NAME

    rm – remove (unlink) files

SYNOPSIS

    rm [**–f**] [**–r**] name ...

DESCRIPTION

    Rm removes the entries for one or more files from a directory. If an entry was the last link to the file, the file is destroyed. Removal of a file requires write permission in its directory, but neither read nor write permission on the file itself.

    If the user does not have write permission on a file, *rm* prints the file name and its mode, then reads a line from the standard input. If the line begins with **y**, the file is removed, otherwise it is not. The question is not asked if option **–f** was given or if the standard input is not a terminal.

    If a designated file is a directory, an error comment is printed unless the optional argument **–r** has been used. In that case, *rm* recursively deletes the entire contents of the specified directory. To remove directories *per se* see *rmdir*(I).

FILES

    /etc/glob to implement the **–r** flag

SEE ALSO

    rmdir(I)

BUGS

    When *rm* removes the contents of a directory under the **–r** flag, full pathnames are not printed in diagnostics.