

cp command

Use Case 1: To copy a file to another file

Syntax : cp source_file_name destination_file_name

Syntax: cp source_file_path destination_file_path

Use 2: To copy mutiple files into single file

Syntax : cat File1_name File2_name file3_name > Destination_file_name/file_path

Syntax : cat source_file_name/path_seperated_by_space > Destination_file_name/file_path

Use 3: To append data from multiple files into single file

Syntax : cat source_file_name/path_seperated_by_space >> Destination_file_name/file_path

Use Case 4: Copy mutiple files into directory

Syntax: cp file1_name File2_name File3_name Destination_directory_name/path

Use Case 5: To copy all file from one directory to another directory

Syntax: cp source_directory_name_or_path/* Destination_directory_name_or_path

Use 6: To copy total directory to another directory

Syntax: cp -r source_directory_name_or_path destination_directory_name_or_path

i) If destination directory is **not available** then cp command itself create a destination directory and pest all files into destination directory but no new source directory is created inside destination directory

ii) If destination directory is already available then total source directory get pest

Moving and Renaming Directory or Files

Both moving and renaming activities can be performed by using single command and that command name is **mv**

purpose of mv command: To rename or to move a file or directory

1) Rename of Files

Syntax : mv oldfile_name_or_path newFile_name_or_path

EXAMPLE : mv F1.txt F11.txt

Here F1.txt will be renamed to F11.txt

Renaming of Directories

Syntax: `mv old_directory_name_or_path new_directory_name_or_path`

Example `mv A AAA`

Directory A will be renamed to AAA

Moving of files from one directory to another directory

Syntax: `mv Source_directory_name/* Destination_directory`

All Files of source directory will be moved to destination directory, after executing this command source directory will become empty

Move total directory to another Directory

syntax: `mv source_directory_name_or_path destination_directory_name_or_path`

Example `mv Rabbit Cat`

I) If destination directory is not available then mv command itself create destination directory and pest all files in that directory but source directory will not created

II) If destination directory is already available then total source directory get pest

Summary of Diretory related command

1) `mkdir Abc`

create a directory named with Abc, if Abc is already available then it will give an error

2) `mkdir A1 A2 A3`

create directories named with A1,A2,A3, if directories are already available then we will give an error

3) `mkdir A1/B1/C1`

If A1/B1 are already present then directory C1 will be created inside B1

If Parent directory A1 or B1 are not present then it will give an error

4) `mkdir -p A1/B1/C1`

-p means -If parent directories are already present then reuse if not laready available then create it.

5) `mkdir Dir{1..5}`

It will be create Dir1 Dir2 Dir3 Dir4 Dir5

6) `rmdir Dir1`

Dir1 will be deleted if and only if it is an empty. If Dir1 is non-empty then we will get error

7) `rmdir A1 A2 A3`

Directory A1 A2 A3 will be deleted if and only if they are empty. If they are non-empty then we will get error

8) `rm Dir101`

This command give an error

Reason:

when we want to delete a directory using `rm` command then compulsory we need to use `-r` or `-R` option otherwise will get error.