**File System Management command in Linux**

Linux provides a rich set of commands for managing the file system. Here are some commonly used file system management commands:

**ls: Lists directory contents. It displays the files and directories within the specified directory.**

Example: ls, ls -l, ls -a

**cd: Changes the current directory to the specified directory.**

Example: cd /path/to/directory

**pwd: Prints the current working directory.**

Example: pwd

**mkdir: Creates a new directory.**

Example: mkdir new\_directory

**Rmdir/rm: Removes an empty directory.**

Example: rmdir directory\_to\_remove

**cp: Copies files and directories.**

Example: cp source\_file destination\_file, cp -r source\_directory destination\_directory

**mv: Moves or renames files and directories.**

Example: mv old\_file new\_file, mv source\_directory destination\_directory

**rm: Removes files or directories.**

Example: rm file\_to\_remove, rm -r directory\_to\_remove

**touch: Creates an empty file or updates the access and modification times of an existing file.**

Example: touch new\_file

**cat: Concatenates and displays the contents of files.**

Example: cat file1 file2

**more / less: Displays the contents of a file one page at a time, allowing navigation.**

Example: more filename, less filename

**head: Displays the first few lines of a file.**

Example: head filename

**tail: Displays the last few lines of a file.**

Example: tail filename

ln: Creates hard or symbolic links between files.

Example: ln -s source\_file symbolic\_link

**chmod: Changes the permissions of files or directories.**

Example: chmod 755 file, chmod u+x file

**chown: Changes the owner and group of files or directories.**

Example: chown user:group file

**df: Displays disk space usage of file systems.**

Example: df -h

**du: Displays disk usage of files and directories.**

Example: du -sh directory

**find: Searches for files and directories based on specified criteria.**

Example: find /path/to/search -name "filename"

**grep: Searches for patterns in files.**

Example: grep "pattern" file

These are just a few examples of the many file system management commands available in Linux. Each command offers various options and parameters to customize its behavior.