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Files and Folder Creation

Command Line Interface

Overview

1. Diffirent Linux Commands to Create Directory
2. Different Linux Commands to Create Files.

mkdir command [Make Directory Command]

If you want to create a new directory, you can make use of the "mkdir" command for creating single or multiple directories within the Linux system. You can use this command along with various options for applying various functionality. The syntax can you can use for the "mkdir" command is as follows-   mkdir [option] dir_name

Make directory command options

Option/Syntax	Description
mkdir dir_name	This command will create a directory within the current directory location
mkdir {dir1,dir2,dir3,dir4}	This command will help in creating multiple directories in the current directory location. Make sure that you do not use the spaces inside the {}

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mkdir command [Make Directory Command]

Make directory command options

Option/Syntax	Description
mkdir –p dir/path/new_dir	This command will allow you to create a directory structure with the missing parent directories (if there is any)
mkdir –m777 dir_name	This command will help in creating multiple directories in the current directory location. Make sure that you do not use the spaces inside the {}
mkdir –v dir_name(s)	This command will help in creating a directory in the current location along with the details of the mkdir command.

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Create a File with Linux Command

Linux is designed to create any file you specify, even if it doesn't already exist. One smart feature is that you can create a file directly, without needing to open an application first.

Here are a few commands for creating a file directly from the command line.

Make a File command options

Option/Syntax	Description
touch "file_name"	The easiest way to create a new file in Linux is by using the touch command.
Right angle bracket >	This symbol tells the system to output results into whatever you specify next. The target is usually a filename. You can use this symbol by itself to create a new file:

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Create a File with Linux Command

Make a File command options

Option/Syntax	Description
cat > "file_name"	The cat command is short for concatenate. It can be used to output the contents of several files, one file, or even part of a file. If the file doesn't exist, the Linux cat command will create it.
echo 'Sample Text' > "file_name"	The echo command will duplicate whatever you specify in the command and put the copy into a file.

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Let's put things in to practice

Create Direcroty

To run the "mkdir" command, go to the terminal and open it with the admin access if you have, otherwise, you just need to have the right and appropriate access to execute the "mkdir" command.

Always, remember that the options in Linux are case-sensitive so use them correctly else the meaning will change. As per the below example, we have created a directory "sampleFolder"

mkdir sampleFolder

Creating multiple directories

If you want to create several directories in the same directory, you can use the "mkdir" for creating them separately. But it will take time to run individual commands. So to save your time by running separate commands, you can use a single "mkdir" command along with the directory names separated by a comma.

`mkdir {test1,test2,test3}`

Creating a parent directory

If you want to create a structure with multiple subdirectories, then you can use the "mkdir" command along with the "-p: option. Using this option will make sure that the missing parent directory will be added in the process. Once you run the "mkdir" command with the complete path, then to confirm the creation of the directory, you can run the "ls" command along with the "-R" option.

This option will help in showing the recursive directory tree that will display the contents of each directory present in the provided path.

mkdir –p Linux/dirtest1/dirtest2

Let's put things in to practice

Create a File with Touch Command

The easiest way to create a new file in Linux is by using the touch command.
In a terminal window, enter the following:

touch testDemo.txt

Create a New File With the Redirect Operator

A redirection operator is a name for a character that changes the destination where the results are displayed.

`> testDemo.txt`

Create File with cat Command

The cat command is short for concatenate. It can be used to output the contents of several files, one file, or even part of a file. If the file doesn't exist, the Linux cat command will create it.

`cat > testDemo.txt`

Create File with echo Command

The echo command will duplicate whatever you specify in the command and put the copy into a file.

echo 'Random sample text' > testDemo.txt

Note: then used list command "ls" to verify the files created.

ls

References:

1. mkdir command [Make Directory Command]:
https://monovm.com/blog/how-to-create-a-folder-in-linux/
2. Create a File with Linux Command:
https://phoenixnap.com/kb/how-to-create-a-file-in-linux
3.Images: https://kodego.ph/

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