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Managing files and directories

mkdir

Usage:

- This is the command itself, short for "make directory. The mkdir command in Linux is used to create new directories. The basic "formula" or syntax for its usage is:

Formula:

- `mkdir [OPTIONS] DIRECTORY_NAME(s)`

Example:

- Creating a single directory.
- `mkdir my_directory`

touch

Usage:

- Creating Empty Files: If a specified FILE does not exist, touch will create an empty file with that name.

Formula:

- `touch [OPTION]... FILE...`

Example:

- `touch newfile.txt`

rm

Usage:

- The rm command in Linux is used to remove (delete) files and directories. It is a powerful command, and deletions are generally irreversible, meaning files are not moved to a "recycle bin" but are unlinked from the filesystem.

Formula:

- `rm [OPTION]... FILE...`

Example

- To remove a single file:
- `rm filename.txt`

cp

Usage:

- The cp command in Linux is used to copy files and directories. Its basic usage and common options are as follows:

Formula:

- `cp [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST`
- `cp [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY`
- `cp [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...`

Example

- Copying a single file: This copies `file1.txt` to `file2.txt` in the current directory. If `file2.txt` already exists, it will be overwritten.
- `cp file1.txt file2.txt`

mv

Usage:

- The mv command in Linux is used to move or rename files and directories. It functions by changing the location of a file or directory within the filesystem or by changing its name.

Formula

- `mv [OPTIONS] SOURCE DESTINATION`

Example

- Moving a file:
- `mv file.txt /home/user/documents`