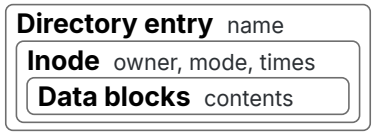
File commands (ls, cp, mv, ln) Everyday file handling

CONCEPTS

No trash can: rm and overwriting cp/mv are permanent. Add -i or -n while learning, and expand globs with echo first.



A directory entry names an inode; data lives until the last name goes

A hard link is another name for the same inode (same filesystem, files only). A symlink is a small file holding a path and can dangle.

mv within a filesystem is a rename: instant and keeps inode and timestamps. Across filesystems it copies, then deletes.

LISTING (LS)

`ls`
List the current directory

`ls -l`
Long format: mode, owner, size, date

`ls -a`
Include hidden dotfiles

`ls -lh`
Human-readable sizes

LISTING (LS) (cont.)

`ls -lt`
Newest first

`ls -ltr`
Oldest first, newest at the bottom

`ls -lS`
Largest first

`ls -d */`
List only directories

`ls -R`
Recurse into subdirectories

`ls -1`
One name per line

`ls -i`
Show inode numbers

`ls -ld <path>`
Show the directory itself, not its contents

COPYING (CP)

`cp <src> <dst>`
Copy a file

`cp -r <dir> <dst>`
Copy a directory recursively

`cp -a <src> <dst>`
Archive: recurse, keep links, mode, times

`cp -i <src> <dst>`
Ask before overwriting

`cp <src>/. <dst>`
Copy directory contents, including dotfiles

MOVING (MV)

`mv <src> <dst>`
Move or rename

`mv <a> <b> <dir>`
Move several items into a directory

`mv -i <src> <dst>`
Ask before overwriting

REMOVING (RM, RMDIR)

`rm <file>`
Delete a file

`rm -i <file>`
Confirm each deletion

`rm -r <dir>`
Delete a directory tree

`rm -rf <dir>`
Recursive, no prompts, ignore missing

`rm -I <files>`
One prompt for 4+ files or recursion

`rm -- -<name>`
Delete a file whose name starts with -

`rmdir <dir>`
Remove an empty directory only

Prefer rm -I or a dry run (ls <glob>) before any recursive delete. Use rmdir when the directory should already be empty.

LINKS (LN, READLINK)

`ln -s <target> <link>`
Create a symbolic link

`ln <file> <link>`
Create a hard link

`ln -sf <target> <link>`
Replace an existing link

`ln -sfn <target> <link>`
Replace a link to a directory in place

`ls -l <link>`
Show where a link points

`readlink -f <path>`
Resolve fully to an absolute path

A relative symlink target is resolved from the link's directory, not from where you ran ln.

DIRECTORIES AND FILES

`mkdir <dir>`
Create a directory

`mkdir -p <a/b/c>`
Create parents, no error if present

`mkdir -p src/{app,lib}`
Create several siblings with brace expansion

`touch <file>`
Create empty file or update its time

INSPECTING PATHS

`stat <file>`
Size, inode, mode, owner, times

`stat -c '%a %U %s %n' <file>`
Custom format: octal mode, owner, size, name

`stat -c %y <file>`
Last modification time

`realpath <path>`
Absolute path, symlinks resolved

`basename <path>`
Last path component

`dirname <path>`
Everything but the last component

TEMPORARY FILES (MKTEMP)

`mktemp`
Create a unique temp file, print its path

`mktemp -d`
Create a unique temp directory

`mktemp /tmp/<name>.XXXXXX`
Use your own template

Always use mktemp rather than a fixed name like /tmp/out: it avoids clashes and symlink attacks. Remove it with a trap.