

linux_40_Command

Q1.How to make a directory.

Command definition in single line:

Example: mkdir command is use for create directory

Command:

Syntax:'mkdir directory_name'

mkdir pushpa

Describe the command:

Example:

mkdir: It is used to create a directory

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ mkdir pushpa
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  latest.zip  mkdir1  Music  Pictures  Public  pushpa  snap  Templates  Videos  wget-log  wordpress  yogesh
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$
```

yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~\$ mkdir pushpa

yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~\$ ls

Desktop Downloads mkdir1 Pictures pushpa Templates wget-log

yogesh

Documents latest.zip Music Public snap Videos wordpress

Q2. How to Remove a directory.

To remove a directory in Linux, you can use the rmdir or rm command.

However, these commands have some differences in their functionality:

Using rmdir:

Command definition in single line:

Example: The rmdir command is specifically used to remove directories.

Command:

Syntax: rmdir 'directory_name'

rmdir pushpa

Describe the command:

Example:

rmdir: The rmdir command is specifically used to remove empty directories.

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rmdir pushpa
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rmdir pushpa
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
```

```
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
```

Using rm:

The rm command, when used with the -r or -rf option, can be used to delete directories recursively, along with their contents.

Syntax to remove a directory: `rm -d directory_name`

```
rm -d pushpa
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rm -d pushpa
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rm -d pushpa
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
```

```
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
```

Syntax to remove a directory and its contents recursively (use with caution, as it deletes files and subdirectories inside the specified directory):

```
rm -r directory_name
```

```
rm -r pushpa
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rm -r pushpa
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rm -r pushpa
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
```

```
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
```

Syntax to forcefully remove a directory and its contents without prompting for confirmation:

```
rm -rf directory_name
```

```
rm -rf demo
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rm -rf pushpa
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ rm -rf pushpa
```

```
yogesh@Yogesh-Ubuntu:~$ ls
```

```
Desktop  Downloads  mkdir1  Pictures  snap      Videos  wordpress
Documents latest.zip  Music   Public   Templates wget-log  yogesh
```

Note of Caution: Be extremely cautious while using `rm,-rf` as it will forcefully delete the specified directory and its contents without asking for confirmation

Q3. Make a copy of a file.

To make a copy of a file in Linux, you can use the `cp` command. The basic syntax for copying a file is:

Syntax:

```
cp source_file_name destination_file_name  
cp data.txt data1.txt
```

Image

Replace `source_file` with the file you want to copy and `destination_file` with the name or path where you want to create the copy.

For example, to copy a file named `original.txt` to create a copy named `copy_of_original.txt` in the same directory:

Q4. Move or rename a file.

To move or rename a file in Linux, you can use the `mv` command, which is capable of performing both renaming and moving files or directories.

Renaming a File:

To rename a file, use `mv` followed by the current filename and the desired new filename:

Syntax:

```
mv current_file_name new_file_name  
mv data.txt newdata.txt
```

image

Q5. Create an empty file.

The touch command is often used to create empty files or update timestamps of existing files. If the file does not exist, touch will create an empty file.

Syntax:

```
touch filename.ext  
touch empty_file.txt  
image
```

For example: To create an empty file named empty_file.txt.

Q5. Remove multiple files with a single command.

To remove multiple files with a single command in Linux, you can use the rm (remove) command followed by the names of the files you want to delete.

You can specify the names of the files you want to remove:

Syntax:

```
rm file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt  
rm data1.txt empty_file.txt newdata.txt  
image
```

Removing Files Interactively:

You can use the -i flag with rm to prompt for confirmation before deleting each file:

Syntax:

```
rm -i file1_name file2_name file3_name  
rm -i file.txt file2.txt empty.txt  
image
```

This command will prompt for confirmation before deleting each file individually.

Using Wildcards (*):

You can also use wildcards to match multiple files based on a pattern:

Remove Files with a Common Pattern:

For instance, to remove all files with the .txt extension in the current directory:

```
rm *.txt  
rm *.txt  
image
```

Q6. Remove content from the folder without removing folder.

To remove all files and subdirectories within a folder without deleting the folder itself, you can use the rm command with the -r (recursive) option, targeting only the contents of the directory, not the directory itself.

Syntax:

```
rm -r /path/to/directory/*  
rm -r pushpa/*  
image
```

image

Replace /path/to/directory with the actual path to the directory whose contents you want to remove.

Q7. Create multiple folder(a-z) with a single command.

example command using brace expansion and the mkdir command to create folders from a to z:

Syntax:

```
mkdir {a..z}  
mkdir {a..z}  
image
```

Executing this command will create directories with the names a, b, c, ..., z in the current working directory. Each directory will be named after a letter from a to z.