

# Linux Installation:

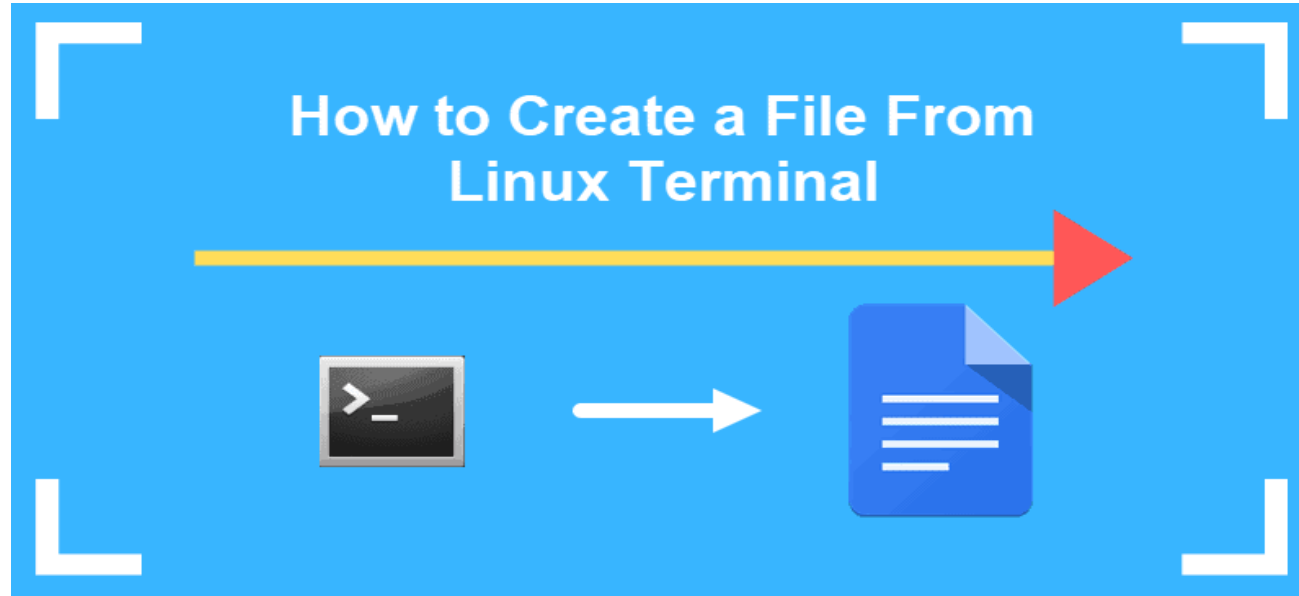
**Creating Files and Directories (touch, cp, mkdir)**



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- **Creating Files**
- **Creating Directories (touch, cp, mkdir)**

- In this lesson, we will go through the fundamentals of the Linux file system. Creating a new file in Linux is straightforward, but there are also some surprising and clever techniques.



- We will also go through file system commands like touch, cat, cp, mv, rm, mkdir, and so on.

**#1) touch:** Create a new file or update its timestamp.

- **Syntax:** touch [OPTION]...[FILE]
- **Example:** Create empty files called 'file1' and 'file2'
  - \$ touch file1 file2

**#2) cat:** Concatenate files and print to stdout.

- **Syntax:** cat [OPTION]...[FILE]
- **Example:** Create file1 with entered content
  - \$ cat > file1
  - Hello
  - ^D

### #3) **cp**: Copy files

- **Syntax:** `cp [OPTION]source destination`
- **Example:** Copies the contents from file1 to file2 and the contents of file1 are retained
  - `$ cp file1 file2`

### #4) **mv**: Move files or rename files

- **Syntax:** `mv [OPTION]source destination`
- **Example:** Create empty files called 'file1' and 'file2'
  - `$ mv file1 file2`

## #5) **rm**: Remove files and directories

- **Syntax: rm [OPTION]...[FILE]**
- **Example: Delete file1**
  - **\$ rm file1**

## #6) **mkdir**: Make a directory

- **Syntax: mkdir [OPTION] directory**
- **Example: Create a directory called dir1**
  - **\$ mkdir dir1**

## #7) **rmdir**: Remove a directory

- **Syntax:** `rmdir [OPTION] directory`
- **Example:** Create empty files called 'file1' and 'file2'
  - `$ rmdir dir1`

## #8) **cd**: Change directory

- **Syntax:** `cd [OPTION] directory`
- **Example:** Change working directory to dir1
  - `$ cd dir1`

## #9) **pwd**: Print the present working directory

- **Syntax: pwd [OPTION]**
- **Example: Print 'dir1' if a current working directory is dir1**
  - **\$ pwd**



# THANK YOU

