
Suppose you want to print the **longest format** of the files & also want to see the **hidden files** and also you want to **sort the files based on the date of creation time**  
ls -alt

- ▶ **Create multiple directories side by side**  
mkdir dir2 dir3 dir4

- ▶ We can see that these directories are created or not by using  
ls -ltr

- ▶ **Now let's see how to create directly inside another directory**  
mkdir -p dirx/diry/dirz
  - You can see whether this dir-x is created or not? just typing "ls" command
  - Here you can see only dirx created.
    - And dir-y created under dir-x & dir-z created under dir-y

- ▶ To see directory created or not inside the another directory, you have to change directory to the directory using **cd** command  
**cd dirx**
  - Now when you type the ls command you can find diry folder inside dirx
  - In the same way to check whether dirz is created or not we have to change the diry folder  
cd diry  
ls
  - Now you want to go one step back from dirz folder  
cd ..
  - Now if you want to go back two steps back from the current folder I can type  
cd ../../  
Present you are at the home directory of the current user.
- ▶ If you see the negation symbol that terminal then you are at the home directory of that particular use whatever you login

#### Next command will see PWD

- ▶ If you want to find out in which path your cursor present you can use PWD  
pwd ==> Print working directory  
So here we can see the working directory is /root  
root directory is present under / top level directory
- ▶ Under the root directory again many directors are presented dir1 dir2 dir3 dir4 dirx  
Inside dirx-> diry present & inside diry -> dirz
- ▶ If you want to bring the full path of the dirz directory  
You can change folder and type PWD command  
You will get the full path of dirz from top level root directory

#### COPY

- ▶ **How to copy files in Linux**  
To copy files in Linux you can use a CP command and we have to provide the source location & destination location  
cp <file-name> <dest-folder>  
cp file1 dir1
- ▶ **How to copy and directories from one location to another location?**  
To copy directory from one location to another location we can use the cp similar to files copy,  
Additionally will use -r flag to copy directly from one location to another location  
cp -r dir1 dir2
- ▶ **How do you more files from one location to another location?**  
**cp file1 file2 file3 dir1**
- ▶ **How to move file from one location to another location**  
In Windows OS we will use cut and paste option to copy file from one location to another location  
So if I want to know file1 into the dir4  
mv file1 dir4
- ▶ How to move directory from one location to another location can you use same command  
mv dirx dir1
- ▶ To rename file/folder  
mv dir1 dir2
- ▶ How to delete the files?  
You can delete the file using rm command  
rm file1  
We will get you prompt like whether you want to delete your file? You can enter Y, if you want to delete and you can enter 'N' don't want to delete.
- ▶ To delete a file without prompt we can use  
rm -f file1
- ▶ How to delete directory?  
rmdir dir1  
Only useful when there is no files or sub directories inside the directory then only we can delete the directory.
- ▶ If you want to delete the directory which is containing files or sub directories you can use the command like  
rm -rf dir1

- How to get the full path of the file or directory?

Suppose if I ask you what is the full path of the program files in windows operating system what you will tell?

C:/program files

If I ask what is the full path of the Microsoft folder in windows operating system again what you will tell?

C:/program files/Microsoft

- In the similar way if I ask you full path of a particular file or folder in Linux operating system how to get I will show you now?

- We just go to the dir or file location & enter pwd

- Suppose I want to find the full path of dir1 we just change the directory to the dir1 and enter pwd command.

cd dir1

pwd

- If I ask you to create a file under dirz, how can we create?

We just go to the dirz & and run touch command with filename

cd dirx/dirz/dirz

touch file5

- This will be hardest way to switch to the directory and create file so the simplest way to create your file in the required directly is we have to provide the full path before the file name that we want to create.

touch /root/dirx/dirz/dirz