

## 005.25Feb.Linux File Management Commands

25 February 2023

11:11 PM

### Agenda

ls

cd

mkdir

rm

rmdir

cp

mv

chmod

① touch filename.ext

② touch f{1..9995}.txt

① mkdir folder.

② mkdir f1 f2 f3

③ mkdir -p f1/f2/f3.

file

Folder

Create

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install tree
```

```
tree
```

```
├── a  
└── b  
    ├── c
```

cd = change directory.

UserName @ hostName : ~ \$  
                                    ↓     ↓  
                                    pwd   path

① ..... \$ cd . → Scripting.  
                                    ↓  
                                    Current Location.

② { home/ubuntu \$ cd .. → Go Back 1 Step  
    ↑  
    /home \$  
    \$ cd ../.. → Go Back 2 steps

③ cd path → should not have file.  
                    ↓  
                    only Directory (folder) allowed.

④ cd variable

4.1 v1 = value → Declare.

4.2 echo \$v1

4.3 cd \$v1

rm = remove file/folder = directory or sub-dir

① rm file or rm -r <sup>Recursive</sup> directory.

② rm f1 f2 f3 f-----

③ rm -f f file <sup>forcefully</sup>  
other user got disconnected.

rm -option1\_option2\_-----

-rfiV

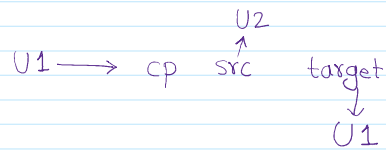
④ i → interactive.

⑤ V → Verbose

CP Command = Copy file(s) & directories

1] cp src target

✓ 2] -r → directory recursively.



✓ 3] -p → Preserve

- timestamp
- Attribute
- owner Ship
- permission

4] -U → copy only files

5] -i → interactive.

6] -V → Verbose.

7] --deference → Symbolic Links

8] --LINK. → create hardlink.

Saad

ILMS

