



File Handling Utilities in Linux

Discover the essential file handling utilities in Linux and learn how to efficiently manage your files and directories.

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mkdir

Create a new directory

Use the `mkdir` command to create a new directory in Linux.

Options

- **-p:** Create directory and parent directories.
- **-v:** Verbose mode.
- **-m:** Set directory permissions.

Syntax

```
mkdir [options] directory_name
```

Example

```
mkdir -p my_dir/sub_dir
```



rmdir

Remove an empty directory

Use the `rmdir` command to remove an empty directory in Linux.

Options

- **-v:** Verbose mode.

Syntax

```
rmdir [options] directory_name
```

Example

```
rmdir my_dir
```



cp

Copy a file or directory



Use the `cp` command to copy a file or directory in Linux.

Options

- `-a`: Copy all attributes.
- `-r`: Recursively copy directories.
- `-i`: Prompt before overwriting.

Syntax

```
cp [options] source_file destination_file
```

Example

```
cp my_file my_dir
```



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mv

Move a file or directory

Use the `mv` command to move a file or directory in Linux.

Options

- **-f:** Force the move.
- **-i:** Prompt before overwriting.

Syntax

```
mv [options] source_file destination_file
```

Example

```
mv my_file my_dir
```



rm

Delete a file or directory

Use the `rm` command to delete a file or directory in Linux.

Options

- **-f:** Force the deletion.
- **-i:** Prompt before deleting.

Syntax

```
rm [options] file_name
```

Example

```
rm my_file
```



touch

Create or update a file timestamp

Use the `touch` command to create a new empty file or update the timestamp of an existing file in Linux.

Options

- **-a:** Update access time.
- **-m:** Update modification time.
- **-c:** Create if not exist.

Syntax

```
touch [options] file_name
```

Example

```
touch my_file
```



cat

Display file contents



Use the `cat` command to display the contents of a file in Linux.

Options

- **-n:** Number the lines.
- **-b:** Print a blank line after each line.
- **-E:** Print end-of-line characters as \$.

Syntax

```
cat [options] file_name
```

Example

```
cat my_file
```



grep

Search for a pattern in a file

Use the `grep` command to search for a pattern in a file in Linux.

Options

- `-i`: Ignore case.
- `-n`: Print line numbers.
- `-v`: Print non-matching lines.

Syntax

```
grep [options] pattern file_name
```

Example

```
grep -i hello my_file
```



Thank you!!!