

mv (move)

移動任何東西 / 改名

1. \$ mv <檔案> <新位址>

- 意：把檔案移動到新的位址
- Ex: \$ mv testing Desktop

2. \$ mv <檔案名稱> <新名字>

- 意：把檔案名稱改成新名字
- Ex: \$ mv testing dxck

```
hts@hts: ~/Documents
Documents Music Public Templates
hts@hts:~$ cd Documents/
hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls
hts@hts:~/Documents$ mkdir testing
hts@hts:~/Documents$ mv testing ~/Desktop/
hts@hts:~/Documents$
```

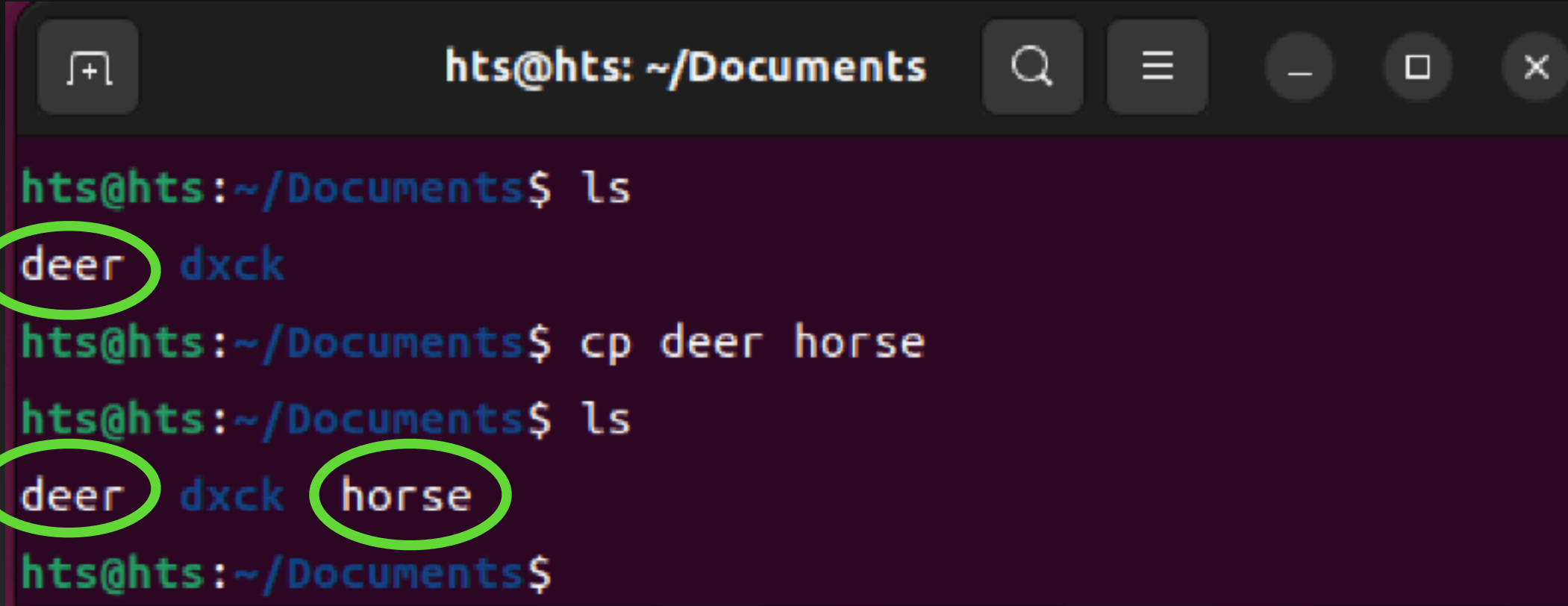
```
hts@hts: ~/Documents
hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls
testing
hts@hts:~/Documents$ mv testing dxck
hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls
dxck
hts@hts:~/Documents$
```

cp (copy)

複製檔案 / 文件

1. \$ cp <要複製的文件> <被複製文件的名字>

- 意：複製一份文件為XXX
- Ex: \$ cp Desktop



```
hts@hts: ~/Documents
hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls
deer dxck
hts@hts:~/Documents$ cp deer horse
hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls
deer dxck horse
hts@hts:~/Documents$
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:
1. `hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls` outputs `deer dxck`.
2. `hts@hts:~/Documents$ cp deer horse` is executed.
3. `hts@hts:~/Documents$ ls` outputs `deer dxck horse`.
The words `deer` and `horse` in the output are circled in green.

2. \$ cp -r <要複製的檔案> <被複製檔案的名字>

- 意：複製一份檔案為XXX
- Ex: \$ cp -r dxck duck