

# File Handling Utilities in Linux

Welcome to the world of file handling utilities in Linux! In this presentation, we'll explore some powerful commands that allow you to effectively manage your files and directories. Let's dive in and discover the syntax and semantics of these utilities.

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```
rossoskull@RossoSkull ~/GFG $ mkdir -p -v first/second/third
mkdir: created directory 'first'
mkdir: created directory 'first/second'
```

# mkdir

The `mkdir` command is used to create a new directory within your file system. To create a directory, simply use the following syntax:

```
mkdir directory_name
```

This command will create a new directory with the specified `directory_name`.

# rmdir

The `rmdir` command allows you to remove an empty directory from your file system. To delete a directory, use the following syntax:

```
rmdir directory_name
```

This command will remove the specified `directory_name` if it is empty.

javac	mt-gnu	pidof
javadoc	mv	ping
javah	nano	ping6
kbd_mode	nc	plymou
kill	nc.openbsd	plymou
kmod	netcat	ps
less	netstat	pwd
lessecho	nisdomainname	rbash
lessfile	ntfs-3g	readli
lesskey	ntfs-3g.probe	red
lesspipe	ntfs-3g.secaudit	rm
ln	ntfs-3g.usermap	rmdir
loadkeys	ntfscat	rnano
login	ntfsck	runnin
loginctl	ntfscluster	run-pa
lowntfs-3g	ntfscmp	sed
ls	ntfsdump_logfile	setfac
lsblk	ntfsfix	setfor
lsmod	ntfsinfo	setupo
mkdir	ntfsls	sh
mknod	ntfsmftalloc	sh.dis
mktemp	ntfsmove	sleep
more	ntfstuncate	ss
mount	ntfswipe	static
mountpoint	open	
mt	openvt	

```
python@ubuntu: ~/Desktop
```

```
python@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ tree
```

```
a.txt
```

```
directories, 1 file
```

```
python@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cp a.txt ./a_copy
```

```
python@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ mkdir -p a/b/c
```

```
python@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cp -r a test
```

```
python@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ tree
```

```
a
├── b
│   └── c
└── a_copy.txt
a.txt
test
├── b
│   └── c
```

```
directories, 2 files
```

```
python@ubuntu:~/Desktop$
```

## cp

The `cp` command is used to copy files from one location to another. To copy a file, use the following syntax:

```
cp source_file target_file
```

This command will create a copy of the `source_file` and save it as the `target_file`.

# mv

The `mv` command allows you to move files from one location to another. To move a file, use the following syntax:

```
mv source_file target_file
```

This command will move the `source_file` to the specified `target_file` destination.

```
2. bash
le anastasi lanz$ ls
x.html      myfolder-copy
lder
le anastasi lanz$ mv hello.txt myfolder
le anastasi lanz$ ls
x.html      myfolder      myfolder-copy
le anastasi lanz$ ls myfolder

le anastasi lanz$
```

```
$ ssh -i .ssh/testserver.pem ec2-user@13.112.191.175
The authenticity of host '13.112.191.175 (13.112.191.175)' can't be
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:60v2VvZXAxCU3kWJ21/Dt
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)
Warning: Permanently added '13.112.191.175' (ECDSA) to the list of
ec2-user@13.112.191.175: Permission denied (publickey)
$ ssh -i .ssh/testserver.pem ubuntu@13.112.191.175
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-1074-aws)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest
http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free of charge.
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo" with
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-28-99:~$
```

# rm

The `rm` command is used to permanently delete files from your file system. To remove a file, use the following syntax:

```
rm file_name
```

This command will irreversibly delete the specified `file_name`.

