BASIC COMMANDS

1. Creating, Removing, Copying, Moving files & Directories
Creating a file in Linux
Using cat command:
- ➢ cat (Concatenate) command is used to create a file and to display and modify the contents of a file.
- ➢ To create a file
  # cat > filename (say ktfile)
  Hello World
  Ctrl+d (To save the file)

2. To display the content of the file
cat filename (say ktfile)

3. To append the data in the already existing file
cat >> <filename>
cat >> ktfile
Ctrl+d (to save the changes)

4. Creating multiple files at same time using touch command
#touch <filename> <filename> <filename>
#touch file1 file2 file3
Note: to check the files use # ls command

5. Creating a Directory
#mkdir <dir name>
#mkdir ktdir

6. Copying files into directory
#cp <source filename> <destination directory in which to paste the file>
#cp file1 ktdir

7. Copying directories from one location to other
cp –rvfp <dir name> <destination name>
#cp –rvfp ktdir2 ktdir

8. Moving files from one location to other (cut and Paste)

#mv <filename> <Destination directory>

#mv file2 ktdir

9. Moving a Directory from one location to other

#mv <dir name> <destination dir name>

#mv ktdir ktdir2

10. Renaming a File

#mv <old name> <new name>

#mv ktfile kernelfile

11. Renaming a Directory

· The procedure and command for renaming the directory is exactly same as renaming a file.

#mv old name new name

#mv ktdir kerneldir

12. Removing a File

#rm filename or #rm –f filename (without prompting)

13. Removing an Empty directory

#rmdir dirname

14. Removing a directory with files or directories inside

A dir which is having some contents inside it cannot be removed by rmdir command. There are two ways to delete the directory with contents.

- ➢ Remove the contents inside the directory and then run rmdir command
- ➢ Run

   #rm –rf dirname (where r stands for recursive and f stands for forcefully.