

Section-6

command-14 - touch - to create a new file from the command line.

- To create a new file from the command line use the touch command.
- provide a filename and that file will be created for you (assuming it doesn't already exist).
- Ex - touch chicken.txt would create a chicken.txt file in the current directory
- if you try to use touch with a file that already exists, it will simply update the access and modification dates to the current time.

Files can be created using relative paths.

- > mkdir Create New Folder
- > touch Create New Folder/newfile.txt

- touch technically updates the modification and access time if you use on file that already exists.

Filetypes and Extensions

command-15 - file - used to determine the filetype

- Ex running file contract.pdf will tell us the file type of contract.pdf
- "contract.pdf: PDF document (version 1.4)"

Note :- It does not use the file extension to "DECIDE" on the file type. We could have a pdf file named app.png. It performs three sort of tests in an order to determine filetype

- ① file system test
- ② magic tests
- ③ language tests

} the first test that succeeds causes the file type to be printed

Then why extensions :-

log applications care about extensions

File Names : Good, Bad & Ugly.

- Avoid symbols that has reserved meanings (Cref 5 - Prohibited symbols - ...png).
- use letters, numbers and underscore
- use '\' if space is used.
- basic variable declaration rules

command-16 - mkdir - used to make directories

- To create new directories (we use the make directory (mkdir) command, we provide one or more directory names and it will create them for us.
- Ex - to create two new folders (images and styles) we could run mkdir images styles.
- it also works with relative paths

mkdir sessions/images.

How to make nested directories?

→ use -p option

Ex mkdir -p horses/male.

