

7 commands to manipulate the most basic files and folders everyone must know

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1. Change directory

Usually to change certain folders you will have to navigate through the directories. However on both Terminal and Command Prompt you can use the **cd** command to change your current directory to the destination to another folder.

Suppose if you want to access the tech directory, you only need to enter the command:

```
cd tech
```

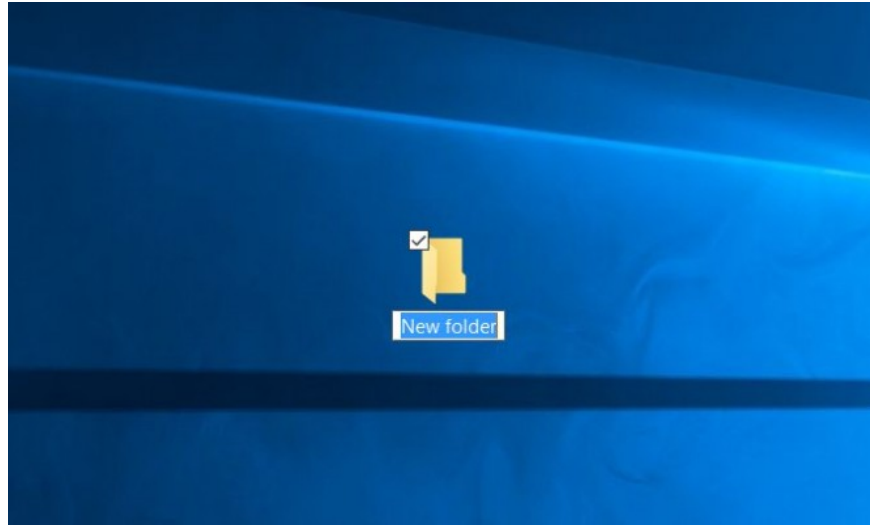
Alternatively, you can navigate directly to the tech directory subdirectory, using the command:

```
cd tech / sub-folder
```

To return to the previous folder or return to the current directory, enter:

```
cd .
```

2. Create a new folder



mkdir is also one of the commands that users often use. This statement is used to create a new directory with a specific name.

For example, if you want to create a new directory called tech, use the following command:

```
mkdir tech
```

Also you can create multiple folders at once, for example if you want to create 3 folders named tech, hello and world at the same time, you use the command below:

```
mkdir tech hello world
```

The **mkdir** command is compatible with both Terminal and Command Prompt.

3. Create a new file

Use the **touch** command to create an empty file. Such as:

```
touch filename.html
```

In addition, you can specify multiple file names to create multiple files at once, such as:

```
touch file.html style.css
```

4. Move files

Use the **mv** command to move a specific file to a directory. For example, if you want to move the tech.css file to the directory named / sid, use the following command:

```
mv tech.css / sid
```

You can also use the **mv** command to change file names and directories. For example, if you want to rename index.html to about.html, use the following command:

```
mv index.html about.html
```

5. Copy files

Enter **cp** command or **copy** if you want to copy a file or a directory.

For example, if you want to copy index.html and name the new file about.html, use the following command:

```
cp index.html about.html
```

If you are using Windows operating system, you use the **copy** command.

6. Display folder contents

Use the **List Directory** command or the **ls** command to display the contents of a directory.

The specific name of the directory precedes the **ls** command to display the contents of the directory.

However, the drawback is that the **ls** command only works on UNIX Shell. You can run the **ls** command on Ubuntu and the OS X operating system that cannot run on Windows.

On Windows operating systems you can use the **dir** command instead.

7. Open the file

Use the **open** command to open the files of the directory in the default application. For example, to open the Desktop folder on the Finder, use the following command:

```
open ~ / Desktop
```

Also you can use the **open** command to open the .txt folder on TextEdit - the default application on OS X operating system to edit Plain text file, you use the following command:

```
open readme.txt
```

For Windows users, use the **edit** command. For example:

```
edit readme.txt
```

Additional:

- Alternatively, you can use the **Exit** command to exit the Command Prompt window.
- Use **ipconfig** command to quickly search your IP address.

Refer to some of the following articles:

1. Common Run commands for Windows you should know
2. Anyone should know these basic Linux commands

3. Use the CMD command to remove viruses on Windows computers

Good luck

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