



# FILE MANIPULATIVE COMMANDS

# 1. Cp (Copy )

Purpose :- used to make a copy of a file/directory.

Syntax:- \$cp filename newfilename

if we want to copy entire directory then use

\$cp - rd source destination

## 2.Mv (Move/rename)

Purpose :-used to move the file from 1 place to another.

Syntax :- \$mv old filename  
new filename

OR

\$mv source destination

e.g. :- \$mv ritu bca

### 3.Rm (remove)

Purpose :-used to delete the files

Syntax:-\$rm[option] filename

options:-

r-remove directory & subdirectory

f-remove all files

forcefully in directory  
i-interactive with this  
option, rm prompts for  
confirmation before removing  
the files.

e.g. :-\$rm-i file1 file2

e.g. :-\$rm file1 file2

## 4. Sort

Purpose :- it can be used to sort text files in numeric/alphabetic order.

Syntax :- \$sort[option]  
filename

options:-

n-for ascending order

r-for descending order

## 5. More

Purpose :-it is used to read text files one screen at a time.

Syntax :-\$ ls/more

e.g. :-suppose you want to read a 'poem' file. It will not fit in one screen so use the following option:-



q - quits more

spacebar - reads next page

b - goes back one page



## 6. Head

Purpose :-it is used to display first 'n' lines of a given file. You can specify a no. of lines as an option. if you dont specify no. of lines then by default it will show you 1<sup>st</sup> 10 lines.



Syntax :- Head[option]

e.g. :- \$ head-5 employee

it will display first 5

lines of file employee



## 7. Tail


Purpose :- it is used to display last 'n' lines of a file.

E.g. :- `$tail -5 employee`

## 8. Pg

Purpose :-it is used to display data one page at a time.

Syntax :- \$pg[option]  
[filename1] [filename2].....  
e.g. :- \$pg myprog.c , it will display contents of a file



e.g. :- \$pg +27 myprog.c

it will display contents of  
a file 'myprog.c' starting  
from 27<sup>th</sup> line.

## 9. File

Purpose :-it is used to find the type of data in a file and to analyze the contents of a file.

E.g. :-\$file firstprog.c

student.txt info.html

firstprog.c : c prog text

student.txt : english text

info.html : HTML document

## 10. Find

Purpose :- it is used to locate the file system.

e.g. :- \$find-name 'list.htm'  
it will search for the file named as 'list.htm' in the directory

# 11. wc(word count)

Purpose :-it is used to count the words, characters and lines

Syntax :- \$wc[options]

filename

options:-

l- counts the no. of lines

w- ----- words



S - ----- sentences  
lc- ----- lines &  
characters

e.g. :- \$wc -w list.txt ,  
it will display no. of words

e.g. :- \$wc -lc list1.txt  
list2.txt , it will display  
file1.txt 40 300

## 12. Grep (global regular expression printer)

Purpose :- it is used to search the specified text from mentioned files and to display the lines on screen which consists the supplied text.

Syntax :- \$grep[options]  
pattern[filename]

options :-

c-displays count of no. of  
lines that match.

V-lines that don't match

i-ignores case

n-line no.'s alongwith the  
matching lines

1-a list of filenames only

e.g. :- `$grep h???o term.txt`  
it means 1<sup>st</sup> letter should be  
'h' & last letter should be  
'o' and '???' can be any  
character.

## 13. Cat (concatenation)

Purpose :- it is used to

- (a) Create a new file
- (b) display contents of file

Create a new file

you can create a file by using 'cat' comm. And '>' symbol.



```
$cat>hello.txt
```

after this blank screen will appear & prompts the user to type the data. You can save the file by pressing 'cntrl-d'. The file will be saved with the given filename.

# Displaying contents of a file

Syntax :- \$cat[filename]

e.g. :- \$cat hell.txt

cntrl-s => to stop the flow of text

cntrl-q => to restart the flow of text

## 15. Ls (list directory)

Purpose :-used to display list of all files in current directory that do not begin with a period(.). Below is a list of options. Files & directories that begin with a dot(.) are hidden. Actually 'ls' does not




Display hidden files or directories. If you want to see all files including hidden also then use the '-a' option as below

Syntax :- ls[option]

options :-


ls-a => lists all hidden files of the current dir.



ls-l => lists all the files  
in long format which  
includes file permission &  
date information.

ls-R => include current  
directory & all  
subdirectories

ls-r => reverse the order of  
the sort, to reverse the  
alphabetic order



Ls-t => sort the file by  
time modified  
if the directory list is  
longer then 1 screen then  
use  
\$ls/more