

12. `cat file_name->` to see the content of the file.

`cat file1.txt`

13. `rmdir dir_name ->` to remove an empty directory

`rmdir project`

14. `rm -r dir_name ->` to remove a non-empty directory

`rm -r India`



recursively

(FLAG -> extends the functionality of a command)

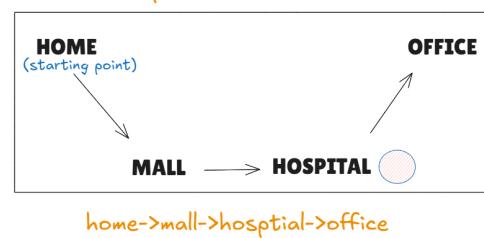
15. `rm file_name ->` to remove a file

`rm file1.txt`

16. `history ->` to check/see the command history.

PATHS

>> Representation of location of files & folders present in the system.



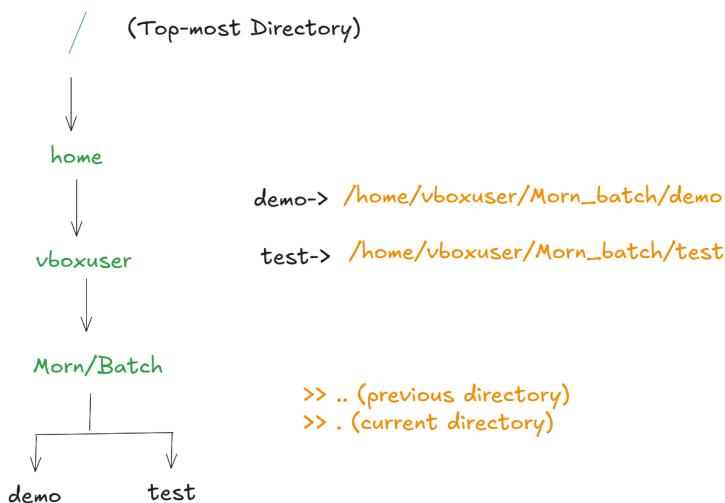
Types of Paths:

1. Absolute Path
2. Relative Path

1. Absolute Path:

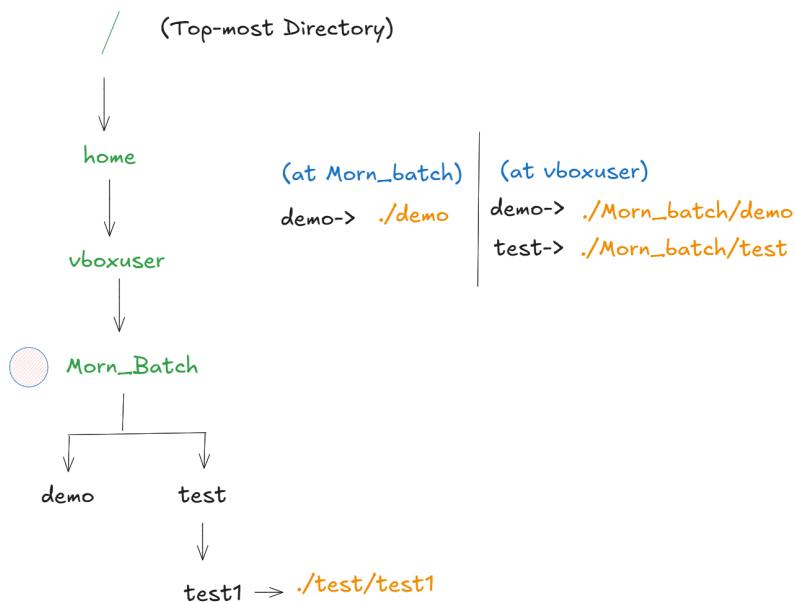
>> It will always give the complete location of the files/folder, starting with the 'top-most' directory always.

>> No matter, the absolute will always start with the '/'



2. Relative Path

>> Relative path is always defined with the current working directory.
 >> It will not start from the '/'.



OPERATIONS

- 1. FILE MANAGEMENT**
 - 2. USER MANAGEMENT**
 - 3. GROUP MANAGEMENT**
 - 4. FILE PERMISSIONS**

1. FILE MANAGEMENT

>> Managing the files & folder by performing simple operations like copying, moving & renaming the files.

1. Copying the file

```
cp source_path destination_path
```

ABS ABS
REL REL
ABS REL
REL ABS

