Creating directories

The mkdir command

- mkdir is used for creating a single directory or multiple directories.
- To create a directory with mkdir type: mkdir + the name of the directory.
- To create multiple directories, separate each directory name with a space.
- You can create directories in the present working directory or in a different directory by using an absolute path or relative path.
- You can create a directory with a space in its name using the escape character () or by surrounding the name in quotation marks (‘ ‘ or “ ”).
- If you try to create a directory that already exists, you will get an error notifying you that the file already exists.

Creating Files

The touch command

- touch is used for creating files

Deleting files and directories

The rm command

- rm removes files.
- rm by default does not removes directories. To remove a directory use rm with the -r option.
- In Linux and other Nix systems you cannot remove non empty directories.
- To remove empty directories use the **rmdir** command.

Moving files and directories

The mv command

- mv moves and renames directories.
- Where source is the file or directory that you want to move and destination is where the directory or file is going.
- Both source and destination can be an absolute path or relative path
- The mv command has many useful options. However, this course focuses on its two basic functionalities.

Copying files and directories

The cp command

- cp copies files/directories from a source to a destination
- Like the mv command the cp command has many options but in the course we will limit it to its main function.

Using wildcards

- Wildcard represents letters and characters used to specify a filename for searches.
- File globbing is the processing of pattern matching using wildcards.
- The wildcards are officially called metacharacter wildcards.

The * Wildcard

- The main wildcard is a star, or asterisk (*) character.
- A star alone matches anything and nothing and matches any number of characters.

The ? Wildcard

- The ? wildcard metacharacter matches **precisely one character**. You might need the question mark to minimize a long list of files names down to a few.
- In addition, the question mark proves very useful when working with hidden files (hidden files are also called dot files).

Wildcard

- The brackets wildcard match a single character in a range.
- The brackets wildcard use the exclamation mark to reverse the match. For example, match everything except vowels [!aeiou] or any character except numbers [!0-9]

Using Brace Expansion

- Brace expansion {} is not a wildcard but another feature of bash that allows you to generate arbitrary strings to use with commands.
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