

NAME

srm – safely remove files

SYNOPSIS

srm [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION

safely move files to a globally defined PATH \$TRASH. The PATH can be defined by the users. If the PATH does not contain the trash can folder, a folder will be automatically generated. Otherwise, a message will print to tell user folder is existed.

Any options came with the input will use regular rm to remove the files. No option will safely move the files to PATH \$TRASH.

OPTIONS

-a...z, -A...Z

use regular rm to remove the files.

AUTHOR

Written by Zhiyuan Du.

NAME

unrm – recover files from trash

SYNOPSIS

unrm [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION

Recover the files that were moved to PATH \$TRASH directory by command srm. unrm will recover and move the files to current directory. The command takes no options. Error message will print if input contains any options.

AUTHOR

Written by Zhiyuan Du.

LSRM(1)

User Commands

LSRM(1)

NAME

lsrm – list trash directory contents

SYNOPSIS

lsrm

DESCRIPTION

List all files information in the PATH \$TRASH directory. The command takes no options or files. Error message will print if input contains any options or files.

AUTHOR

Written by Zhiyuan Du.

DURM(1)

User Commands

DURM(1)

NAME

durm – print disk space that can be released if delete all contents in PATH \$TRASH directory

SYNOPSIS

durm

DESCRIPTION

Call `du -ch` in PATH \$TRASH directory and print out the total size of all files. Properly print out the size and tell the user how much disk space can be released if “trash” command is used. The command takes no options or files. Error message will print if input contains any options or files.

AUTHOR

Written by Zhiyuan Du.

TRASH(1)

User Commands

TRASH(1)

NAME

trash – delete all files in PATH \$TRASH

SYNOPSIS

trash

DESCRIPTION

Delete all files that were previously moved to PATH \$TRASH by command “srm”. The command takes no options or files. Error message will print if input contains any options or files.

AUTHOR

Written by Zhiyuan Du.