

## Bash - Part 2

Sunday, January 5, 2020 8:05 PM

### BASH

`ls -alt` lists all contents, including hidden files and directories, in long format, ordered by the date and time they were last modified.

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```
cp biopic/ray.txt biopic/notorious.txt historical/  
    directory with source      designation
```

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### Wildcards

```
cp * satire/
```

In addition to using filenames as arguments, we can use special characters like `*` to select groups of files. These special characters are called wildcards. The `*` selects all files in the working directory, so here we use `cp` to copy all files into the `satire/` directory.

```
cp m*.txt scifi/
```

Here, `m*.txt` selects all files in the working directory starting with “m” and ending with “.txt”, and copies them to `scifi/`.

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To move a file into a directory, use `mv` with the source file as the first argument and the destination directory as the second argument. Here we move `superman.txt` into `superhero/`.

```
mv wonderwoman.txt batman.txt superhero/
```

To move multiple files into a directory, use `mv` with a list of source files as the first arguments, and the destination directory as the last argument. Here, we move `wonderwoman.txt` and `batman.txt` into `superhero/`.

```
mv batman.txt spiderman.txt
```

To rename a file, use `mv` with the old file as the first argument and the new file as the second argument. By moving `batman.txt` into `spiderman.txt`, we rename the file as `spiderman.txt`.

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The `rm` command deletes files and directories. Here we remove the file `waterboy.txt` from the filesystem.

```
rm -r comedy
```

The `-r` is an option that modifies the behavior of the `rm` command. The `-r` stands for “recursive,” and it’s used to delete a directory and all of its child directories.

Be careful when you use `rm`! It deletes files and directories permanently. There isn't an undelete command, so once you delete a file or directory with `rm`, it's gone.

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