

# Linux File and File System Management Commands

## **cat**

Displays contents of a file or combines files.

Example:

```
cat file.txt
```

## **cd**

Changes the current directory.

Example:

```
cd /home/user/Documents
```

## **chmod**

Changes file permissions.

Example:

```
chmod 755 file.txt
```

## **chown**

Changes file ownership.

Steps:

```
sudo useradd john
```

```
sudo chown john file.txt
```

## **chgrp**

Changes group ownership.

Steps:

```
sudo groupadd devteam
```

```
sudo usermod -aG devteam john
```

```
sudo chgrp devteam file.txt
```

## **cp**

Copies files or directories.

Examples:

```
cp file.txt /tmp/
```

```
cp -r dir1/ dir2/
```

## **du**

Displays disk usage of files/folders.

Example:

```
du -sh /home/user/
```

## **df**

Displays free disk space.

Example:

```
df -h
```

## **file**

Identifies file type.

Example:

```
file myscript.sh
```

## **fsck**

Checks and repairs file system.

Example:

```
sudo fsck /dev/sdb1
```

## **ln**

Creates hard or symbolic links.

Examples:

```
ln file1.txt link1
```

```
ln -s file1.txt symlink1
```

## **ls**

Lists contents of a directory.

Examples:

```
ls
```

```
ls -l
```

```
ls -la
```

## **lsuf**

Lists open files.

Example:

ls | grep file.txt

## **mkdir**

Creates a new directory.

Example:

```
mkdir new_folder
```

## **mount**

Mounts a file system.

Examples:

```
sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt
```

```
mount | grep sdb1
```

## **mv**

Moves or renames files/directories.

Examples:

```
mv file.txt /tmp/
```

```
mv oldname.txt newname.txt
```

## **pwd**

Prints current directory.

Example:

```
pwd
```

## **rm**

Removes files or directories.

Examples:

```
rm file.txt
```

```
rm -r folder/
```

## **rmdir**

Removes empty directories.

Example:

```
rmdir empty_folder
```

## **split**

Splits a large file.

Example:

```
split -b 10M largefile.zip part_
```

## **touch**

Creates an empty file or updates timestamp.

Example:

```
touch newfile.txt
```