```
anastasias-mbp:example anastasia lanz$ touch hello.txt  
anastasias-mbp:example anastasia lanz$ ls  
hello.txt
```

# touch

The `touch` command allows you to create an empty file. To create a file, use the following syntax:

```
touch file_name
```

This command will create a new, empty file with the specified `file_name`.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~$ cat file-all.txt
```

This is number one

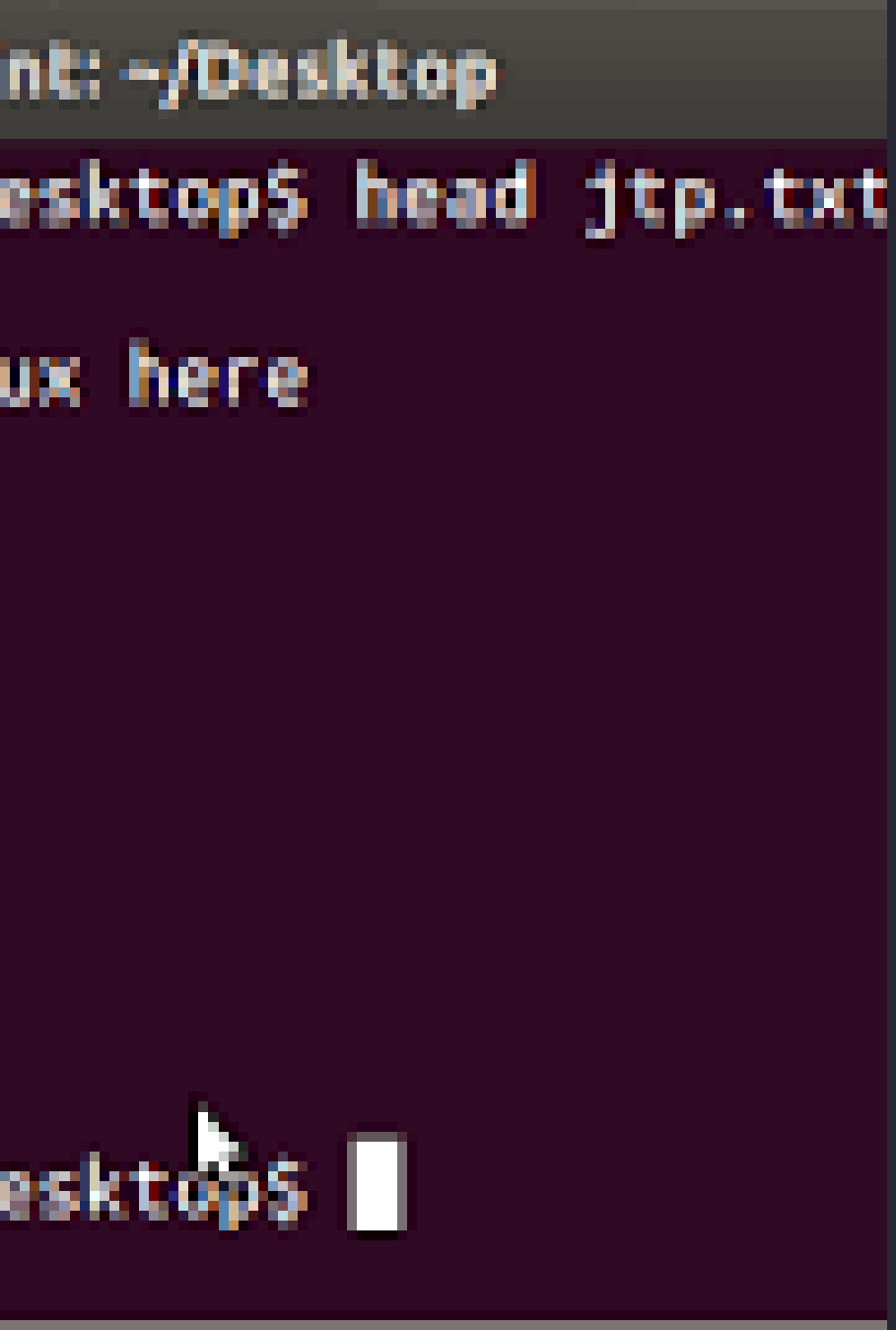
# cat

The `cat` command is used to display the contents of a file. To view a file's contents, use the following syntax:

```
cat file_name
```

This command will output the entire contents of the specified `file_name`.





# head

The `head` command displays the first few lines of a file. To view the beginning of a file, use the following syntax:

```
head file_name
```

This command will display the first few lines of the specified `file_name`.

