1)mkdir kannappagoud

cd kannappa

cat>ss1.txt

hello hii

hello good moring

cd ~

mkdir shiva

cd kannappagoud

cp ss1.txt/home/user/shiva

cd ~

cd shiva

ls

cat ss1.txt

hello hii

hello good moring

mv ss1.txt ss2.txt

cat ss2.txt

hello hiii

hello good moring

2) Vigneshwar

cp -i a.txt b.txt

Did u want to overwrite? Y

Content of the a.txt is overwrite to the b.txt the content of the b.txt will be removed.

cp -b a.txt b.txt

Content of the a.txt is overwrite to the b.txt and content of the b.txt is backups as b.txt~

cp a.txt b.txt dir name

The both txt files should copied to the new directory.

cp \*.txt dir name

The all .txt files in the one directory is copied to the other directory.

cp -f a.txt b.txt dir name

It force fully copied to the other directory.

3)Pavan

mv file1 file2

mv pavan/file1 Harris/

mv pavan/file1 Harris/file2

mv pavan/\* Harris/

mv -u pavan/\* Harris/

mv —suffix=.txt pavan/file1 Harris/file2

mv -i pavan/file1 Harris/file2

4) Manoj

Move command:

mv command is used to move files and directories

$ mv main.txt def.txt /home/user/rapid/

Options:

1) -i(interactive): option makes the command ask the user for confirmation before moving a file that would overwrite an existing file, you have to press y for confirm moving, any other key leaves the file as it is

$ mv -i a.txt b.txt

mv: overwrite 'b.txt'? y

2) -f(force):

The -f option overrides this minor protection and overwrites the destination file forcefully and deletes the source file

$ ls -l b.txt

-r--r--r--+ 1 User User 21 Sep 7 13:37 b.txt

$ mv demo.txt b.txt

mv: replace 'b.txt', overriding mode 0444 (r--r--r--)? n

$ ls

b.txt c.txt d.txt demo.txt

$ mv -f demo.txt b.txt

$ ls

b.txt c.txt d.txt

3) -n (no-clobber): With -n option, mv prevent an existing file from being overwritten.

$ ls

b.txt c.txt d.txt demo.txt

$ cat b.txt

Hello world

$ mv -n demo.txt b.txt

$ ls

b.txt c.txt d.txt demo.txt

-b(backup): With this option, it is easier to take a backup of an existing file that will be overwritten as a result of the mv command. This will create a backup file with the tilde character(~) appended to it.

$ ls

b.txt c.txt d.txt demo.txt

$ mv -b demo.txt b.txt

$ ls

b.txt b.txt~ c.txt d.txt

5)Venkatesh-----

$cp file1.txt file2.txt

$mv file3.txt file4.txt

Here the difference between cp and mv command is that the source file will be deleted in mv command after, it is moved to destination path but in case cp command it will duplicate the file and source file will not get deleted