Commands

* Touch: fast way to create a blank text file. Also updates a file’s timestamp. Useful if a program runs if something in the file changes.
* >: redirects outputs/replaces command outputs to a file
* >>: adds commands outputs to a file
* Cat > names.txt: After pressing Enter you can input text into the file. Ctrl+d saves the contents. Pressing enter after a line saves the last line.
* Cat: used for conjoining files
* Head: reads the first ten lines from a file and displays them
* Tail: displays the last ten lines from a file (tail -n 2 names.txt: displays last two lines of text in the file)
* Tail -f: follow command to see changes to the file in real time
* Mkdir -p: tells mkdir to create the entire path including any directories that don’t yet exist
* Cp: Copies a file to another location. (cp files/code/elm/README.md files/code/js) will copy README.md to the js directory.
* -i: ask to confirm actions as copying files will replace the destination file if it exists so it’s dangerous.
* -r: switch tells cp to copy a directory and its contents
* Mv: filename change and reorganization (mv files/docs/markdown files/docs/employee\_handbook) changes name from markdown to employee\_handbook
* Mv files/docs/employee\_handbook files/docs/manuals: employee handbook to the manuals directory.
* Rm: delete a file. -r switch to delete a directory.

Managing File and Directory Permissions

* Chown: Change the owner and group of a directory. -R switch will change the ownership of the directory’s contents. (now can make modifications without using sudo)
* Chmod: change file or directory permissions. Chmod ugo-w: removes all permissions +w adds all permissions.
* Chmod 755: sets user to read, write, and execute permission, group and others to read and execute permissions.

Working with Link

* Inodes: stores the location of the object’s data on the disk, as well as info like the last modification date and file permissions.
* -i command to look at the inode associated. (ls -i greetings.txt) gives inode of the text file
* Ln: create a hard link. Same inode. -s creates a symbolic link. Different inode
* File: figure out what type of file you’re working with.