# tail

The `tail` command displays the last few lines of a file. To view the end of a file, use the following syntax:

```
tail file_name
```

This command will display the last few lines of the specified `file_name`.

```
tail -f /var/log/syslog
command "tail" does not accept any input
.9MiB ETA:26m17s]
.8MiB ETA:26m59s]
.8MiB ETA:26m46s]
.8MiB ETA:26m38s]
.8MiB ETA:26m29s]
.9MiB ETA:26m12s]
.9MiB ETA:25m47s]
.9MiB ETA:25m52s]
.8MiB ETA:26m30s]
.8MiB ETA:26m48s]
.8MiB ETA:26m49s]
.7MiB ETA:27m8s]
.7MiB ETA:27m40s]
.6MiB ETA:28m19s]
.5MiB ETA:29m11s]
.3MiB ETA:30m14s]
.3MiB ETA:30m32s]
.4MiB ETA:29m57s]
.5MiB ETA:29m7s]
.6MiB ETA:28m3s]
.7MiB ETA:26m59s]
.9MiB ETA:25m55s]
.1MiB ETA:24m21s]
.4MiB ETA:23m3s]
.6MiB ETA:21m59s]
.9MiB ETA:20m46s]
.9MiB ETA:20m30s]
.2MiB ETA:19m30s]
.2MiB ETA:19m22s]
.1MiB ETA:19m39s]
.0MiB ETA:20m9s]
.8MiB ETA:20m53s]
.6MiB ETA:21m45s]
.3MiB ETA:23m7s]
.2MiB ETA:23m38s]
.0MiB ETA:24m46s]
.8MiB ETA:25m55s]
.6MiB ETA:27m41s]
.4MiB ETA:29m13s]
.3MiB ETA:30m6s]
.2MiB ETA:31m10s]
.1MiB ETA:31m58s]
.0MiB ETA:33m1s]
.8MiB ETA:34m50s]
.7MiB ETA:36m38s]
.6MiB ETA:37m43s]
.5MiB ETA:39m10s]
.5MiB ETA:39m46s]
.4MiB ETA:41m47s]
.2MiB ETA:43m48s]
.1MiB ETA:45m41s]
r 15 06:43:22 2020 ***
=====
.0MiB ETA:48m19s]
ite 2019 (21.3.0.755)/CONTENT/CoreIDRAWTechnicalSuit
-----
```

```
sample3:phoenix: number3 test3
test@test-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/files$ grep -x "phoenix number3" *
sample3:phoenix: number3
test@test-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/files$
```

# grep

The `grep` command allows you to search for specific patterns within a file. To search for a pattern, use the following syntax:

```
grep pattern file_name
```

This command will search the specified `file_name` for the `pattern` and display the lines that contain the pattern.

# find

The `find` command enables you to search for files within a specific directory or path. To find files, use the following syntax:

```
find path -name pattern
```

This command will search the specified `path` for files that match the specified `pattern`.

```
# yum install sysfsutils
Setting up Install Process
epel/metalink
epel
epel/primary_db
rsawaroha
server
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package sysfsutils.x86_64 0:2.1.0-7.el6 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: libsysfs.so.2()(64bit) for package: sysfsutils
--> Running transaction check
---> Package libsysfs.x86_64 0:2.1.0-7.el6 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package                                     Arch
=====
Installing:
 sysfsutils                                x86_64
Installing for dependencies:
 libsysfs                                  x86_64
=====

Transaction Summary
=====
Install      2 Package(s)

Total download size: 82 k
Installed size: 256 k
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
=====
Total
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing : libsysfs-2.1.0-7.el6.x86_64
  Installing : sysfsutils-2.1.0-7.el6.x86_64
  Verifying  : sysfsutils-2.1.0-7.el6.x86_64
  Verifying  : libsysfs-2.1.0-7.el6.x86_64

Installed:
 sysfsutils.x86_64 0:2.1.0-7.el6

Dependency Installed:
 libsysfs.x86_64 0:2.1.0-7.el6

Complete!
```